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Report by
THE TARIFF BOARD

Relative to the Investigation Ordered
by the Minister of Finance
respecting

COTTON AND COTTON PRODUCTS

Volume No. 1

•

Reference No. 125

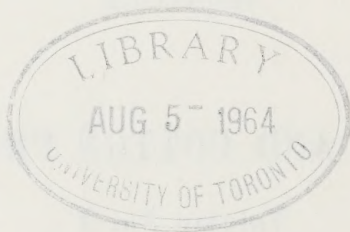
(TEXTILES)

THE TARIFF BOARD

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Statistical Data	Volume No. 2

THE TARIFF BOARD

Reference No. 125

(Textiles)

In directing the Tariff Board to conduct an Inquiry relative to the Textiles schedule of the Customs Tariff — which letter of reference was quoted verbatim in the Report of this Board on Wool Fabrics, tabled in Parliament on June 5, 1958 — the Minister of Finance cited, inter alia, those items of Schedule A to the tariff relating to Cotton and Cotton Products.

Under the terms of Reference No. 125, (Textiles), the Tariff Board has already submitted its findings and recommendations respecting Wastes (of all fibres), Wool (including Tops and Noils), Wool Yarns, and Wool Fabrics (Woollens and Worsteds). The Report now forwarded relates solely to those tariff items relative to Cotton Products.

Departing somewhat from its usual procedure, the Board is not, for the purposes of this Report, setting forth, ad seriatim, the existing 53 tariff items and sub-items relative to Cottons. Instead it reproduces hereunder the "proposals" placed before it by the Primary Textiles Institute, which proposals quote, as well, the existing classifications and rates of duty.

Public sittings in the matter of Cotton and Cotton Products were held in Ottawa as follows: on 20 days during the period March 26 to April 25, inclusive; and on 28 days during the period May 20 to June 27, inclusive (all in 1958). A nominal roll of Associations and other Organizations which made Representations is appended hereto as Appendix A. Transcripts of the proceedings at the public hearings accompany this Report.

In advance of the public sitting, the Primary Textiles Institute filed with the Board a "draft schedule" relative to Cotton and Cotton Products. This draft schedule was distributed to all interested parties before the opening of the inquiry and became the basis of discussion at the public hearings. As originally presented by the Institute, it is reproduced herewith, with its accompanying prefaces, explanatory notes, etc.:

PROPOSALS BY THE INDUSTRY

Proposed Schedule — Cotton Fibre Items

We have proposed three items to form our Fibre Schedule. These correspond closely in wording to three existing items, and no changes in rates are proposed. There is a fourth item in the existing fibre group of tariff items, which we propose should be dropped as being unused and no longer of any interest. Three items are, therefore, proposed to replace four existing items.

Proposed Schedule - Cotton Fibre Items

Proposed New Items

Item
1. Raw cotton and cotton linters not further manufactured than ginned

Free Free Free

Item
520(1)

Raw cotton and cotton linters not further manufactured than ginned; waste wholly of cotton unfit for use without further manufacture

Free Free Free

Existing Tariff Items

Item
2. Cotton fibres n.o.p., and sliver wholly of cotton

5% 10% 12½%

Item
521

Carded sliver wholly of cotton, not bleached, coloured nor impregnated; cotton fibres, bleached or coloured, n.o.p.

5% 10% 12½%

Item
3. Batts, batting and wadding of wool, cotton or other fibre; n.o.p.

12½% 22½% 25%

Item
536

Batts, batting and wadding of wool, cotton or other fibre, n.o.p.

12½% 22½% 25%

GATT

20%

GATT

20%

Note: Since this item has been called for hearing at this time and we are presenting a schedule, we have made provision for the batts, batting and wadding now provided for in existing Tariff Item 536. We have made no suggestion for any change in wording or rate. However, since this Item is not restricted by its present wording to products wholly of cotton, we would suggest that it should eventually appear with the miscellaneous textile items rather than in the section of the tariff devoted to items wholly of cotton.

Item
4.

Note: We suggest that Item 520c of the existing tariff be deleted as negligible imports are coming in under it. It is understood that the products covered by present Tariff Item 520c are now being classified under present Tariff Item 200 and have free entry.

Item
520c

Linters of short fibres of cotton, bleached, when imported by manufacturers of paper, for use exclusively in the manufacture of blotting or other grade of paper, in their own factories

Free 10% 12½%

Proposed Schedule - Cotton Yarn Items

Note: Our proposed Yarn Schedule consists of six tariff items. Items 1 and 2 in themselves are a complete provision for yarns and rovings wholly of cotton, which would include in their wording all such yarns and rovings were no further provision made for them. The additional four items are therefore exceptions to items 1 and 2. We have attempted to eliminate as far as possible end-use items, and are suggesting the retention of only two such items in this structure, as exceptions to the basic schedule. The remaining two items provide for lower duty rates on specified types of yarns than would apply were these exceptions not made. The six proposed items replace nine existing items, or if sub-sections are to be counted separately, seven proposed items and sub-divisions thereof replace an existing twelve provisions.

To simplify the wording of the items, two definitions are proposed, so that it will be unnecessary to repeat in each item extended wording spelling out the exact intended meaning of the words used therein.

Proposed Schedule - Cotton Yarn Items

Proposed New Items

Definitions:

Definition #1.

The words "in the greige" shall mean in referring to rovings, yarns or fabrics wholly of cotton, such rovings, yarns or fabrics which consist of cotton fibres which have not been processed or treated in any way, whether such processing is done at the fibre, roving, yarn or fabric stage of manufacture, and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, have not been bleached, mercerized nor coloured.

Definition #2.

The word "yarns" shall be interpreted as including threads, cords and twines.

Item	Yarns and rovings in the greige, wholly of cotton, not further advanced than singles, n.o.p.		Item	Rovings, yarns and warps wholly of cotton, not more advanced than singles, n.o.p.	
1.			522 (part)		
	and, per pound	12½% 15% 25% 3¢ 4¢		and, per pound	12½% 15% 22½% 3½¢ 4¢
				GATT	15%
				and, per pound	8¢
			522a (part)		
				Rovings, yarns and warps wholly of cotton, not more advanced than singles, when imported by manufacturers of knitted goods, to be used in their own factories in the manufacture of knitted goods	12½% 15% 22½%

Existing Tariff Items

522d (part) Yarns and warps wholly of cotton, mercerized, number forty and finer, imported, under regulations prescribed by the Minister, for sale to manufacturers, to be further manufactured in their own factories

Free 25% 25%

GATT

20%

522f (part) Yarns and warps wholly of cotton, number forty and finer, when imported by manufacturers of mercerized cotton yarns, for use exclusively in the manufacture of mercerized cotton yarns, in their own factories

Free 15% 15%

Item

2. Yarns and rovings, wholly of cotton, n.o.p.

15% 17½% 30%
and, per pound 5¢ 5¢

Item

522 (part) Rovings, yarns and warps wholly of cotton, not more advanced than singles, n.o.p.

and, per pound 12½% 15% 22½%
3½¢ 4¢

GATT

and, per pound 15% 3¢

522a (part)

Rovings, yarns and warps wholly of cotton, not more advanced than singles, when imported by manufacturers of knitted goods, to be used in their own factories in the manufacture of knitted goods

12½% 15% 22½%

522c(1)(part) Rovings, yarns and warps wholly of cotton, including threads, cords and twines generally used for sewing, stitching, packaging and other purposes, n.o.p.; cotton yarns, wholly or partially covered with metallic strip, generally known as tinsel thread

15% 17½% 25%
5¢ 4¢

and, per pound

522c(3) Sewing thread, wholly of cotton, on spools, not to exceed 250 yards on one spool

15% 20% 25%
4¢

and, per pound

522f (part) Yarns and warps wholly of cotton, number forty and finer, when imported by manufacturers of mercerized cotton yarns, for use exclusively in the manufacture of mercerized cotton yarns, in their own factories

Free 15% 15%

522d (part) Yarns and warps wholly of cotton, mercerized, number forty and finer, imported, under regulations prescribed by the Minister, for sale to manufacturers, to be further manufactured in their own factories

Free 25% 25%

GATT

20%

522e (part) Cotton sewing thread yarn and crochet, knitting, darning and embroidery yarn, in hanks, or on dyeing or bleaching cores, when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in their own factories in the manufacturing or spooling of cotton sewing thread and crochet, knitting, darning and embroidery cottons

5% 10% 20%

Item

3. Yarns, wholly of cotton, when imported by thread manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of sewing, crochet and embroidery thread, in their own factories:-

(1) In the greige, not further advanced than singles

- counts coarser than forties

7½% 15% 25%
and, per pound 4¢

- counts forties and finer

Free 10% 25%
and, per pound 4¢

(2) Mercerized and gassed in the ply

5% 10% 25%
and, per pound 4¢

Item

522 (part)

Rovings, yarns and warps wholly of cotton, not more advanced than singles, n.o.p.

12½% 15% 20½%
and, per pound 3½¢ 4¢

GATT

15%
and, per pound 3¢

522b

Yarns, wholly of cotton, coarser than number forty but exceeding number twenty, not more advanced than singles, when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in their own factories in the manufacturing of cotton sewing thread and crochet, knitting, darning and embroidery cottons

7½% 15% 20%

522g(2)

Yarns, wholly of cotton, number forty and finer, not more advanced than singles, when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in their own factories in the manufacturing of cotton sewing thread

Free 10% 15%

522e (part)

Cotton sewing thread yarn and crochet, knitting, darning and embroidery yarn, in hanks, or on dyeing or bleaching cores, when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in their own factories in the manufacturing or spooling of cotton sewing thread and crochet, knitting, darning and embroidery cottons

5% 10% 20%

Item 4.	Yarns, wholly of cotton, of counts fifties and finer, when imported by manufacturers of mercerized yarns, for mercerizing in their own factories	Free	15%	25%	4¢	Item 522f (part)	Yarns and warps wholly of cotton, number forty and finer, when imported by manufacturers of mercerized cotton yarns, for use exclusively in the manufacture of mercerized cotton yarns, in their own factories	Free	15%	15%
	and, per pound									
Item 5.	Yarns, wholly of cotton, mercerized, of counts fifties and finer	5%	20%	25%	4¢	Item 522d (part)	Yarns and warps wholly of cotton, mercerized, number forty and finer, imported, under regulations prescribed by the Minister, for sale to manufacturers, to be further manufactured in their own factories	Free	25%	25%
	and, per pound							GATT	20%	
Item 6.	Until January 1, 1965, yarns, wholly of cotton, counts seventies and finer, n.o.p.	Free	15%	25%	4¢	Item 522 (part)	Rovings, yarns and warps wholly of cotton, not more advanced than singles, n.o.p.	12½%	15%	22½%
	and, per pound						and, per pound		3¼¢	4¢
							GATT		15%	
							and, per pound		3¢	

522a (part) Rovings, yarns and warps wholly of cotton, not more advanced than singles, when imported by manufacturers of knitted goods, to be used in their own factories in the manufacture of knitted goods

12½% 15% 22½%

522c(1)(part) Rovings, yarns and warps wholly of cotton, including threads, cords and twines generally used for sewing, stitching, packaging and other purposes, n.o.p.; cotton yarns, wholly or partially covered with metallic strip, generally known as tinsel thread

15% 17½% 25%
and, per pound 3¢ 4¢

522e (part) Cotton sewing thread yarn and crochet, knitting, darning and embroidery yarn, in hanks, or on dyeing or bleaching cores, when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in their own factories in the manufacturing or spooling of cotton sewing thread and crochet, knitting, darning and embroidery cottons

5% 10% 20%

522g(1) Yarns and warps, wholly of cotton, number eighty and finer, two ply, gassed, of a class or kind not made in Canada, imported by manufacturers of woven fabrics for use exclusively in their own factories in the production of woven fabrics

Free 10% 15%

Item
7.

Note: We suggest that the part of Item 522c(1) of the existing tariff which deals with cotton yarns covered with metallic strip, and the whole of Item 522c(2) of the existing tariff be eliminated.

5221	Yarns and warps, wholly of cotton, number 70 and finer, when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of levers lace, in their own factories	Free	Free	25%
522c(1)(part)	Rovings, yarns and warps wholly of cotton, including threads, cords and twines generally used for sewing, stitching, packaging and other purposes, n.o.p.; cotton yarns, wholly or partially covered with metallic strip, generally known as tinsel thread			
	and, per pound	15%	17½%	25%
			5¢	4¢
522c(2)	Cotton yarns, wholly covered with a double layer of metallic strip in single strand only, when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of electrical conductors, in their own factories			
	and, per pound	10%	10%	25%
				4¢

Proposed Schedule - Cotton Fabric Items

Note:

The proposed Fabric Schedule consists of ten items. Items 1 to 4 inclusive constitute in themselves a complete schedule, which would cover all woven cotton fabrics were no other provision made. The remaining six items therefore constitute exceptions to items 1 to 4 inclusive. Two of these items deal with specialty fabrics, namely pile fabrics and coated or impregnated fabrics. We have endeavoured to eliminate as far as possible end-use items, but there are two such existing items which appeared of sufficient importance that we have recommended their retention. The remaining two items provide for lower duty rates on specific types of fabrics than would apply were these exceptions not made. The ten proposed items replace twenty-four existing items (including one drawback item). If sub-sections are to be counted separately, nineteen proposed items and sub-divisions thereof replace the existing twenty-eight provisions. There are two further definitions proposed in connection with the Cotton Fabric Schedule.

Proposed Schedule - Cotton Fabric Items

Existing Tariff Items

Proposed New Items

Definitions:

Definition #1.

The words "in the greige" shall mean in referring to rovings, yarns or fabrics wholly of cotton, such rovings, yarns or fabrics which consist of cotton fibres which have not been processed or treated in any way, whether such processing is done at the fibre, roving, yarn or fabric stage of manufacture, and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, have not been bleached, mercerized nor coloured.

Definition #2.

"End or pick" when used in describing the construction of woven fabrics wholly of cotton shall be interpreted as meaning that an end or pick consisting of plied yarns shall be regarded as one end or one pick.

Item	Proposed New Items	Existing Tariff Items
1.	Woven fabrics in the greige, wholly of cotton, not further processed than loom state, n.o.p.:-	Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, not bleached, mercerized nor coloured, n.o.p.
	(1) Having more than 230 ends and picks per square inch	
	and, per pound	and, per pound
	10% 15% 20%	15% 15% 25%
	3¢ 3¢ 4¢	3¢ 3¢ 4¢
	(2) Having more than 200 but not more than 230 ends and picks per square inch	Sailcloth wholly of Egyptian cotton, imported for use exclusively in the manufacture of sails for boats and ships, under regulations prescribed by the Minister
	and, per pound	and, per pound
	17½% 17½% 35%	Free 20% 25%
	3¢ 3¢ 4¢	3½¢ 3½¢ 4¢

523p	Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, not bleached, mercerized nor coloured when imported for use in the manufacture of the respirators and masks provided for in Tariff Item 4101(2)	Free	25%
524	Seamless cotton duck in circular form, of a class or kind not made in Canada, for use in the manufacture of hose pipe	Free	10%
525a	Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, bleached or mercerized, not coloured, n.o.p. and, per pound GATT and, per pound	20% 22½% 5½% 17½% 17½% 5%	27½% 4%
518	Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, bleached, when imported by manufacturers of handkerchiefs, for use exclusively in the manufacture of handkerchiefs wholly of cotton, in their own factories	Free	22½% 27½%

(3) Having not more than 200 ends and picks per square inch and, per pound	20% 20% 5%	40% 4%
(1) Having more than 250 ends and picks per square inch in the loom state and, per pound	12½% 17½% 5%	25% 4%
(2) Having more than 200 but not more than 250 ends and picks per square inch in the loom state and, per pound	20% 20% 5%	40% 4%
(5) Having not more than 200 ends and picks per square inch in the loom state and, per pound	22½% 22½% 5%	45% 4%

Item
2.

Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, further processed than loom state in the greige, but not coloured, n.o.p.:-

(1) Having more than 250 ends and picks per square inch in the loom state

and, per pound

(2) Having more than 200 but not more than 250 ends and picks per square inch in the loom state

and, per pound

(5) Having not more than 200 ends and picks per square inch in the loom state

and, per pound

Item

3. Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, piece dyed n.o.p.; denims, wholly of cotton, when imported for use in the manufacture of garments, under regulations prescribed by the Minister:-

- (1) Having more than 230 ends and picks per square inch in the loom state

15%	20%	30%
	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	4¢

 and, per pound
- (2) Having more than 200 but not more than 230 ends and picks per square inch in the loom state

22 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	45%
	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	4¢

 and, per pound
- (3) Having not more than 200 ends and picks per square inch in the loom state

25%	25%	50%
	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	4¢

 and, per pound

For entry as "denims" under this item, fabrics shall be:-

1. Wholly of cotton,
2. Warp face twill weave,
3. Made of singles yarn of uniform count in the warp and singles yarn of uniform count in the weft, some of which are dyed before weaving,
4. Made of warp yarns of indigo blue with or without stripes of natural yarn; or dark brown, or black, of a uniform colour throughout, except selvages; weft yarns may be of solid colour or of the variations obtained by using a mock twist yarn, spun from ends of roving of different colours, or yarns of dyed and white fibres blended together,

Item

523b (part) Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, printed, dyed, or coloured, n.o.p.:-

- (1) Valued at more than 80 cents per pound

17 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
	3¢	4¢

 and, per pound
- (2) Valued at 50 cents or more but not more than 80 cents per pound

17 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
	3¢	4¢

 and, per pound
- (3) Valued at less than 50 cents per pound

17 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	25%	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	4¢

 and, per pound
- (4) Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, commonly known as denims, when imported by manufacturers for use in their own factories in the manufacture of garments

17 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
	3¢	4¢

 and, per pound

523d (part) Woven fabric, wholly of cotton, imported for use as billiard cloth

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Free | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ % | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ % |
| and, per pound | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ | 4¢ |

5. Without checks or pattern effects, and,
6. Not lighter than 6.5 ozs. to the square yard or
heavier than 14.5 ozs. to the square yard.

Item
4.

Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, printed or coloured
n.o.p.:-

- (1) Having more than 230 ends and picks per square inch
in the loom state
- | | | | |
|----------------|------|------|-----|
| | 17½% | 22½% | 35% |
| and, per pound | | 5½¢ | 4¢ |
- (2) Having more than 200 but not more than 230 ends and
picks per square inch in the loom state
- | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|
| | 25% | 25% | 50% |
| and, per pound | | 5½¢ | 4¢ |
- (3) Having not more than 200 ends and picks per square
inch in the loom state
- | | | | |
|----------------|------|------|-----|
| | 27½% | 27½% | 55% |
| and, per pound | | 5½¢ | 4¢ |

Item

523b (part) Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, printed, dyed,
or coloured, n.o.p.:-

- (1) Valued at more than 80 cents per pound
- | | | | |
|----------------|------|------|------|
| | 17½% | 17½% | 32½% |
| and, per pound | | 5¢ | 4¢ |
- (2) Valued at 50 cents or more but not more
than 80 cents per pound
- | | | | |
|----------------|------|------|------|
| | 17½% | 22½% | 32½% |
| and, per pound | | 5¢ | 4¢ |
- (5) Valued at less than 50 cents per pound
- | | | | |
|----------------|------|-----|------|
| | 17½% | 25% | 32½% |
| and, per pound | | 5½¢ | 4¢ |

523d (part) Woven fabric, wholly of cotton, imported for use
as billiard cloth

	Free	27½%	32½%
and, per pound		5½¢	4¢

523j Shadow cretonnes, wholly of cotton, with printed
warp and plain weft

	12½%	27½%	32½%
and, per pound		5½¢	4¢
GATT	10%	25%	
and, per pound		5½¢	

Note:

In respect of that portion of existing Tariff Item 524a which refers to fabrics of cotton and synthetic textile fibres or filaments, if it is desired to make a special provision for such fabrics, such should be done in another section of the tariff schedule.

524a	Fabrics with cut weft pile, wholly of cotton or of cotton and synthetic textile fibres or filaments		
	and, per pound	5%	25% 32½% 4¢
523i	Filter cloth, wholly of cotton, with cut pile, in the web or made up, imported for use exclusively in mining and metallurgical operations	10%	30% 35% 4¢
	and, per pound		
Item 532d	Fabrics wholly of cotton, coated or impregnated, n.o.p.		
	and, per pound	22½%	27½% 35% 4¢
	GATT	20%	25%
532e	Fabrics wholly of cotton, coated or impregnated, for use in the manufacture of projection screens		
		Free	Free 20%
523g	Woven fabrics, whether coated or not coated with rubber, when imported by manufacturers of card clothing for textile machinery, for use in the manufacture of such card clothing in their own factories		
		Free	Free

Item 7.

Fabrics, wholly of cotton, coated or impregnated, n.o.p.

27½% 27½% 55% 3½¢ 4¢

and, per pound

532b	Woven fabric, wholly of cotton, for covering books				
	and, per pound	15%	30%	35%	
	GATT	12½%	25%	4¢	
Item 523m	Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, not bleached, mercerized nor coloured, weighing not more than seven and one-half pounds per one hundred square yards, when imported for use exclusively in the manufacture of the articles enumerated in Tariff Item 236				
	and, per pound	Free	Free	25%	4¢
523 (part)	Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, not bleached, mercerized nor coloured, n.o.p.				
	and, per pound	15%	15%	25%	4¢
1030(a)	(part - to be cancelled insofar as it applies to yarns and fabrics wholly of cotton)				
	Materials, n.o.p. when used exclusively in the manufacture of articles enumerated in Tariff Item 236				
					50% drawback

Item 8. Until January 1, 1965, woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, not bleached, mercerized nor coloured, weighing not more than seven and one-half pounds per one hundred square yards

Free	Free	25%
and, per pound		4¢

1030 (b) Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, not bleached, mercerized nor coloured, weighing not more than seven and one-half pounds per one hundred square yards when imported under the British Preferential Tariff and used exclusively in the manufacture of articles enumerated in Tariff Item 236

99% drawback

Item
525

Until January 1, 1965, woven fabric, wholly of cotton, specially treated and glazed, when imported by rubber manufacturers for use, in their own factories, exclusively as a detachable protective covering for uncured rubber sheeting

Woven fabric, wholly of cotton, specially treated and glazed, when imported by rubber manufacturers for use, in their own factories, exclusively as a detachable protective covering for uncured rubber sheeting

Free 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 35%

Free 30% 35%

GATT

27 $\frac{1}{2}$ %

Item
523f

Woven fabrics wholly of cotton, not coloured, for use in the manufacture of typewriter ribbons

Woven fabrics of cotton, not coloured, for use in the manufacture of typewriter ribbons

Free 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 15%

Free 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 15%

Item
10.

Item
11.

Note: We suggest that existing Tariff Item 844 be deleted entirely and that products that have been covered by this Tariff Item come in under the existing general items of the tariff schedule be it under new Items 1, 2, 3 or under appropriate sections of other miscellaneous fibre items of the tariff.

Item
844

Woven fabrics, open mesh, wholly or in chief part by weight of cotton, imported by manufacturers of bags for use exclusively in the manufacture of fruit and vegetable bags in their own factories

Free

Free

Free

Proposed Schedule - Cotton Products Items

Note:

The structure of the proposed Cotton Products Schedule requires no explanation as we suggest only one item to replace the numerous separate provisions now existing. This one item is proposed to replace six existing items or nine existing provisions if separate count is to be made of extracts and sub-sections.

Proposed Schedule - Cotton Products Items

<u>Proposed New Items</u>		<u>Existing Tariff Items</u>	
Item		Item	
1.	Clothing, wearing apparel and articles, made from fabrics wholly of cotton; all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, of which the fibre component is wholly cotton; n.o.p.	532	Clothing, wearing apparel and articles made from woven fabrics, and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, composed wholly of cotton, n.o.p.
	and, per pound		and, per pound
	30%		25%
	60%		35%
	4¢		4¢
		GATT	
		Articles made from woven fabrics, composed wholly of cotton, viz:-	
		Tablecloths, tray cloths, napkins, dresser scarves, wash cloths, bath mats, pillow cases, quilts, counterpanes, sheets and towels	
			22½%
		GATT	
		Doilies made from woven fabrics, composed wholly of cotton	
			22½%
523n	Cotton bags:- (1) Seamless and, per pound (2) N.o.p. and, per pound		Cotton bags:- (1) Seamless and, per pound (2) N.o.p. and, per pound
			15%
			22½%
			25%
			4¢
			20%
			22½%
			35%
			4¢

532a	Handkerchiefs, wholly of cotton			
	and, per pound	15%	30%	35%
	GATT	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	4%
532c	Curtains, wholly or partially manufactured, composed wholly of cotton, n.o.p.			
	and, per pound	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	35%
533	Sails for boats and ships			4%
		15%	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	25%
553	Blankets of any material, not to include automobile rugs, steamer rugs, or similar articles:-			
	(1) Household blankets, wholly of cotton			
	and, per pound	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	35%
		5%	5%	30%
	New Zealand Trade Agreement.....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ %		

PART I

THE INDUSTRY

Size, Location, Employment and Unemployment

Cotton products are manufactured by a number of Canadian industries (Volume 2, Table 93). In the case of two industries, cottons are the chief line of production. Virtually all yarns and fabrics, wholly of cotton, are manufactured by what is known and described as the Cotton Yarn and Cloth Industry, which includes a number of companies also manufacturing "blend" yarns and cloths which contain substantial quantities of cotton and other fibres but which are not classifiable for duty purposes under the tariff items with which this Report is concerned. Some companies in the Yarn and Cloth Industry produce also certain types of "made-up" goods, such as towels, sheets, bedspreads, pillow cases, blankets, etc. The products of the industry taken as a whole are predominantly "wholly of cotton"; that is, the cotton is not blended or mixed with other types of fibres. (Under a provision contained in the Customs Tariff⁽¹⁾, it is permissible for a cotton fabric to contain up to 5 p.c. by weight of synthetic fibres and still be classified as "wholly of cotton".)

Cotton thread is produced by specialized firms, many of which are very small and which are classified by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as the Cotton Thread Industry.

The Miscellaneous Cotton Goods Industry produces a variety of products, including felts, batting and wadding.

The above three industries are classified by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as composing "The Cotton Textile Industries". The term "primary cotton textiles" as used in this Report refers to the products of The Cotton Textile Industries.

Various other industries that produce cotton products do not make cotton yarns or cloth, but purchase these for use in the manufacture of "made-up" goods, e.g., clothing, tents and awnings.

The Custom Dyeing and Finishing Industry (Volume 2, Table 97) is also involved in the processing of a minor portion of cotton goods. It is not possible to assess the extent to which this industry is dependent on the finishing of cottons. Practically all major cotton producers have their own dyeing and finishing facilities.

(1) Proviso to Tariff Item 561

Size of Industry: The production of cotton yarn and cloth was carried on in fifty establishments in Canada in 1956. The bulk of output, however, came from fifteen mills of relatively large size. Five companies were responsible for by far the major portion of production. These were: Canadian Cottons Limited, Montreal, P.Q.; Dominion Textile Company Limited, Montreal, P.Q.; The Hamilton Cotton Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont.; Wabasso Cotton Company, Limited, Three Rivers, P.Q. and Woods Manufacturing Company, Limited, Welland, Ont. (The last two firms have a common ownership.)

The fifteen largest mills employed in 1957 more than three-quarters of the total number of workers in the industry. Employment in this group of mills ranged from 500 per mill to more than 1,500 in the two largest mills. The remaining one-quarter of total employment was distributed among thirty-two mills, twenty-one of which employed fewer than two hundred and fifty workers. (Of this latter group, eight mills employed, each, fewer than fifty workers.)

Most of the mills producing cotton thread and miscellaneous cotton goods are small in size and in 1957 averaged fewer than fifty workers each. Four mills employed more than one hundred workers but in only one case did employment exceed two hundred.

Mill Employment: In 1956, employment in the Cotton Yarn and Cloth Industry was 21,939 (Volume 2, Table 95). This was lower than the average for the period 1949-56, owing to the fact that the years 1949 to 1951 were years of high levels of activity, when employment ranged from 25,178 to 27,632.

The Cotton Thread Industry employed 955 workers in 1956, an increase over previous years. The Miscellaneous Cotton Goods Industry has employed from 600 to 700 workers in recent years.

The number of workers engaged in manufacturing cotton products in industries producing "made-up" textiles is not known since such industries use a variety of fabrics made from many types of fibres.

It appears, for example, from Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports, that cotton products comprise more than one-quarter of the total value of output in men's factory clothing industry, and somewhat less than one-fifth in the women's and children's factory clothing industry; but it is not known whether these fractions properly represent the proportion of labour devoted to the production of cotton goods. Table 96 of Volume 2 shows the total employment in those industries which used cotton as one of their raw materials, whether or not engaged in producing cotton products; in 1956, the total of such employment was 77,855. Table 97 shows that employment in the Dyeing and Finishing Industry was 2,055 in the same year.

The Cotton Yarn and Cloth Industry employed in 1956 approximately 1.6 p.c. of the workers in all manufacturing industries in Canada; in 1939, it had employed 3 p.c. In the great and diversifying industrial expansion that occurred between 1939 and 1956, employment

in textiles, as in many other long-established industries, remained relatively stable while the total number of workers in manufacturing doubled. Many other manufacturing industries which, in 1939, employed fewer workers than the Cotton Yarn and Cloth Industry now employ more, as the following extract from Table 99 illustrates:

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Employment</u>		<u>P.C. of Total Manufacturing</u>	
	<u>1939</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1956</u>
Cotton Yarn & Cloth	19,723	21,939	3.0	1.6
Non-ferrous Metal Refining	12,449	30,788	1.9	2.3
Motor Vehicles	14,427	35,099	2.2	2.6
Primary Iron & Steel	13,827	36,043	2.1	2.6
Aircraft	3,596	35,563	0.5	2.6

Though it has fallen in rank, the Cotton Yarn and Cloth Industry has not become smaller; on the contrary it has grown, and now employs more workers and produces more goods than in 1939. As Canada has become more intensively industrialized, many of the older established manufacturing industries, such as cottons, now constitute a smaller portion of the nation's industrial plant.

Salaries and Wages: For the Yarn and Cloth Industry, these have increased from \$16,743,000 in 1939 to \$59,459,000 in 1956 (Volume 2, Table 102); in 1939, this was 2.3 p.c. of the total salaries and wages paid in "All Manufacturing Industry", while in 1956 it was 1.3 p.c., twenty-fourth among manufacturing industries in terms of total salaries and wages paid.

Average Hourly Earnings: Wages for female workers in the Cotton Yarn and Cloth Industry are higher than the average wages paid to female workers in all manufacturing industries. On the other hand, wages paid to male workers are well below the average for male workers in manufacturing as a whole (Volume 2, Table 105).

In 1957, for example, average hourly earnings for females employed in this industry were \$1.11, while the national average was \$1.05. Large numbers of women are employed in the Clothing Industry which pays low rates relative to those obtaining in the Cotton Yarn and Cloth Industry. Among the various industries employing fairly large numbers of female workers, the Cotton Yarn and Cloth Industry pays wages higher than most. This has been true for all years examined by the Board back to, and including, 1938. Approximately one-third of employment in the industry consists of female workers. Hourly earnings of male workers have always been the lowest or among the lowest received by male workers in any major manufacturing industry (Volume 2, Table 105). In 1957, the average hourly earning of male workers in all manufacturing industries was \$1.75; in Cotton Yarn and Cloth it was \$1.28. This rate is much lower than that paid by certain other large employers of labour and it is interesting to note that the largest expansion in recent years has taken place in high-wage industries.

Location by Provinces: This industry is centered in Quebec and Ontario (Volume 2, Table 98); in addition, there are two mills in New Brunswick and one in Nova Scotia.

In Quebec, in 1956, there were 8,252 male workers and 3,599 female workers — approximately two-thirds of the total for Canada. The industry is one of the largest sources of employment in manufacturing in Quebec, accounting for 3.2 p.c. of the total in 1955. While this is a smaller proportion than in 1939, when it stood at 6 p.c., this industry still ranks among the five largest employers in manufacturing in the province. Hourly earnings in Cotton Yarn and Cloth establishments in Quebec are above the average of all manufacturing industries for female labour (Volume 2, Table 106), and well under for male workers. It is of interest to note that, despite the relatively low earnings for male workers, they made up more than two-thirds of the workers in the industry in the province — a higher proportion than in Ontario (Volume 2, Table 98). The explanation, in part, is probably that in Quebec the differential between earnings for male workers in the cotton mills and the provincial average is considerably smaller than in Ontario. In Quebec, this was 35 cents per hour in 1957, while in Ontario it was 49 cents (Volume 2, Tables 106 and 107). Although there are more Cotton Yarn and Cloth mills in Ontario than in Quebec, employment is only half of that in Quebec (Volume 2, Table 98).

In Ontario, the Cotton Yarn and Cloth Industry ranked in 1955 seventeenth among manufacturing industries in terms of employment, when it employed 7,251 workers, or 1.2 p.c. of the labour force engaged in manufacturing — 2,000 more than in 1939, when the industry employed 1.6 p.c. of the total. Thus, although the primary cotton industry in Ontario has grown since 1939, its rate of growth has been very much less than that of all manufacturing industries. Men comprised a smaller proportion of the workers in the industry in Ontario than in Quebec, perhaps because there are in the former province more alternative opportunities for men at high wages. Women workers, in contrast, received wages above the average for women in manufacturing industry.

Local Aspects of Industry: The following tabulation shows the distribution of employment in Cotton Yarn, Cloth and Thread mills among towns of various sizes:

<u>Population of Town</u>	<u>No. of Towns</u>	<u>Percentage of Primary Cotton Employment</u>
1,000 - 4,999	3	2.96
5,000 - 9,999	3	9.59
10,000 - 19,999	6	20.34
20,000 - 49,999	8	31.43
Over 50,000	7	35.64

An attempt has been made to ascertain the dependence for employment of each area or town on its cotton mill. In the case of many of the smaller towns it is impossible to segregate total employment in the town for comparison with employment in the mill; in fact,

to do so would often be misleading. This can best be illustrated by reference to five towns, each with a population under 10,000, all of which are located close to larger cities which provide wider employment opportunities. In the case of two such towns, Ajax and Woodbridge, there is for miles around a wide area of concentrated industrial activity, which includes the Oshawa, Hamilton and Toronto regions. To attempt to segregate any one small area, such as either Woodbridge or Ajax, from this highly-industrialized region and treat employment within it in isolation would be meaningless. Even the comparison attempted in the table below -- by combining employment in each of these towns with that in the adjacent larger town -- is open to question, since, with modern transportation, employment in a much wider area is feasible to anyone living in, e.g., either Ajax or Woodbridge. The comparison in the table shows employment in cotton mills as a percentage of employment in all manufacturing industries in the areas stipulated. A comparison with the estimated total labour force in each area is also shown since, in some areas, employment in non-manufacturing occupations is extensive.

The Board has not been able to ascertain the numbers of unemployed workers from primary cotton mills alone. The figures available from the Unemployment Insurance Commission (Table 112, Volume 2) show unemployed skilled workers from all types of both primary and secondary textile plants. The aggregate of these two figures is used in the following text where reference is made to unemployed textile workers:

Employment in the Cotton Yarn, Cloth and Thread Industries by Localities
(Sept. 1957 - Feb. 1958)

Town	Population (1956)	U.I.C. Area* (1956)	Employment in U.I.C. Area		Estimated Labour Force in U.I.C. Area (1956)	Cotton Employment as P.C. of	
			Cotton	All Manufacturing		Urban Manufacturing	Labour Force in Area
<u>1,000 - 4,999</u>							
Marysville, N.B.	2,538	Fredericton	132	1,181	17,000	11.2	0.8
Iroquois	1,078	Prescott	264	1,864	9,300	14.2(1)	2.8
Woodbridge	1,958	Weston	244	n.a.	43,500	0.7(1)	0.6
<u>5,000 - 9,999</u>							
Montmorency	6,077	Quebec City	1,590	n.a.	128,800	6.8(1)	1.2
Yarmouth	8,095	Yarmouth	374	692	17,500	54.0	2.1
Ajax	5,683	Oshawa	105	17,795	46,700	0.6	0.2
<u>10,000 - 19,999</u>							
Grand'Mere	14,023	Shawinigan Falls	217	(See Shawinigan Falls below)			
Magog	12,720	Magog	2,177	2,624	8,100	83.0	26.7
Stratford	19,972	Stratford	116	3,012	20,100	3.9	0.6
Trenton	11,305	Trenton	164	2,044	13,600	8.0	1.2
Welland	16,405	Welland	1,218	n.a.	23,800	10.5(1)	5.1
Woodstock	18,347	Woodstock	494	n.a.	14,900	11.8(1)	3.3
<u>20,000 - 49,999</u>							
Drummondville	26,284	Drummondville	1,289	6,021	19,800	21.4	6.5
Granby	27,095	Granby	467	5,677	20,500	8.2	2.3
Shawinigan Falls	28,597	Shawinigan	241	9,096	28,600	5.0	1.6
(Grand'Mere)		Falls	217)	10,245			

*Unemployment Insurance Commission Area.

(1) Employment in cotton mills as p.c. of employment in manufacturing in U.I.C. Area.

Employment in the Cotton Yarn, Cloth and Thread Industries by Localities (cont'd)
(Sept. 1957 - Feb. 1958)

Town	Population (1956)	U.I.C. Area*	Employment in U.I.C. Area		Estimated Labour Force in U.I.C. Area (1956)	Cotton Employment as P.C. of	
			Cotton	All Manufacturing Urban		Urban Manufacturing	Labour Force in Area
20,000 - 49,999 (cont'd)							
St. Hyacinthe	20,439	St. Hyacinthe	668	5,635	26,300	11.8	2.5
Valleyfield	23,584	Valleyfield	2,098	3,842	18,600	54.6	11.3
Cornwall	40,000	Cornwall	1,508	6,601	29,800	22.8	5.1
Galt	23,738	Galt	434	7,394	18,400	5.9	2.4
Guelph	33,860	Guelph	70	7,721	27,800	0.9	0.3
Over 50,000							
St. John, N.B.	52,491	St. John	125	5,064	34,400	2.5(1)	0.3
Montreal	1,109,439	Montreal	2,489	n.a.	704,300	1.0	0.4
Sherbrooke	58,668	Sherbrooke	1,028	7,986	49,600	12.9	2.1
Three Rivers	50,483	Three Rivers	1,496	11,777	44,900	12.7	3.3
Hamilton & Dundas	246,324	Hamilton	2,250	60,040	154,500	3.7	1.5
Kitchener & Waterloo	75,935	Kitchener	213	19,573	47,800	1.1	0.4
Toronto	667,706	Toronto	83	n.a.	n.a.	-	-

*Unemployment Insurance Commission Area.

(1) Employment in cotton mills as p.c. of employment in manufacturing in U.I.C. Area.

Source: Unemployment Insurance Commission, Department of Labour and Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

It does not follow that the cotton industry is not an important source of employment in a number of small towns. In Montmorency, for example, it is practically the only manufacturing industry. In two other towns, Yarmouth and Magog, it is the chief employer of manufacturing labour. In several other towns, cotton mills employ up to 15 p.c. of the workers engaged in manufacturing. When the comparison is broadened to the labour force as a whole, it is found that the cotton mills in small towns usually employ well under 5 p.c. of the total. One notable exception is Magog.

In the group of medium-sized Canadian towns (20,000-50,000), three are heavily dependent on the cotton industry: Drummondville, Valleyfield and Cornwall. Other towns in this group have a sizeable interest in the industry; for example, Granby and St. Hyacinthe. Cities of over 50,000 population contain a number of large mills, each employing more than 1,000 workers. In two cities, Sherbrooke and Three Rivers, employment in such mills forms a substantial portion of total employment in manufacturing industries.

Notes on Areas: Yarmouth: The cotton mill is the largest employer among manufacturing industries in the region, chief employment being in non-manufacturing occupations. There were twelve skilled⁽¹⁾ and seven unskilled textile workers unemployed in June, 1958, as compared with eleven and eight, respectively, in May of 1957.

Marysville: A small portion of the cotton mill was re-opened on May 1, 1957, and approximately 80 workers were employed (132 workers in February, 1958). There are more than 1,200 workers engaged in all manufacturing in the Fredericton area; other employment is concentrated mainly in service industries, i.e., government, railways, power, and in construction. In June, 1958, eighteen textile workers were registered as being unemployed in the Fredericton U.I.C. area.

Saint John: In February, 1958, there were 125 workers in a primary cotton mill in this city. Total employment in manufacturing in the city exceeds 5,000 workers. The largest single employer is the railways. There are a number of textile plants; a total of forty-two textile workers were registered as unemployed on June 12, 1958.

Drummondville: Factories producing a wide variety of both primary and secondary textiles are located in this region. Employment in primary cotton mills at the end of 1957 was 1,289, a decrease of approximately 200 from the previous year. Employment in manufacturing, which amounted to more than 6,000 workers at the end of 1957, is almost entirely in textile plants. There were 366 unemployed textile workers in June, 1958 (285 in May, 1957), compared with a total of 2,157 unemployed persons in the area.

Granby: A total of 467 persons was employed in cotton mills at the end of 1957. In the Granby U.I.C. area, more than 7,000 persons are employed in a variety of manufacturing industries. The number of

(1) In all instances, unemployed skilled workers in secondary textile industries are excluded.

unemployed textile workers increased in 1958, to 271 in June, from 187 in May, 1957; total unemployment in the area numbered 1,633 in June, 1958.

Sherbrooke: In 1955, there were thirty-eight textile plants in this area producing a wide variety of both primary and secondary textile products. Approximately 1,000 workers are employed in primary cotton mills; the total employment in all manufacturing is in excess of 8,000 workers. While the area is heavily dependent on textiles, it has other industries, e.g., paper, construction equipment and rubber. Unemployed textile workers in June, 1958 (595) were more numerous than in May, 1957 (385); total unemployment exceeded 5,000 in June, 1958.

Magog: The 2,000 cotton textile workers constitute more than 80 p.c. of total employment in manufacturing in the town, whose entire life centres around the mills. Employment in the mills declined by about 200 workers between 1956 and 1957. Numbers of unemployed textile workers increased between May, 1957 (142) and June, 1958 (169). Total unemployment amounted to 729 in May, 1957, and 849 in June, 1958.

Montreal: There are approximately 2,600 persons employed in primary cotton mills in Montreal. Total employment in all manufacturing is approximately one-quarter of a million. Employment in the cotton mills declined by about 200 workers between August, 1957, and the same month in 1958. Unemployed textile workers in June, 1958 (1,804) exceeded those in May, 1957 (1,000); no doubt many were employed previously by the clothing industry. Total unemployment was 61,653 in June, 1958.

Montmorency: The cotton industry is important to both this town and the Quebec City area. In 1957, more than 1,650 persons were employed in the cotton mills, the largest single employer of manufacturing labour. Total manufacturing employment in the entire area in 1957 was 22,455. There is also much employment in service occupations - a reflection of the fact that Quebec City is the seat of the provincial government. In June, 1958, there were 233 unemployed textile workers; in May, 1957, there were 151; total unemployment in the Quebec City area exceeded 11,667 in June, 1958.

St. Hyacinthe: There were thirty-three textile plants in this U.I.C. area in 1955, three of which were primary cotton mills employing about 700 workers. In 1958, employment in the mills was reduced by about 50 workers. There were 5,635 workers in manufacturing industries in 1957, and an additional 1,746 workers outside the city but in the U.I.C. area. Unemployed textile workers in the area numbered 336 in June, 1958 and 159 in May, 1957; a total of 1,906 were unemployed in the area in June, 1958.

Shawinigan Falls and Grand'Mere: These towns, a few miles apart, are grouped together for employment purposes by the U.I.C. Each has a cotton mill; employment in the two was 458 workers at the end of 1957, a decrease from the previous year, but greater than during 1954 or 1955. There are other large plants in this area producing chemicals, paper, aluminum, etc. Total employment in this U.I.C. area in manufacturing, 1957, was 10,245. Unemployed textile workers numbered 290

in June, 1958 and 219 in May, 1957; total unemployment amounted to 5,178 in June, 1958.

Three Rivers: There are two primary cotton mills in the city, which employed 1,496 persons at the end of 1957, when total employment in manufacturing was 13,282. Employment in the cotton mills increased in 1956 and 1957. In spite of this increase, there were 243 unemployed textile workers in June, 1958, compared with 128 in May, 1957; total unemployment in June, 1958 was 4,495. Industry is fairly diversified in the area, there being pulp and paper mills, a large foundry, electrical appliance production, etc.

Valleyfield: The cotton industry employed 2,098 workers at the end of 1957, when total employment in manufacturing was 3,843; the cotton industry is, therefore, the major employer of manufacturing labour in the town. Unemployed textile workers numbered 333 in June, 1958 and 258 in May, 1957; total unemployment in June, 1958 was 2,104.

Cornwall: Employment in cotton mills was 1,508 at the end of 1957, somewhat greater than at the beginning of that year, but still below the two previous years by several hundred. Although this area relies heavily on cotton textiles, over 20 p.c. of employment in all manufacturing industries, several other industries furnish employment. There are seven textile establishments in this U.I.C. area. The number of unemployed textile workers has been increasing, numbering 391 in June, 1958 — compared with 193 in May, 1957; total unemployment was 3,459 in June, 1958.

Galt: At the end of 1957, there were 434 workers employed in cotton mills, a slight increase over preceding years. Cotton producers provide five to six p.c. of total manufacturing employment in the city of Galt and some three p.c. of that in the whole U.I.C. area. In 1955, there were seven mills in the area representing various sectors of primary and secondary textiles. The number of unemployed textile workers increased to 457 in June, 1958 from 106 in May, 1957; total unemployment was 1,592 in June, 1958.

Guelph: Employment in cotton mills represents a negligible fraction (under one p.c.) of total manufacturing employment. Iron foundry, wire goods, industrial machinery, synthetic textiles, electrical apparatus and leather tanning are the large sources of manufacturing employment of the region. In 1955, there were nineteen mills engaged in the production of various primary and secondary textile goods in the Guelph U.I.C. area. There were 104 unemployed textile workers in June, 1958 and 53 in May, 1957; total unemployment was 1,556 in June, 1958.

Hamilton and Dundas: At the end of 1957, there were six cotton mills in these cities, employing 2,250 workers. One mill closed in September, 1957. Employment in these cotton mills, which had increased substantially from 1954 to the end of 1956, decreased by several hundred workers in 1957, returning to the 1954 level. There were 733 unemployed textile workers in June, 1958 and 474 in May, 1957; total unemployment was 14,528 in June, 1958.

Kitchener and Waterloo: These two cities are grouped together, for employment purposes, by the U.I.C. Employment in the two cotton mills in Kitchener amounted to 213 at the end of 1957, slightly below that of the two previous years. In no year has employment in cotton mills accounted for much more than one p.c. of total employment in all manufacturing industries. In 1955, there were twenty-eight mills engaged in the production of primary and secondary textiles in the region. Unemployed textile workers numbered 116 in June, 1958 and 33 in May, 1957; total unemployment was 2,435 in June, 1958.

Ajax (Oshawa): There is only one small cotton mill in Ajax, employing about 100 workers.

Iroquois (Prescott): Employment in primary cotton mills amounted to 264 workers at the end of 1957, little changed since 1955. Although cotton mills account for about 10 p.c. of total manufacturing employment in the region, other industries employ large numbers of workers (electrical apparatus, chemicals, construction, etc.). In June, 1958, there were 14 unemployed textile workers (of whom 13 were women) and in May, 1957, there were eight; total unemployment was 750 in June, 1958.

Stratford: Cotton mills employed 116 workers at the end of 1957, a slight decrease from previous years and about the level of 1954. Cotton mills employ from three to four p.c. of those engaged in manufacturing. Transportation, however, — which is not classified as manufacturing — is the single largest employer of the region (over 1,000 workers). There were 32 unemployed textile workers in June, 1958 and 28 in May, 1957; total unemployment was 894 in June, 1958.

Toronto: Employment in cotton mills (mostly thread mills) in the city of Toronto represents a small fraction of total employment.

Trenton: Cotton mills employed 164 workers at the end of 1957 and accounted for approximately five p.c. of total employment in all manufacturing industries of the U.I.C. area. The number of workers in this industry has increased somewhat during the past two years. There are, in addition to cotton mills, a number of establishments engaged in the production of various textile goods. There were 80 unemployed textile workers in June, 1958 and 17 in May, 1957; total unemployment was 732 in June, 1958.

Welland and Dunnville: Employment in cotton mills at Welland and Dunnville amounted to slightly over 1,200 in the second half of 1957, the highest since the end of 1953, and accounting for ten p.c. of total manufacturing employment in the region. There are a number of textile mills, other than primary cotton, in the area. Cotton producers are the fourth largest employer, after steel (two) and metallurgical products. There were 201 unemployed textile workers in June, 1958 and 96 in May, 1957; total unemployment was 2,742 in June, 1958.

Woodbridge (Weston): At the end of 1957, there were 244 workers in the cotton mill, an increase over recent years.

Woodstock: Two primary cotton mills provided employment for nearly 500 workers at the end of 1957. During the last two years, employment has remained more or less on the same level and accounted for slightly over 10 p.c. of total employment in all manufacturing industries in the region. In 1955, there were nine textile mills in operation in the area representing various branches of primary and secondary textiles. There were 124 unemployed textile workers in June, 1958 and 92 in May, 1957; total unemployment was 1,074 in June, 1958.

Materials Used in Cotton Mills

The Cotton Yarn and Cloth Industry in Canada is composed largely but not entirely of integrated mills. The major mills start with raw cotton which they spin, weave, and finish; in some instances, they purchase yarns or fabrics which they finish, but these are in small amounts relative to their own production of yarns and fabrics. Robinson Cotton Mills, however, is primarily a finishing mill, buying greige fabrics on the market for conversion to bleached or coloured material. Several of the smaller firms also buy semi-finished textiles for further processing. Consequently, "materials used", as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, includes semi-finished textiles as well as raw materials. The semi-finished textile materials include goods purchased by Canadian mills from other domestic mills or from foreign sources, as well as intra-firm shipments from one Canadian mill to another operated by the same company. As used in this section, the phrase "raw materials" means those materials which have not arisen from any of the operations performed by the Cotton Yarn and Cloth Industry, e.g., raw cotton and chemicals.

While the cost of semi-finished textiles purchased by the industry itself can be separated from the cost of fibres and other raw materials, it is not possible to separate from the total product of the industry that part which is attributable to the use of semi-finished materials. Accordingly, though it is clear that the cost of raw materials forms a substantial part of the cost of producing finished cloth, it is difficult to measure precisely the proportion of total factory costs properly attributable to the cost of raw materials in the production of finished cloth from raw cotton.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that, in 1956, the Cotton Yarn and Cloth Industry used materials that cost, at factory, \$144.0 million, which is 61 p.c. of the gross value of production, reported as being \$236.4 million. On the other hand, the "value added" by the industry in manufacturing or processing these materials in Canada is reported as \$87.4 million or approximately 33 p.c. of the value of the finished products.

To assess precisely the significance of "value added" in respect of those industries which constitute the statistical group designated by the Bureau of Statistics as the Cotton Yarn and Cloth Industry is difficult. In the calculations made by the Bureau,

sizeable non-integrated operations have been included with what would generally be regarded as the primary industry, necessitating inclusion in the data of the values of shipments of yarns and of greige and bleached fabrics, the raw material costs of which are proportionately higher than in the case of more fully finished fabrics. The value-added component in, for instance, style fabrics, such as relatively expensive prints and yarn-dyed cloths, must be very much greater than would be the case were one thinking in terms of the same fabric in its grey or even its bleached state. Unable to make a selection of fabrics that could be regarded as truly representative of total domestic production — as regards type of cloth, construction, finish, etc. — the Board cannot offer with any degree of assurance a calculation of value-added that might be contrasted with the Bureau's figure of about 33 p.c. This figure, being an average for production as a whole, would not necessarily apply to any particular product. The percentage of "value added" would vary widely as between, for example, coarse singles yarn and fine highly-styled prints turned out in minimum yardage. While the Board does not have precise data relative to such spreads, it is reasonable to suppose that value added may be as little as 15-20 p.c. in the case of some products and as much as 75-80 p.c. in others.

Chief Materials Used:

The chief raw materials used by the Cotton Yarn and Cloth Industry are raw cotton, cotton waste, rayon staple fibre, starch and sizing materials, chemicals, dyestuffs and oils, as well as supplies for operating, maintenance and repairs.

The table below shows that fibres make up the largest element of raw material costs (77.88 p.c. of the total in 1956) and that cotton is by far the most important fibre, accounting alone for 71.16 p.c. of total material costs. Much smaller quantities of wool as well as of rayon and other synthetic fibres are used for blending purposes. In spite of an increasing use of synthetic fibres, such usage, in proportion to cotton, remains small; in 1956, for example, synthetic fibres amounted to less than 5 p.c. of the total poundage of fibre consumed by the industry.

Other materials (than fibres) constitute less than one-quarter of total material costs (22.12 p.c. by value in 1956). Dyestuffs and chemicals are the chief components of this group, making up 6 p.c. of total material expenditures. Starch and sizing is a considerably smaller item. Expenditures on spools, packing, shipping, maintenance and repair materials are shown in the table.

Since cotton, the predominant raw material used by the industry, is not grown in Canada, the import-content of total raw materials used is very considerable. Furthermore, since raw cotton forms a sizeable portion of the total cost of producing finished cottons, the import-content of finished cotton products is substantial. It is impossible to estimate accurately the origin of the other raw materials used. These constituted 28.8 p.c. of total material costs in 1956.

Materials Used by the Cotton Yarn and Cloth Industry
(1,000)

Fibres	1942	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	
Raw cotton	lbs. \$	186,025 59,615	218,517 80,632	212,687 96,118	160,907 64,644	156,058 55,885	151,816 52,663	177,414 62,151	176,154 53,774
Cotton waste	lbs. \$	7,566 1,608	9,775 2,382	9,429 3,233	8,918 2,381	9,724 2,371	7,593 1,840	10,889 2,370	10,523 2,000
Raw wool, wool-tops, waste, etc.	lbs. \$	640 886	893 1,429	469 1,110	296 573	311 484	365 535	502 652	429 573
Rayon staple fibre	lbs. \$	1,937 693	1,985 679	2,938 1,236	5,883 2,291	3,832 1,276	3,514 1,008	6,316 1,981	6,319 1,882
All other fibres	lbs. \$	811 207	501 234	517 289	878 591	1,457 956	521 623	1,717 753	1,586 616
Total	lbs. \$	196,979 63,009	231,671 85,356	226,040 101,986	176,882 70,480	171,382 60,972	163,809 56,669	196,838 67,907	195,011 58,845
Starch and Sizing Material	\$	1,121	1,323	1,224	830	1,344	1,119	1,335	1,319
Dyestuffs and Chemicals	\$	4,457	4,732	4,261	5,700	5,135	4,475	5,259	4,904
Spools, Tubes and Cones	\$	444	604	396	351	631	475	356	328
Packing and Shipping Material	\$	1,511	1,707	1,708	1,707	1,676	1,510	2,077	2,118
Other Miscellaneous Materials	\$	4,458	5,433	5,183	5,115	5,154	4,522	5,698	8,048
Total	\$	11,991	13,799	12,772	13,703	13,940	12,101	14,725	16,717
TOTAL		75,000	99,155	114,758	84,183	74,912	68,770	82,632	75,562

Note: Yarns and fabrics used are not included in the table.
Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Sources of Raw Cotton:

The United States has always been the main source of raw cotton purchased by manufacturers of cotton products in Canada. Mexico has frequently been an important source (Volume 2, Table 1), and relatively small quantities have been purchased from Pakistan, India, Brazil, Egypt and Peru.

Because raw cotton is such an important element in the cost of manufacturing cotton products, an attempt has been made to ascertain whether Canadian manufacturers of cotton yarns and fabrics appear to be at either an advantage or disadvantage, in relation to producers in certain other countries, in the purchase of raw cotton.

Manufacturers in the United States are the chief competitors of Canadian mills for the Canadian market for cotton goods. In recent years, the relative position of these competing industries has been affected by the price-support programme of the United States Government, supplemented, since 1956, by the auctioning of surplus United States cotton for export. Under the price-support programme, United States producers of raw cotton may put their cotton into loan, and ultimately dispose of it to their Government should market prices fall below specified levels. This policy supported the price of raw cotton not only in the United States but, in some degree, throughout the world and has encouraged an expansion of cotton production in that country and abroad. Mexico, for example, which produced 528,000 bales of cotton in 1948-49, produced 2,200,000 bales in 1955-56. As Mexican output increased, Canadian mills turned to that country, where for a time they were able to purchase at prices several cents below the United States level. Accordingly, even before 1956, Canadian mills enjoyed a price advantage over their competitors in the United States in the purchase of raw cotton.

Encumbered with large stocks of cotton which it could not sell in world markets, the United States began, in 1956, to sell cotton at open auction, for export only, with the result that prices established at export auctions have been several cents below ruling prices for domestic use. Cotton of all the grades and staples held in Commodity Credit Corporation stocks is available for sale under the plan and, because of the operation of this two-price system, Canadian mills have enjoyed a price advantage of several cents per pound over competing United States mills in the purchase of raw cotton. The following comparisons, showing export and United States domestic prices for raw cotton, were placed on the record by a representative of the Primary Textiles Institute:

<u>Average Export Price</u> <u>Midd. 15/16"</u>	<u>U.S. Support Price</u> <u>Midd. 15/16"</u>	<u>Differential</u> <u>in Price</u>	<u>For Export</u> <u>Prior to</u>
(cents per pound)			
26.07	33.80	7.73	Aug. 1/56
25.49	31.59	6.10	Aug. 15/57
26.34	31.36	5.02	Aug. 1/58

United States export and domestic prices are also published for other grades of cotton in common usage in Canada. These are as follows:

<u>1956-57</u> <u>(Averages)</u>	<u>For Export</u>	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Difference</u>
	(cents per pound)		
Midd. 1"	27.07	33.53	6.46
Midd. 1-1/16"	28.53	35.02	6.49
Midd. 1-1/8"	30.11	36.54	6.43

Source: Cotton - World Statistics, Jan. 1958, International Cotton Advisory Committee.

The benefits in recent years to Canadian mills resulting from this United States programme have been substantial. This benefit may have been offset, in varying degrees from time to time, by the subsidized basis upon which any cotton product may have been imported into Canada from the United States.

Canadian mills, being farther from the cotton growing areas than are many United States mills, pay greater freight charges, e.g.:

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Rate</u> \$
Memphis	Greensboro, N.C.	0.84 /cwt.
Memphis	Montreal	1.25 /cwt.

This disadvantage may be offset, in part at least, by the fact that the Canadian mills are closer to their consuming markets.

Representatives of the Primary Textiles Institute emphasized, in this connection, that the wider variety of finished output from individual Canadian mills, as compared with that of individual United States mills of about the same size, had the effect of increasing cotton costs per unit of output in Canada. They stated that "... where a specialist mill can take ... /a/ particular cotton mix which is most directly suited to the cloth being produced, a Canadian mill, producing a variety of cloths in the same mill, has the choice of either multiplying the variety of raw cotton mix and staples which it produces or of using for several cloths a mix which will be adequate for the top grade that it is producing and will also use it for types of cloth that could have gotten by with lower grades of cotton".

Japan purchases its raw cotton from a variety of sources, the United States, India, Pakistan and Mexico being among its major suppliers. Like Canada, Japan shifted a considerable portion of its purchases of raw cotton from the United States to Mexico in 1955, the reason being that cotton of equivalent quality was available from Mexico at a lower price. Since the introduction of the export auction plan by the United States, it would appear that that country has again become the chief source of supply of Japan's cotton requirements.

Average prices paid by Japan for imports of raw cotton and cotton linters are given in the following table:

Imports into Japan of Raw Cotton and Cotton Linters
(1000)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Raw Cotton</u>			<u>Cotton Linters</u>			<u>Raw Cotton and Cotton Linters</u>
	<u>Quantity</u> lbs.	<u>Value</u> C.\$	<u>Unit</u> Value \$/lb.	<u>Quantity</u> lbs.	<u>Value</u> C.\$	<u>Unit</u> Value \$/lb.	<u>Unit Value</u> \$/lb.
1951	838,754	445,941	.532	107,402	4,769	.044	.476
1952	943,387	409,332	.432	17,827	2,377	.133	.428
1953	1,066,619	367,346	.344	28,384	2,331	.082	.338
1954	1,078,856	397,921	.369	33,480	2,120	.063	.360
1955	972,061	357,071	.367	30,754	1,981	.064	.358

Source: Japanese Ministry of Finance
Conversion factor - Dominion Bureau of Statistics Prices and Price Index

Comparable prices, by grades, of raw cotton delivered in Japan and in Canada are not readily available. However, except for transport costs, Japan and Canada have had equal access to the raw cotton produced on this continent; and the accompanying table of current freight rates (as presented to the Board by the Canadian industry) suggests that Canadian mills were at no disadvantage and may even have enjoyed a slight price advantage over Japanese mills as regards at least raw cotton grown in the United States or Mexico:

Costs of Transport

<u>From:</u>	<u>To:</u>	<u>Rate</u> (per cwt.)
New Orleans, La.	Montreal	\$1.25
" " "	Japan	2.00
Matamoros, Mexico	Montreal	1.59
" " "	Japan	2.00
Memphis, Tenn.	Montreal	1.25
" " "	Japan	2.58*
Bakersfield, Cal.	Montreal	2.14
" " "	Japan	1.95
Guaymos, Mexico	Montreal	2.35
" " "	Japan	1.95

* Approximate rate - based on the New Orleans rate to Japan plus the inland freight of approximately 57 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ per cwt. from Memphis to New Orleans.

In attempting to compare prices of raw cotton in Canada and India, it must be kept in mind that since October 26, 1946, the Government of India has imposed a tax on the export of raw cotton from that country. The rates of this tax have been as follows:

Indian Export Tax
(cents per pound)

1951-52	-	17.0
1952-54	-	10.7
1954-55	-	10.3
1955-57	-	2.7

This action resulted in a differential between export prices (world market prices) and the domestic price at which Indian mills could purchase Indian raw cotton. (The bulk of Indian exports of raw cotton goes to the United Kingdom and Japan, very small quantities entering Canada.)

In November 1947, the Government of India also imposed an export duty of 25 p.c. on cotton cloth. This duty tended to offset any price advantage enjoyed by Indian weavers in export markets, by reason of their ability to obtain cheaper domestic raw cotton. Following the substantial reduction of the export duty on raw cotton, the export duty on cloth was abolished in May, 1956.

It is difficult to measure the advantage which Indian mills may have had over Canadian mills as a consequence of the export tax. From exhibits produced at the public hearings it would appear that Indian cotton is darker and produces darker yarns and fabrics than those normally produced in Canada. Moreover, Indian cotton contains a fairly high proportion of foreign matter. Because of these factors, Canadian mills have been able to use cotton of Indian quality for relatively few applications. Further, Indian cotton is of very short staple length; twenty-four grades of Indian cotton are listed in "The Indian Cotton Textile Industry"⁽¹⁾ and all are less than one inch in length. Cotton of such short staple can be used to produce only a limited range of fabrics. One large Canadian company estimated that somewhat less than one-quarter of the cotton it used would be of less than one inch. The proportion of short staple used varies from mill to mill, depending on the quantity of coarse grade ducks, sheetings and similar cloths produced. Finer fabrics normally require raws of staple lengths ranging from one to one and one-eighth inches. Since Indian cotton is under one inch in length, the only price comparison which can be made relates to short staple cotton. As will be seen from the following table, the sample shown for India is shorter than the shortest staples normally sold in the United States, although it is understood to be in common use in the former country. United States export prices are used for 1955-56; in prior years, export and domestic prices were the same:

(1) Published by Messrs. M.P. Gandhi & Co., Bombay.

<u>Year</u>	<u>U.S. Market Price</u>		<u>Indian Domestic Price</u>
	<u>7/8"</u>	<u>15/16"</u>	<u>Vijay - 25/32"</u>
	(Cents per pound)		
1953-54	31.97	33.55	22.7
1954-55	31.99	33.88	20.1
1955-56	32.09	34.38	24.1
1956-57	23.01	25.90	25.0

Source: World Cotton Statistics, Jan. 1958. International Cotton Advisory Committee.

The table indicates that prior to 1956-57, Indian mills were able to obtain a very short staple cotton for less money than Canadian mills had to pay for the shortest staple in common use in Canada. In 1956-57, it appears, the price differential in favour of India was eliminated and Canadian mills paid no more for what was probably a better grade of cotton.

Rayon Staple Fibre:

Rayon staple fibre constituted about 6 p.c. of raw material costs for the Cotton Yarn and Cloth Industry in 1956. This fibre is used for blending with cotton with the object of reducing total fibre costs (rayon being generally less costly) or, in certain instances, of adding properties to cotton yarn or cloth that could not be obtained by the use of cotton alone. As an example, rayon is used with cotton in bedtickings, not only to reduce costs but to add a glitter or sheen to the material. Although the Board does not have adequate information as to the extent to which cotton mills in other countries blend rayon with cotton, it understands that it is general practice in cotton mills in most parts of the world to blend rayon with cotton for certain end results.

It is probable that most rayon staple fibre used by the Canadian cotton industry is of domestic manufacture, and, as stated above, the price in Canada of rayon staple for blending is generally slightly under the price of cotton. The table shows average values of cotton and rayon staple fibre, as reported by the Cotton Yarn and Cloth Industry to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Raw Cotton</u>	<u>Rayon Staple Fibre</u> (Cents per pound)	<u>Price</u> <u>Differential</u>
1950	36.9	34.2	2.7
1951	45.2	42.1	3.1
1952	40.2	38.9	1.3
1953	35.8	33.3	2.5
1954	34.7	28.7	6.0
1955	35.0	31.4	3.6
1956	30.5	29.8	0.7

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The rates of duty on rayon staple fibre imported into Canada are free (B.P.) and $7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. (M.F.N.). While the price of this commodity in Canada is closely related to world price levels, it is usually a few cents above that in some European countries and the United Kingdom, but approximates that prevailing in the United States.

In the matter of the purchase of chemicals and dyestuffs, which constitute about 6 p.c. of total material costs, it is difficult to determine whether the Canadian industry is at any extensive disadvantage vis-a-vis foreign cotton textile producers. Representatives of the Canadian industry believed that, on the whole, chemicals are less costly in the United States and Japan. Many chemicals are dutiable under the Canadian tariff, but dyestuffs for use in the textile industry are duty-free.

Summary re Materials Used:

Canadian mills appear to have a considerable price advantage over mills in the United States in purchasing supplies of raw cotton; and, since cotton is the major raw material cost component entering into the manufacture of cotton products, Canadian mills are almost certainly at some cost advantage over United States mills with respect to total raw material costs — so much so, indeed, that at the hearings representatives of the Canadian industry expressed fear that the existing two-price system in the United States might end and, with it, their present advantage in buying cotton.

There is no doubt that the differential between export prices and domestic prices of cotton in the United States has considerably improved the competitive position of Canadian mills vis-a-vis competing mills in the United States and its abolition probably would result in Canadian mills having to pay substantially more for their cotton. At the moment there is no indication that a change in the present programme for the sale of cotton is in prospect.

The extent to which Canadian mills realize a net advantage from the United States raw cotton auction programme cannot be ascertained, since equalization payments to the United States mills, in respect of their exports, are intended to redress disadvantages resulting from the programme.

With respect to Japan, it appears that Canada is at no disadvantage in the purchase of cotton. Both countries purchase the bulk of their requirements from the same sources and pay the same prices. There is a possibility, however, that Japan has access to cheaper chemicals.

Indian manufacturers, until 1956-57, could buy very short cotton much more cheaply than Canadian mills. In 1956-57, however, the price advantage enjoyed by Indian mills seems to have disappeared.

It is not known whether the Indian mills enjoyed any net advantage in export markets because of their ability to obtain cheaper domestic cotton, since the export tax on cloths was an offsetting factor.

Manufacturing Processes in Primary Industry

The Primary Cotton Industry comprises the operations of blending and mixing cotton fibres, turning loose fibres into yarn, weaving yarns into fabrics, and converting (or finishing) the fabrics. The industry also makes certain end products from woven fabrics — in particular, sheets, pillow slips, blankets and towels.

These operations may be briefly described as follows:

Cotton is a hair-like fibre, varying in length from one-half inch to two inches. In the raw state, as picked from the field, it contains about one-half to two-thirds of its weight in seed, leaf, sand and other impurities. Most of this must be removed before it is suitable for delivery to the spinning mill. This is done by a process known as "ginning" and it is in this process that the fibre is detached from the seed. Ginning is usually done immediately after cotton is picked, adjacent to the cotton field. Following the ginning process the cotton is baled ready for shipment to mills.

When the raw cotton is received by Canadian mills, the cotton is taken from a number of bales, selected to give a suitable mixture according to the quality of the fibres, and fed to the initial-process machinery, which removes heavy impurities and puts it in form for further processing. The cotton fibres leave this equipment as loose sheets, wound into rolls, called laps, of about fifty yards length, and somewhat resembling in structure absorbent cotton.

Preparatory Processes:

The next stage of processing is called "carding". This operation, which completes the cleaning action and removes fibres which are too short for spinning, is the first step towards placing the fibres in parallel order for subsequent spinning purposes. The lap is fed through closely-set steel teeth mounted on cylinders. These pull the fibres away from each other, and subject them to a combing action. The cotton leaves the carding cylinders in a thin filmy sheet, which is drawn together as it leaves the machine into a soft, ropelike, but untwisted strand about the thickness of a broomstick, known as a "sliver". In the production of fine yarns of high quality, where smoothness and strength are of the utmost importance, the carded sliver may be further combed to eliminate many more of the short fibres and any remaining foreign matter.

After leaving the carding or the combing machine, as the case may be, the sliver is transferred to a "drawing frame" where it is subjected to doubling and drawing operations; several slivers are drawn together as one, by passing them through a series of rolls, each of which revolves at a surface speed in excess of that of its predecessor. This draws out the slivers and reduces them again to the thickness of a single sliver. The drawing process gives uniformity to the sliver by

combining several of them, and pulls the fibres in a parallel direction. Following this drawing or blending process, the sliver is fed into a roving frame, which further draws out the sliver by a series of rolls, and reduces it in size to dimensions required for its eventual form as coarse, medium or fine yarn. At this stage the first slight twist is given to the material. The product, a "roving" is the earliest stage of yarn. Rovings have little or no strength, only sufficient twist having been introduced to enable the strand to be handled. Rovings are then put through further processes which complete the drawing-out, impart the proper amount of twist, and transform the roving into a yarn of the required size. In these operations more than one roving may be combined to give desired qualities in the final product. It is interesting to note that for the manufacture of a combed yarn of good quality there may, in modern operating techniques, be literally 30,000 or more strands doubled and blended together into a single yarn. These operations of reducing the roving, or primary form of yarn, to the finished forms, can be grouped together under the heading of "spinning". The yarn so produced may already be in final form, to be put on spools or in other package forms, for sale as yarn; however, it may be doubled or twisted, or further treated.

Spinning and Weaving:

Yarn may be destined for weaving into cloth. Weaving utilizes two types of yarn — the warp, and the weft (or filler) threads. Warp yarns are those which are to run from end to end in a piece of cloth, while the weft (or filler) is that which is interlaced from side to side. Following spinning, the weft yarn is ready to go to the weaving looms. For warp use, yarn goes through other operations before being ready for the loom. "Spooling" takes the contents of several bobbins, ties the threads end to end and winds them onto a bigger holder known as a "cheese" or "spool". The operation known as "warping" takes the threads from hundreds of cheeses, and winds them, at speeds up to 1,200 yards per minute, in parallel rows, close together, across the width of a long spool called a "warper beam". The threads in this beam resemble a bolt of cloth with all the cross threads pulled out. The next step, "slashing", is an operation which unrolls the threads from several warper beams through a solution of hot starch and other ingredients, separates and dries them at the other end, and rewinds them on to another beam in the correct number of threads per inch required to make the particular type of cloth to be subsequently woven from it. The purpose of this slashing operation is to put a protective coating on the fibres composing the warp yarns, in order to increase their tensile strength and allow them to withstand the chafing action of the weaving looms. All the starch is later removed when the goods are bleached or dyed.

The next stage of production is weaving. Before mounting on the loom, each individual yarn, or thread, on the beam has to be separately drawn by hand through a "harness" which keeps it in place and moves it up and down. As there may be several thousand threads, this slow and expensive process of "drawing in" is required only when setting up a loom for operation on a particular construction of cloth; empty beams can be replaced by full beams, to continue weaving the

same cloth construction, with the ends of the new threads joined to the ends of the old threads by knotting. The required bobbins of filling or weft yarns are mounted in an automatic transfer magazine at the side of the loom. The length-wise threads, in the warp, are known as "ends"; the cross threads, introduced on the loom, as "picks".

Essentially, weaving is the interlacing of the warp and weft yarns (or threads). The harness lifts some of the warp threads up, and moves others down. A shuttle is then thrown across the width of the loom, drawing the weft or filler thread between the raised and the lowered warp threads. The position of the warp threads is then reversed; those which had been raised are lowered, and vice versa. The shuttle returns, drawing after it the filler thread. The passage of the shuttle back and forth occurs very rapidly, as often as two hundred times a minute, depending upon the speed of which the loom is capable. If the speed is 180, in one minute's time 180 weft threads are woven into the cloth, which, in the case of a construction having 60 weft threads to the inch, would be the equivalent of three inches.

Bleaching and Dyeing:

In this description of the operations, no comment has been made concerning a number of other pre-weaving processes, such as stock and yarn dyeing. When the fibres or yarns are dyed before weaving, the cloth woven from such yarns is necessarily a "coloured" cloth as it leaves the loom. The term "greige cloth" (or "gray" cloth) is used to describe cloth as it comes from the loom, provided it has not been woven of coloured yarns. Gray cloths to be further finished are sent from the weaving mills, usually in roll form, to the converting plant, where singeing is the first stage of processing. The purpose of this is to remove loose fibres and fuzz from the surface of the cloth.

The next stage is desizing. The cloth is run into a desizing bath containing an enzyme which is picked up by the cloth. Then, either by steaming or steeping, the enzyme breaks down and converts the sizing starch into soluble sugars. It will be recalled that the sizing starch had been put on the warp threads by the slashing operation to increase strength for use in the weaving process. The cloth is washed to remove the soluble sugars and other foreign matter. For many types of processing additional desizing is sometimes required and the cloth is treated with an acid solution and allowed to lie for a period of time. The cloth is then given a further wash to remove the acid and undesirable foreign matter.

The next processing stage is to saturate the cloth with caustic, after which it is subjected to a steaming or boiling period. This has the effect of scouring the cloth and with a subsequent washing the natural gums, waxes, etc. are removed. The cloth is then treated with a bleaching solution. It is at this point that the natural colour of the cotton is removed and the goods are fully bleached or white. A thorough washing is then required to remove all traces of the bleaching solution.

There are several types of equipment available to perform the bleaching operation described above. The most modern method in use today is the Continuous Peroxide Bleaching Range. These continuous ranges are of two types, "open-width" and "rope". For high quality work on certain types of fabrics it is necessary to bleach with the cloth at open-width. Some idea of the proportions of the continuous bleach ranges may be gained from the following figures: a typical open-width range may be some 460 feet long and 66 inches wide. Almost seven and a half miles of cloth are required to fill the machine, which runs at speeds of 70 to 90 yards per minute, depending on the product being made. Around 100,000 yards of cloth would be required to operate such an open-width range on a normal run of 24 hours. The rope range differs from the open-width continuous bleach range in that the goods are bunched up in rope form rather than spread wide open (open-width). A rope range may hold up to 32 miles of cloth at any one time. In operation it may run one or two "ropes" at the same time at speeds from 125 yards to 210 yards per minute.

Another process, that of mercerizing, may be carried out either before or after scouring and bleaching. For that matter, the yarn may have been mercerized before weaving. Mercerizing closes the fabric by a chemical process, imparting a lustre and increasing strength. Mercerizing is done by running the material under tension through a solution of cold concentrated caustic soda; the material is subsequently rinsed and the residue of solution is neutralized.

Final Processing:

After completing the bleaching process, the cloth is then ready for further processing as white goods, for printing, or for dyeing. If the cloth is to be printed, the weft is straightened and it is stretched on a stenter frame to correct width. Cloth for dyeing is dried and wound on rolls. Quality checking of bleached goods is done by taking samples to a testing laboratory where they are checked for tensile strength, fibre degradation and effectiveness of bleach.

In continuous dyeing ranges, the cloth, in a dry bleached state, is passed through the range at speeds of up to 100 yards per minute. When continuous dyeing ranges cannot be used, because of short runs or for other reasons, Jig Dyers are used. This process runs the cloth back and forth from roll to roll through a rectangular kettle at speeds around 55 yards per minute. The cloth may be subjected to a series of immersions involving wetting out, dyeing, washing, oxidizing, washing, soaping, washing, a total of some 18 to 24 passes through the kettle.

Printing is done by means of engraved copper rollers mounted in register around a printing cylinder. Engraving of these copper rollers is essential to the printing process. It is a separate and distinct operation requiring the services of skilled craftsmen and the maintenance of a highly specialized department. Each colour in a design requires a separate engraved roller. Associated with each

roller is a colour trough from which colour is supplied to the engraved roller by means of a circular brush; the colour is transferred from the engraved portion of the rollers to the cloth.

Colours for use in printing require a preparation different from that of those used in the dyehouse. It is necessary to have a vehicle for carrying the colour in the printing process, which vehicle may be paste or an emulsion; this is prepared and blended with the dyestuff in the Colour Shop. Trained colourists prepare the formulae and supervise the mixing of the printing colours. The colour mixes are then made available at the printing machines.

Ageing, the next process after printing, consists of passing the cloth through a chamber filled with steam, where the colours become developed or fixed on the fibre. After ageing, goods are soaped at the boil in open-width form and then rinsed free of soap, superficial colour, and gums, starches, etc. used in printing. With vat colours, used when high colour-fast properties are desired, it is necessary that the colours be oxidized before soaping. This is usually effected by passing the cloth through sodium bichromate and acetic acid. After the soaping operation the cloth is dried over cylinders and delivered on trucks. It is now ready for the finishing operation.

Both dyed and printed goods are processed in a similar manner through the finishing department. The objects of finishing are several and may comprise one or more of the following: to enhance appearance; to give desired "handle"; to impart certain properties or characteristics, such as crease resistance, waterproofing, and odour-inhibiting controls. Many finishes designed to improve appearance and handle are obtained by the addition of non-durable finishing materials such as starches, gums, and softeners. Durable finishes such as crease resistance are achieved by the use of synthetic resins. A full range of finishes requires the use of such processing equipment as calenders, schreiners, embossing calenders, stenters, curing ovens, etc. These produce fabric finishes familiar to the trade under such names as polished cotton, drip-and-dry, wash and wear, etc.

After finishing, the goods are sent for final inspection and grading. They are then ticketed as to style and packaged in the required put-up, for example, longfold, doubled and rolled, rolled on tubes, etc.

There have been important developments in cotton processing in recent years, particularly in the finishing operations.

Because of these, greater importance has attached to the physical qualities of raw cotton. For example, greater stress is being placed on tensile strength; also, the trend is to the use of longer staples, as the following illustrates:

Staple Fibres used by one Canadian Cotton Producer:

<u>Length of Staple</u>	<u>Percentage of each length used:</u>			
	<u>1938</u>		<u>1958</u>	
1-1/8"	11.56)	12.83	2.66)	9.52
1-3/32"	1.27)		6.86)	
1-1/16"	4.45)	25.51	32.21)	54.11
1-1/32"	21.06)		21.90)	
1"	30.57		15.11	
15/16"	17.69)	31.09	19.25)	21.26
7/8"	13.40)		2.01)	

Manufacturers have found it necessary to obtain cotton with greater strength because of the speeds at which spindles and looms are now operated. This greater tensile strength in the fibre reduces breakages in yarns, with fewer machine stoppages requiring the attention of the operator. The longer and stronger fibres also produce a better quality of finished cotton product.

New Types of Finish:

Probably the most notable advance since 1950 in the finishing operation, from the viewpoint of the consumer, has been the development of crease-resistant and wash-and-wear finishes. These were first applied on an extensive scale in 1954, and their application has continually widened. Resilience, which cotton fibres lack, is contributed by the application of resins to the fabric; properly applied, resin gives the fabric a high degree of recovery with very little ironing. The application of the resin imparts crease-resisting qualities by "giving the fibre a memory" — in other words, the tendency of the resinated fabric is to revert to its original form, thus lessening the tendency to wrinkle.

The development of new finishes has been accelerated by increasing competition among various fibres. Certain man-made fibres have crease-resisting and wash-and-wear qualities which are inherent, whereas these qualities must be imparted to cottons by special resin treatment. The growing importance of man-made fibres, has, without doubt, speeded the development of new finishes in the cotton industry; following is a partial list of types of fabric normally now treated: dress and blouse, lingerie and nightwear, pyjama, drills and twills, sports denims, shirtings, beach-wear, etc. It is almost certain that without the development of crease-resisting and wash-and-wear finishes, the cotton industry would by now have been at a very serious disadvantage vis-a-vis man-made fibres. Other modern finishes include durable water-repellant finishes, anti-abrasive finishes, bacteriostat finishes, durable flameproof finishes, and lanolized finishes.

Even in the lower-priced fabric field, improvements in finishes have been made. These are known as "assisted" finishes and

are designed to fill up the cloth or give it bulk, or additional weight, or stiffness, or a combination of these qualities. Until recently, the finishing agent used was normally a starch or gum which had the disadvantage of being soluble in water and which sometimes discoloured or dulled the fabrics. The newer agents provide required or desired characteristics without the disadvantages associated with starches, etc.

During the past decade, greater use has been made of pigment dyes; a common method of preparing the dye is to use fine synthetic pigment in a solution of synthetic resins. Other dyes that have become prominent, are the reactive dyes; these have permitted the industry to produce fast colours of a shade and brilliance formerly obtainable only on silk fabrics, as well as the fastness properties that are traditional in coloured cotton.

In printing, photographic engraving has been utilized to a greater extent in recent years, whereas formerly it applied only in respect of extremely expensive fabrics.

Pigment colours have latterly been introduced for printing, one of the most recent developments being the use of metallic pigments which enable the industry to produce gold, bronze, silver or other coloured metallic prints.

PART II

THE MARKET FOR COTTON PRODUCTS

In per capita consumption of cotton products, Canada is in second place among the countries of the world, to some degree a reflection of the fact that, in general, nations with higher living standards use more cotton per capita than do those with much lesser incomes. The following table shows that in the United States, for instance, where consumer incomes are exceptionally high, the winter season shorter, and cotton fabrics relatively cheap, per capita consumption was 24.86 pounds in 1956; in Canada, per capita consumption was 15.62 pounds, which was considerably higher than that of countries of Western Europe and far above the world average of 6.82 pounds:

Per Capita Consumption of Cotton Fibres
(pounds)

<u>Country</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1956</u>
United States	21.34	24.86
Canada	13.64	15.62
Australia	10.78	13.64
Argentina	10.56	13.20
United Kingdom	16.94	12.76
Switzerland	11.40	12.76
Germany	7.26	12.10
France	10.34	12.10
Japan	14.52	9.90
Belgium-Luxembourg	11.00	9.02
India	3.96	4.84
Pakistan	3.96	4.40
Egypt	5.50	7.04
World Average	6.38	6.82

Source: World Cotton Statistics; International Cotton Advisory Committee.

Since 1926, there has been considerable variation in the level of cotton consumption in Canada. The depression of the thirties, the war years, the Korean crisis and the recession of 1954 have, each in turn, influenced the demand for cotton products. In addition, the development of man-made textile fibres has had important implications for the older natural fibre products. Light-weight man-made fibres have influenced the changing pattern of consumer demand for all types of textile products: light-weight fabrics are replacing heavier ones and crease-resisting and other new finishes are being applied to an increasingly greater extent. In recent years, so-called "style cottons" — relatively expensive fabrics — have been an important item of production and of consumption in Canada.

Per capita consumption of cotton in Canada has been far in excess of that of all other textile fibres combined. In recent years, cotton has represented well over 50 p.c. of all fibres used; however, the proportion of cotton has been declining, due largely to the increasing use of man-made fibres.

It would appear from the table below that cotton consumption in Canada has undergone five phases since 1926 and is now in a sixth stage. The first stage was the period 1926-1929, one of prosperity, when per capita consumption was about 15 or 16 pounds. During the period 1930-39, when sharply reduced incomes forced Canadians to curtail their purchases of many goods, per capita consumption of cotton products dropped to 9.9 pounds in 1932 and reached the level of the twenties in only two years, 1937 and 1939. During the third stage, which began in 1939 and continued until 1944, substantial military needs for cotton had priority over civilian consumption and it is not possible to compare per capita consumption with that in other periods in which civilian consumption predominated. By 1945, military demand had slackened and cotton goods for civilian use were again available, although not always in sufficient quantities; from that year, per capita consumption rose again, to 16 or 17 pounds, where it remained until 1951. The immediate post-war period of prosperity was followed by three years (1952-1954) of relatively low demand for cotton products, when per capita consumption fell — first to 14 pounds, then to 13 pounds, levels below those of the twenties. To a considerable extent, this falling off in demand resulted from the fact that wartime and post-war shortages had been satisfied; also, a rather general business recession marked the year 1954.

The sixth period began in 1955, with a substantial recovery in demand for cotton. In 1956, per capita consumption was up to 15.6 pounds (from 13 pounds in 1954), comparable with other prosperous peacetime years and not far below the very profitable post-war years. There are indications, however, that this upward trend was checked during the first part of 1958; bale openings and woven fabric output were off sharply in the first part of 1958 (January-August) as compared with the same periods in 1956 and 1957. Openings in September, 1958, however, were up substantially from previous months and were higher than in September, 1957.

In short: although cotton consumption recovered in 1955, it did not keep pace with increase in total fibre consumption, which, in spite of a contraction after 1951, is currently above the levels of the twenties and thirties; the increase in use of man-made fibres accounts, not only for this overall expansion, but offsets the decline in the use of wool as well. Further, the decline in demand for total fibres since 1951 has been entirely at the expense of natural fibres.

In connection with the series of tables which follows in this section, it should be pointed out that the period 1948-50 was one in which, by reason of restrictions on imports arising out of the Foreign Exchange Control Regulations, the domestic industry secured a very large share of the domestic market. Equally, it will be borne in mind that the period 1953-54 was quite the opposite, shipments from

Canadian mills reflecting the relatively depressed conditions prevailing in those years.

Per Capita Consumption of Major Textile Fibres
in Canada
(pounds)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cotton</u>	<u>Wool</u>	<u>Silk</u>	<u>Man-Made (Synthetic)</u>	<u>All Textiles</u>
1926	14.4	5.7	0.4	0.4	21.0
1927	16.1	5.7	0.5	0.6	23.0
1928	15.8	5.9	0.5	0.8	23.0
1929	15.4	5.6	0.4	1.1	22.5
1930	12.5	4.7	0.3	1.4	18.9
1931	10.7	3.4	0.3	1.0	15.5
1932	9.9	3.4	0.3	0.9	14.4
1933	12.1	4.0	0.2	1.1	17.5
1934	13.3	4.4	0.2	1.2	19.1
1935	13.0	4.8	0.3	1.4	19.4
1936	13.8	5.2	0.2	1.5	20.6
1937	15.3	5.1	0.2	1.8	22.4
1938	12.7	4.2	0.2	1.6	18.7
1939	15.3	4.8	0.2	2.0	22.3
1940	19.4	6.6	0.2	2.4	28.5
1941	20.0	6.2	0.04	3.0	29.4
1942	22.4	6.6	0.008	2.9	31.9
1943	20.9	5.5	-	2.7	29.1
1944	18.1	4.7	-	3.7	26.5
1945	16.5	4.9	-	4.1	25.6
1946	17.5	6.1	0.008	3.6	27.3
1947	20.0	6.7	0.04	4.8	31.6
1948	17.1	6.8	0.03	4.8	28.7
1949	16.7	5.5	0.03	5.2	27.4
1950	17.9	5.7	0.04	6.0	29.6
1951	17.5	4.9	0.04	6.8	29.2
1952	14.1	3.7	0.03	6.7	24.6
1953	14.1	4.7	0.03	6.9	25.8
1954	13.0	3.4	0.03	6.0	22.4
1955*	15.0	3.7	n.a.	6.6	25.5
1956*	15.6	4.0	n.a.	7.7	27.3

Source: Based on Table II-2, The Canadian Primary Textiles Industry, Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects.

* World Cotton Statistics, International Cotton Advisory Committee.

Monthly Averages: Bale Openings
and Shipments of Woven Fabrics (Canada)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Bales</u> (No.)	<u>Fabrics</u> ('000 yds.)
1937	27,877	21,506
1938	23,527	17,790
1939	28,408	21,697
1940	37,930	25,082
1941	40,951	28,909
1942	41,342	30,691
1943	35,426	25,099
1944	31,320	25,155
1945	30,228	22,404
1946	30,017	20,032
1947	30,272	21,928
1948	31,872	24,458
1949	31,999	27,447
1950	37,914	29,522
1951	36,898	25,227
1952	28,208	21,713
1953	29,258	22,095
1954	26,402	21,998
1955	31,564	24,848
1956	32,284	25,472
1957	30,913	23,589

	<u>1956</u>		<u>1957</u>		<u>1958</u>	
	<u>Bales</u> (No.)	<u>Fabrics</u> ('000 yds.)	<u>Bales</u> (No.)	<u>Fabrics</u> ('000 yds.)	<u>Bales</u> (No.)	<u>Fabrics</u> ('000 yds.)
Jan.	32,510	31,698	33,698	29,925	29,454	25,232
Feb.	35,479	28,242	34,931	28,474	27,318	23,762
March	35,073	36,511	31,571	31,099	27,305	25,025
April	34,893	22,814	31,902	20,171	28,642	19,502
May	29,883	24,273	31,163	23,154	27,582	20,670
June	29,816	21,238	28,406	20,701	26,678	21,833
July	21,782	20,080	23,052	22,151	18,670	20,175
Aug.	33,031	23,087	31,052	21,558	27,645	20,589
Sept.	30,607	22,607	31,973	21,544	33,184	n.a.
9 mos.						
Av.	31,453		30,861		27,386	

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Market Distribution, by Products: The main types of primary cotton goods consumed in Canada are yarns; and fabrics in three forms, i.e., greige, bleached and coloured. The manufacturers of these primary goods also are producers of the great bulk of such "made-up" woven goods as sheets and pillowslips, towels and blankets. The latter

group are primary products only in the sense that production is carried on by the same companies and often in the same plants that spin, weave and finish cotton products. The following table gives an indication of the size of the market for yarns and fabrics over a period of years:

<u>Product</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1950</u> ('000 pounds)	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Yarns	46,355	44,698	39,962	41,776
Fabrics, greige	56,477	57,782	46,929	52,192
Fabrics, bleached	14,343	17,424	13,278	17,536
('000 yards)				
Fabrics, printed	81,350	72,219	72,093	101,723
Fabrics, piece-dyed	58,202	103,071	89,984	101,653
Fabrics, yarn-dyed	52,470	51,777	52,124	60,991
Denims	14,810	18,909	23,275	21,347

(For greater detail see Volume 2, beginning with Table 76.)

A rough rule-of-thumb for converting yards to pounds for printed, piece-dyed and most yarn-dyed fabrics is to divide the yardage by four; in denims, approximately two yards equal one pound. "The market", for the purposes of this review, is defined as shipments of both domestic and imported cotton textiles to purchasers other than the Cotton Yarn and Cloth Industry. In terms of pounds, by far the largest single item of trade in the market is greige fabric; yarns are in second place. Printed and piece-dyed fabrics share third place. Consumption of the more primary forms of cotton textiles, i.e., yarns and greige and bleached fabrics, exceeded consumption of all coloured fabrics by a considerable margin in 1956 — 111 million pounds of primary and 75 million of coloured. On the other hand, the market for coloured fabrics expanded considerably between 1948 and 1956, while that for yarns and greige fabrics contracted. This would indicate that the market for staple types of cottons is contracting or at best remaining relatively stable over the longer term, whereas that for coloured style fabrics has in recent years exceeded that existing during the industry's most prosperous years, i.e., 1948-50.

Domestic Shipments: The Canadian Cotton Yarn and Cloth Industry produces yarns and greige, bleached, piece-dyed, printed, yarn and stock-dyed fabrics. It also manufactures upholstery materials and made-up goods such as quilts, sheets and pillowslips, towels and blankets. The following table shows the value of domestic shipments of these products over a period of years (details are available in Volume 2, beginning with Table 71):

<u>Product</u>		<u>1937</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1950</u> (1000)	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Yarns (all cotton)	lbs.	22,599	37,267	40,624	32,531	34,254
	\$	7,887	26,230	32,219	25,650	27,496
Fabric, greige	yds.	92,725	100,104	128,990	86,036	79,506
	\$	11,648	32,842	41,101	28,932	27,879
Fabric, bleached	yds.	37,656	40,969	56,160	39,343	43,811
	\$	4,311	11,606	17,866	13,806	14,535
Fabric, piece-dyed	yds.	35,080	45,459	84,613	64,048	76,314
	\$	4,943	15,980	28,170	19,828	26,799
Fabric, printed	yds.	52,480	68,800	62,298	48,064	66,550
	\$	6,558	20,798	19,070	14,586	20,344
Fabric, yarn-dyed	yds.	37,056	37,269	38,973	29,236	30,770
	\$	6,533	13,844	16,129	12,331	12,403
Upholstery material	yds.	1,282	2,788	2,893	2,822	1,764
	\$	786	3,212	5,350	6,372	4,517
Sheets, blankets, etc.	\$	4,508	16,396	20,600	17,906	21,936

While the above groups do not cover the complete line of products of the industry, they do account for the great bulk of output. In 1956, the value of shipments of these products was \$155,909,000. Shipments of the more primary forms of cotton — that is, yarns and fabrics in greige and bleached form — were valued at \$69,910,000; coloured fabrics, at \$59,546,000; made-up goods, at \$21,936,000.

Yarns are sold to the knit goods industry and to other segments of the textile industry.

To a considerable extent, greige fabric is sold for industrial uses, for incorporation into non-textile products or for manufacture into "made-up" textile products, such as garments. For such uses the fabric receives no further finishes of the types usually carried on in cotton mills, e.g., bleaching and colouring, etc. In other words, the bulk of greige fabric is not sold to independent non-integrated converters; the one sizeable exception to this rule is Robinson Cotton Mills which does purchase imported and domestic greige cotton for conversion into bleached or coloured fabrics.

Within the group of coloured fabrics, piece-dyed fabrics represent both the largest yardage and greatest value of shipments. Prints are second, while yarn and stock-dyed fabrics are far behind.

The more important made-up goods produced by the industry are pillowslips and sheets (\$6,831,000)⁽¹⁾, towels and face cloths (\$6,917, 000)⁽¹⁾, and blankets (\$6,122,000)⁽¹⁾.

⁽¹⁾ Value of shipments in 1956.

The following table shows that in 1956 the greatest increase over pre-war (1937) in value of shipments has taken place in piece-dyed goods and upholstery fabrics. These latter are very probably classifiable for tariff purposes under the synthetics schedule. Both are style lines. In 1937, shipments of piece-dyed goods — in terms of both yardage and value — were well below those for printed fabrics, whereas, by 1950, the volume of piece-dyed fabrics exceeded that of prints.

Indexes of Levels of Activity: Domestic Shipments of Chief
Cotton Products

(Shipments in 1956 = 100)

<u>Products</u>	<u>Index for</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Yarns	lbs.	66.0	105.7	115.2	110.6	100
	\$	28.7	95.4	117.2	122.0	100
Fabrics, greige	lbs.	116.6	125.9	162.2	85.9	100
	\$	41.8	117.8	147.4	103.8	100
Fabric, bleached	lbs.	85.9	93.5	128.2	77.7	100
	\$	29.6	79.8	122.9	94.9	100
Fabric, piece-dyed	lbs.	46.0	59.6	110.9	67.9	100
	\$	18.4	59.6	105.1	74.0	100
Fabric, printed	lbs.	78.8	103.4	93.6	61.0	100
	\$	32.2	102.2	93.7	71.7	100
Fabric, yarn-dyed	lbs.	120.4	121.1	126.6	96.6	100
	\$	52.7	111.6	130.0	99.4	100
Upholstery material	lbs.	72.7	158.0	164.0	143.0	100
	\$	17.4	71.1	118.4	141.1	100
Sheets, blankets, etc.	\$	20.5	74.7	93.9	81.6	100

Imports and Share of the Market: The largest cotton imports are, of course, in the form of raw cotton — having a value of \$49,487,000 in 1957. (See the "Materials Used" section of this Report.)

There is practically no trade in those more primary forms of manufactured cotton which precede the yarn stage. This may be due to the difficulties of transporting cotton in this condition. Moreover, spinners begin during these first processes to prepare the fibre for the particular quality of yarn in which the fibres will be used. Because of the great multitude of counts and qualities, they probably find it necessary to carry on these operations in conjunction with their spinning operations.

Yarns: Domestic producers have had from 82.3 p.c. to 91.9 p.c. of the Canadian market for yarns during the period 1948-56. The United Kingdom and the United States are the main sources of imports.

Among the larger purchasers are the knit goods industry and the sewing thread manufacturers. The latter group import all their requirements, amounting to several million pounds annually, mostly yarns of types not available from Canadian production. Both groups have enjoyed the benefits of special end-use items in the tariff.

Fabric, greige: Domestic producers have always held the major portion of the market, although in 1957 their share dropped to 67.3 p.c.; in previous years it had ranged from 70 p.c. to 82 p.c. In calculating shares of the market, imports by the Cotton Yarn and Cloth Industry for its own use, as well as intra-industry shipments, have been deleted. As mentioned previously, the size of the market for greige fabrics has contracted in recent years and Canadian producers now supply less fabric, both proportionally and in absolute quantities, than in previous years. Thus, while domestic shipments exceeded 40,000,000 pounds annually in the period 1948-1951, (Volume No. 2: Table 77), in subsequent years they have been well under this quantity. With the removal of import restrictions in 1950, imports increased substantially in 1951, although in subsequent years they declined, reaching a low point in 1955. This was followed in 1956 and 1957 by an upturn, accompanied in the latter year by a fall in domestic shipments.

The chief non-Canadian sources of supply are the United States, India and Japan, the United Kingdom supplying very small quantities. Imports from each of these countries have fluctuated considerably. For example, shipments from the United States exceeded 20 million pounds in 1948 and 1949; Table 77 (Volume 2) indicates that much of this material was imported by the Canadian Yarn and Cloth Industry for use in its own operations — presumably reflecting shortages of domestic greige fabric and purchases of constructions not available in Canada. After 1949, imports from the United States were sharply reduced and have never again returned to the levels of the preceding years. Although imports from the United States rose in both 1956 and 1957, they are still well below the peaks reached in 1948 and 1949. The following statistics give a bird's-eye picture of United States shipments of gray goods to Canada:

<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
		(1000 pounds)			
20,668	14,438	15,184	11,059	13,451	14,449

Prior to 1951, India supplied negligible quantities of greige fabric to this market; in that year, however, imports from India rose to 3,865,000 pounds. In 1952, India supplied only 159,000 pounds while in subsequent years imports from that country have been as shown below:

<u>Imports from India</u>					
<u>(1000 pounds)</u>					
<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1957</u>
381	3,865	159	1,765	2,498	3,050

Japan first entered the Canadian market for greige fabrics in 1950, when it supplied 2,872,000 pounds. Japanese fabric did not again enter the Canadian market in other than negligible quantities until 1955, when 495,000 pounds were shipped. By 1957, Japanese imports had again risen, to 1,076,000 pounds — slightly over two p.c. of the total market.

Fabric, bleached: There is a much smaller market for bleached fabrics than for greige fabrics. Although the domestic industry retains 75.4 p.c. (1957) of the market, it has lost some ground in comparison with earlier years; in 1950, a year of import control, it had 90 p.c. of the market, and in other years it had held 80 p.c. or more. In 1956 and 1957, however, the share held by Canadian producers declined while imports increased appreciably.

The United States is the chief source; it supplied 1,616,000 pounds of bleached fabrics to Canada in 1957 out of total imports from all sources of 3,876,000 pounds. While imports from the United States were higher in 1956 and 1957 than in 1955, they were lower than during the period 1952-54.

Imports from Japan increased from very small quantities in 1953 to 1,154,000 pounds in 1957 — seven p.c. of the entire market. India is not a factor in this trade. The United Kingdom has supplied small quantities of bleached fabrics over a period of many years.

Fabric, piece-dyed: During the years when import restrictions were being applied⁽¹⁾, domestic producers held from 78 to 83 p.c. of the Canadian market. With the removal of the restrictions, domestic shipments declined and the share of the market held by Canadian producers varied between 71 and 79 p.c. of the total. Partly because of contractions in the market and partly because of higher imports, domestic shipments were relatively low in 1951, 1953 and 1954. In 1955 and 1956, however, the market expanded and domestic shipments increased sharply, much more than did imports; the result was that domestic producers held 79.3 and 75.1 p.c. respectively of the market in these two years. Preliminary figures for 1957, indicate, however, that domestic shipments in that year were six million yards below the level of 1956. On the other hand, imports from the United States increased, from 17.6 million yards in 1956 to 19.2 million yards. The 1957 level of imports from the United States — the chief non-Canadian supplier — compares with that prevailing during 1952 and 1953, the previous years of largest importation.

The United Kingdom is the second largest supplier of imported piece-dyed fabrics; it shipped 2.5 million yards in 1956. Imports from this source have decreased in recent years.

Japan and India, in third and fourth place respectively, have become increasingly important suppliers of piece-dyed fabrics in recent years. The total yardage supplied by these countries, combined, (3.76 million yards in 1956) is still small in relation to the size of the market — less than four p.c. in 1956 and about the same in 1957.

(1) November 17, 1947-1950.

However, it has grown considerably since 1952, when these countries together supplied less than half a million yards.

The following is a brief statistical summary of shipments during recent years:

Market for Piece-dyed
(¹000 yds.)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Domestic Shipments</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>India</u>	<u>Japan</u>
1950	84,613	9,441	5,705	124	2,155
1954	61,926	14,895	3,244	1,074	615
1955	82,525	14,885	2,595	1,759	1,231
1956	76,314	17,632	2,538	1,670	2,091
1957	69,775	19,158	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Fabric, printed: During the years 1948-50, when import restrictions prevailed, the Canadian cotton industry held well over 80 p.c. of the domestic market for printed fabrics. In 1951, domestic shipments fell sharply, due to a severe contraction in the market following the heavy spending during the previous years. After 1952, imports increased substantially and these, plus a smaller total market, resulted in domestic shipments being on relatively low levels during the years 1951-54 inclusive. Following 1951, the share of the market supplied by Canadian prints fell to about 65 p.c. and it has remained at about that level in subsequent years. Although shipments of Canadian prints in 1956 and 1957 were at high levels, imports showed an even greater rate of increase. The result has been a decrease in the proportion of the market supplied by domestic production, especially in 1957.

The United States supplies the bulk of printed cloths imported into Canada. Imports from that country have grown steadily since 1950; in 1956 they supplied 30 p.c. of the entire Canadian market for prints and in 1957 an even greater proportion.

Imports from Japan have shown an increase in recent years and in 1956 supplied about 2.5 p.c. of the market. The United Kingdom, which was once a fairly substantial supplier, shipped only half a million yards in 1956. India is not a factor in the print market.

Market for Printed Fabric
(¹000 yds.)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Domestic Shipments</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>Market</u>
1950	62,298	7,685	1,081	455	72,219
1953	48,064	22,273	716	1,040	72,093
1956	66,550	30,747	563	2,558	101,723
1957(1)	62,726	35,374	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

(1) Preliminary.

Fabric, yarn-dyed: Since 1948, the market for yarn-dyed fabrics has remained relatively stable. The share held by domestic producers has declined considerably, from more than 70 p.c. in most years during the period 1948-52, to 50 p.c. in more recent years. Domestic shipments have declined (from 39.78 million yards in 1952 to about 23 million yards in 1957) and imports have increased (from 15.47 million yards in 1952 to 30.2 million yards in 1956). Yarn-dyed fabrics currently being produced in Canada fall considerably short of a full range.

The United States is the largest supplier of imported yarn-dyed fabrics; India is second and Japan third. Shipments from the two latter countries have increased considerably in recent years and in 1956 supplied one-sixth of the market, compared with one-fifth supplied by the United States. The increase in imports from the United States continued in 1957, as the following figures indicate:

Market for Yarn-Dyed Fabric
(1000 yds.)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Domestic Shipments</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>India</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>Market</u>
1948	37,269	8,587	4,745	-	-	52,470
1952	39,783	10,884	739	1,066	-	55,259
1956	30,770	12,525	1,174	6,678	3,905	60,991
1957(1)	23,140	14,224	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Denims: The market for denims reached a peak in 1953-54 and subsequently has declined in each year. Prior to 1952, imports were relatively small and domestic producers held more than 90 p.c. of the market; in 1950, they held 97.5 p.c. In 1952, the market expanded by five million yards, four million of which came from domestic mills and one million from imports. In 1953 it increased by an additional two million yards, most of which was supplied by imports; in that year 79.1 p.c. of the market was supplied by domestic producers. During the years 1952-56, domestic shipments remained fairly stable at from 19.3 million yards (1954) to 17.8 million yards (1956). In 1957, however, domestic production dropped to 15.1 million yards while imports increased to 5.7 million yards; as a consequence, the share of the market held by the domestic industry fell to the lowest point since 1948, that is, to 72.5 p.c. The addition of sport denims to the import statistics may have had some influence in increasing the figures of total imports. The United States is the sole supplier of denims.

Cotton Towels: During the period of import controls, imports were small and the domestic industry held better than 85 p.c. of the market. In 1952, however, imports increased very substantially while domestic shipments declined; the latter held, in 1956, about 60 p.c. of the market:

(1) Preliminary.

Market for Cotton Towels
(\\$1000)

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1956</u>
Domestic	5,728	6,514	5,875	4,998	5,952
Imported	937	496	2,317	2,847	3,502

Wash Cloths and Bath Mats: Domestic producers held more than 90 p.c. of the market during the years 1948-50. In 1952, both imports and the overall market expanded sharply, while domestic shipments remained on the level of the previous year. During 1953, imports and the market again increased in size but domestic shipments declined. In subsequent years, domestic shipments have recaptured some of the market held by imports in 1953; in 1956 they accounted for 56.3 p.c. (by value) of the market. The level of domestic shipments in 1955 and 1956 was about the same as during 1948-50, although the share of the larger market held by domestic producers was less than during the earlier period.

Cotton Blankets: Canadian producers have always held the bulk of this market. In recent years, however, imports have been increasing while domestic output has declined to some extent. Nevertheless, domestic blankets constituted 82.5 p.c. of the total supply in 1956.

Sheets and Pillow Cases: Canadian producers held more than three-quarters of the market until 1953 when it contracted sharply, entirely at the expense of domestic producers whose shipments were reduced from \$6,667,000 in 1952 to \$4,604,000 in 1953. In the years following 1953, however, Canadian shipments increased each year, reaching an eight-year peak in 1956, when they supplied 75.4 p.c. of the market. Imports declined after 1954, when they were valued at \$2.6 million, to \$2.2 million in 1956. In 1950, imports were valued at \$1.1 million. In spite of the very considerable increase in imports in recent years, the expansion in the market enabled domestic producers to recover from the depression of 1954 and to reach a new peak in shipments in 1956.

PRICE COMPARISONS: FABRICS

Without doubt, many complicated and diversified considerations are taken into account by buyers and sellers in establishing the prices of domestic cotton products; among these are such factors as the landed costs of imported goods, alternative domestic sources of supply, delivery time (very important in the case of style fabrics), payment terms, minimum yardage required to "confine" lines, and costs of production.

The influence of these factors differs, of course, from one product to another. Further, the factors are always changing, even

for any one product. Hence, the circumstances surrounding any two sales are rarely if ever identical. Moreover, it is extremely difficult to find fabrics completely comparable as to construction and finish, as demonstrated by discussion relative to exhibits tabled by the Primary Textiles Institute at the public hearings. Using these exhibits, attempts were made to correlate imported greige and bleached fabrics with those of domestic manufacture. When representatives of the Primary Textiles Institute expressed belief that the constructions and finishes of the cloths were "close", although admittedly not identical, this judgment was questioned by other experts present. In comparing Indian with domestic fabrics, the Primary Textiles Institute spokesman said: "... our interpretation of 'close' is that it (the domestic fabric) is merchantably close to the Indian. It is not necessarily exact because it is very difficult to get them exact." Discussing the matter further, he said: "There is a difference in the construction. The Indian cloth is 99 x 42 (ends and picks). They are using a much finer warp, while we are using 69 ends against 99. It is 69 x 46 (domestic), against 99 x 42. The appearance of the cloth may be different but its qualities, for the use to which this is put, are satisfactory." Question: "... if you were showing the two cloths to a glove manufacturer, would he regard them as of equal value and would he pay the same price for them?" Answer: "He would much rather have ours (domestic) at the same price."

The above excerpts suggest that the Primary Textiles Institute, whose membership has an expert and extensive knowledge of the trade in cotton products, was not able to produce identical fabrics for comparison. Nevertheless, the Institute felt that the results of such comparisons as it had made were of sufficient validity to warrant their submission as evidence. These showed, for the fabrics selected, that the landed, duty-paid cost of imports from Japan and India were usually well below the "list prices" of the domestic fabrics used in the comparison. The list price, of course, is the price which the domestic producer hopes or desires to secure and very often may not be the price he ultimately accepts.

A survey of prices of greige and bleached fabrics, imported from India and Japan, was attempted by the Board, the fabrics considered being in much the same price ranges as those included in the Primary Textiles Institute's submission. Canadian fabric producers were asked to give actual sale prices, for comparable quantities, of those domestic fabrics which they had sold in competition with the types imported. Subject to the influence of the varying factors mentioned in the opening paragraph of this chapter, the delivered prices of domestic fabrics, as provided by the domestic industry, were in almost all instances above those of the duty-paid, landed cost of competitive Indian or Japanese fabrics. That prices of imported cloths were, in these comparisons, lower than those of domestic products emphasizes the fact that considerations other than price alone must be of great importance in the mind of the buyer, otherwise imports from these two countries would tend to monopolize the domestic market. In fact, they hold a relatively small share.

In the case of coloured fabrics, representatives of the dress manufacturers stated at the hearings that they purchased substantially in the United States in order to obtain variety; also, because they could obtain from that country relatively small yardages of fabrics on a "confined line" (exclusive) basis. Price was not the prime consideration. Certain dress manufacturers declared that they purchased the fabrics for their more expensive lines in the United States, and, indeed, that even if the prices of such imported goods were increased by reason of higher tariffs, they would find it necessary to continue importing.

Price Trends: Prices of cotton fabrics have followed much the same general pattern as the General Wholesale Index for all products (Dominion Bureau of Statistics). Fluctuations in cotton fabric prices, however, have usually been greater than those of the General Index. It will be noted, from the following table, that between 1946 and 1951, the price index for cotton fabrics increased at a much more rapid rate than prices generally and, although it then declined more rapidly, it remained higher than the general index based on 1935-1939: in 1957, the price index for cotton fabrics was 236.3, as compared with 227.3 for the general index.

Wholesale Price Index - Cotton and General Wholesale Index Fibres
(1935-39 = 100)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Raw Cotton</u>	<u>Cotton Yarn</u>	<u>Cotton Fabrics</u>	<u>General Wholesale Index</u>
1935	109.8	102.2	102.8	94.4
1936	112.0	102.3	100.8	96.8
1937	106.8	110.1	104.3	107.7
1938	82.5	92.0	96.9	102.0
1939	91.0	92.8	95.2	99.2
1940	109.8	107.5	106.8	108.0
1941	155.0	122.8	118.0	116.4
1942	187.6	109.9	111.1	123.0
1943)		105.5	110.9	127.9
1944)		105.5	110.9	130.6
1945)	(1)	105.5	110.9	132.1
1946)		119.8	121.0	138.9
1947)		209.8	172.0	163.3
1948)		232.8	215.5	193.4
1949)		229.7	221.2	198.3
1950	342.6	258.8	241.0	211.2
1951	377.9	299.4	269.6	240.2
1952	326.4	281.2	254.0	226.0
1953	280.9	244.5	239.9	220.7
1954	288.6	225.2	230.1	217.0
1955	298.1	237.7	233.0	218.9
1956	295.7	249.2	238.2	225.6
1957	287.0	243.0	236.3	227.3

(1) Removed from the index in 1943 and re-introduced in 1950.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Fluctuations in prices of raw cotton and cotton cloth have, of course, influenced the degree of prosperity of cotton mills to a very considerable extent. The difference between these two prices is known as the "mill margin", out of which all expense, other than for raw cotton, must be paid if a profit is to be realized.

Information on mill margins for domestic mills is not available. Figures in the following table relate to the United States, where, in general, price trends have been about the same as in Canada. Substantial mill margins for the period 1946-50 resulted in these being very profitable years for the United States industry. After 1950, mill margins declined sharply, the prices of fabrics falling faster than the prices of raw cotton. During this latter period the profits of the industry have been well below those of the post-war years:

Average United States Wholesale Prices of Cotton Cloth and
Raw Cotton and Mill Margins
For Seventeen Constructions of Unfinished Cloth

Years Ended July 31
(Cents per Pound)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cloth⁽¹⁾ 80 x 80</u>	<u>Cloth Prices</u>	<u>Cotton Prices</u>	<u>Mill Margins</u>	<u>Mill Margins as P.C. of Cloth Prices</u>
1935	28.4	26.4	13.8	12.6	47.7
1936	32.1	30.0	13.4	16.6	55.3
1937	23.6	21.4	9.2	12.2	57.0
1938	21.9	19.5	9.1	10.4	53.3
1939	24.3	22.9	10.2	12.7	55.4
1940	29.5	27.5	11.1	16.4	59.6
1941	40.8	38.9	18.4	20.5	52.7
1942	42.9	40.6	20.0	20.6	50.7
1943	43.1	40.7	20.5	20.2	49.6
1944	44.9	42.4	21.6	20.8	49.1
1945	51.0	47.5	25.6	21.9	46.1
1946	97.7	78.0	34.5	43.5	55.8
1947	115.1	91.1	34.3	56.8	62.3
1948	72.5	65.6	31.8	33.8	51.5
1949	76.0	67.1	31.8	35.3	52.6
1950	96.8	89.2	42.6	46.6	52.2
1951	72.3	68.5	39.4	29.1	42.5
1952					
1953	79.4	68.3	36.1	32.2	47.1
1954	71.2	63.8	35.1	28.7	45.0
1955	68.1	62.8	36.0	26.8	42.7
1956	70.9	65.7	36.1	29.6	45.1
1957	66.3	62.9	34.2	28.7	45.6

(1) Unfinished cloth for printing, 80 x 80, 39", 4 yds./lb.
Series broken in 1952.

Source: United States Department of Agriculture.

PRODUCTION FOR THE CANADIAN MARKET: SPECIAL FACTORS

The cotton textile industry is less specialized and more fully integrated in Canada than it is in the United States. In the latter country there are, for example, according to one witness, some 700 or 800 independent converters⁽¹⁾ with offices in the New York Metropolitan area alone, who cater to the particular needs of various sections of the clothing and other secondary cotton trades; in Boston, there are other converters, some of whom specialize in fabrics for the shoe trade; still others are located in Chicago, in St. Louis, and in California.

There are three types of converters in the United States, all of them important. There are, first, the converting divisions of companies that spin, weave and finish as well. Typically, such firms, the Board was informed by the spokesman for one of the largest, also convert substantial quantities of purchased gray cloth; it is often less costly to purchase certain fabrics from other specialized greige cloth producers than it is to weave them in the company's own mills which specialize in other constructions. Second, there are partially integrated converters who neither spin nor weave but who purchase greige cloth and finish it in their own plants. Finally, there is a multitude of non-integrated converters, who own no plants at all, but purchase greige cloth and have it finished on commission.

In Canada, in contrast, the great bulk of cotton fabrics is finished by fully integrated companies. Of the seven large producers (two owned in common), six spin and weave most of the fabrics they finish. The seventh, though it does some spinning and weaving, concentrates on finishing greige goods purchased from domestic or from non-Canadian sources.

That specialization has not been carried farther in Canada is attributable in part, it appears, to certain characteristics of the Canadian market. In some products and operations, for example, the market is too small to support more than one independent specialist; and most customers prefer not to depend on a single source of supply. Instead, they divide their custom among a number of suppliers — some of them necessarily located outside Canada.

Over the years, there appears to have been some increase in specialization in Canada, both within companies and as among them. Certain integrated producers, for example, now purchase a part of the greige fabrics used in their finishing plants; the Dominion Textile Company has concentrated at Magog its production of print cloth as well as most of its printing and dyeing operations; and the same company has established a separate sales division to deal with style cottons. However, as noted below, some of the attempts at specialization in Canada have not been completely successful.

(1) A converter is a man or firm that acquires greige goods and sells them in the finished state.

Although the Canadian market for cotton textiles is not large, fabrics are demanded in a great variety of constructions and finishes, and the need to meet customer requirements increases the difficulty of specializing. In giving evidence regarding the variety of constructions, Mr. W.H. Young, Vice-President of The Hamilton Cotton Company, said:

"As a result of this market survey ... the decision was taken to specialize on a limited range of cloth constructions. This decision was carried out. The most productive machinery manufactured in the United States is usually the most inflexible, because it is designed for the long runs of the United States market. In implementing its decision to specialize, the Company bought the most advanced machinery available, to achieve the lowest possible cost on its chosen range of production In 1950 the Company ran a range of 11 styles and widths of cloth, using 5 warp counts and 4 filling counts Perhaps what has happened in the intervening years can best be summarized by the fact that in 1957, in order to keep its looms and spinning plant operating, the Hamilton mill ran 55 styles and widths of cloth, utilizing 7 different counts of warp yarn and no less than 17 different counts of filling yarn." It appears, then, that even in spinning and weaving the need for variety tends to increase costs in some degree, and that specialization provides no easy or universal solution.

It is in the field of finished fabrics, however, that the demand for variety and change is greatest and most insistent. "We are always trying to change the style," a representative of the Montreal Dress Guild told the Board, "in order to create greater sales." Furthermore, a dress manufacturer will seldom buy a style print unless the design is confined (made exclusive) to him alone among dress manufacturers, though sale for non-competing uses is often permitted. Consequently, each year users of style cottons buy relatively small yardages of fabrics finished in a great multitude of colours and designs, most of them new.

Of the representatives of the Dress Guild who appeared before the Board, most stated that they are compelled to purchase from the United States a portion of the fabrics they use, and for several reasons: because some of the fabrics or finishes are not produced in Canada; because a much greater variety of colours and designs is available in the United States; and because mills in the United States will often confine a design for a Canadian buyer on receipt of a much smaller order than is required by Canadian mills. In addition, the reputation of New York as a style centre for the dress trade attracts purchasers to that region.

The evidence before the Board demonstrates that certain fabrics and finishes are, indeed, not produced in Canada: cloths of very fine counts, for example, and gingham, which retain some degree of popularity.

The variety of finished fabrics produced in Canada, however, is very great — indeed it occasions the many short runs experienced

by Canadian producers — but the number of designs produced annually in the United States is greater still. In Canada, only two companies produce printed cottons, one of them a relatively limited line. Together, in 1957, these two companies committed to rolls 1,710 new designs (exclusive of colour combinations) — a very large number indeed. However, a spokesman for the largest producer of printed cottons in the United States informed the Board that his company alone produced 5,000 to 6,000 new designs each year.

As to confining, Canadian mills normally ask for an order of at least 9,000 yards before they will confine a non-stock pattern; in stock lines they may confine for less yardage in the expectation that the remainder of the run may be sold to non-competing outlets. On the other hand, dress manufacturers, it appears, may frequently require particular designs in much smaller amounts than 9,000 yards or even 4,000 or 5,000 yards; they often need only 2,000 or 3,000 yards, and sometimes even less. Mills in the United States may confine these limited yardages to Canadian purchasers without charging a premium. This they are able to do when the sale to Canada is a small portion of a much larger run, the bulk of which has been confined to a buyer in the United States. Spokesmen for the mills in that country reported that buyers usually permit patterns confined to them in the United States to be sold, as confined patterns, to Canadian buyers.

Most of the dress manufacturers said they found it essential to watch styles in New York very closely because style trends often start in that city; if they wish to obtain an early indication of which styles are coming into vogue frequent trips to New York are required. Having ascertained what is selling, or is likely to sell, they often place orders for certain fabrics with representatives of United States mills, who maintain showrooms in New York. Other orders, of course, are placed with Canadian mills.

Effects of Variety on Production: Since the Canadian market demands relatively small yardages of many different colours, finishes and designs, the yardage of cloth typically produced or "run" in one design by a Canadian mill is not relatively large. In order to obtain some indication of the length of runs in Canada and the United States, the Board obtained information from The Dominion Textile Company and from two firms in the United States. The Dominion Textile Company has eighteen printing machines; one of the United States firms has eight; and the other has 46 in one mill and 22 in another. The smallest of all these mills — that with eight machines — was described by its spokesman as a mill of medium size. However, it had the longest production runs. It would appear, then, that length of run is not necessarily determined by size of mill. It may be more closely related to the degree of specialization, to changes in demand as between different fabrics, or to market conditions generally.

A. Lengths of Runs - Printed Fabrics

Dominion Textile Company:

<u>Yards per printing</u>	<u>Yards produced in year ending March 31, 1958</u>	<u>P.C. of Total</u>
Up to 6,000	517,292	1.0
6,001 to 10,000	4,309,785	7.8
10,001 to 15,000	23,899,722	43.4
15,001 to 20,000	12,354,486	22.5
20,001 to 25,000	5,897,702	10.7
25,001 to 30,000	3,098,967	5.6
30,001 and over	<u>4,946,508</u>	<u>9.0</u>
	55,024,462	100.0

Average length of run:

- (a) Dominion Textiles - 14,152 yards
- (b) Large United States firm - 20,000 yards
- (c) Medium-sized United States firm - in excess of 25,000 yards

Average yardage per design:

- (a) Dominion Textiles - 41,069 yards
- (b) Large United States firm - 100,000 yards

B. Length of Runs - Piece-Dyed Fabrics

Dominion Textiles:

<u>Yards per dyeing</u>	<u>Yards dyed in year ending March 31, 1958</u>	<u>P.C. of Total</u>
Up to 1,999	155,355	0.7
2,000 to 4,999	3,068,861	14.1
5,000 to 9,999	5,424,014	25.0
10,000 to 14,999	3,591,298	16.5
15,000 to 19,999	2,069,463	9.5
20,000 and over	<u>7,437,589</u>	<u>34.2</u>
	21,746,580	100.0

Average length of run:

- (a) Dominion Textiles - 8,623 yards
- (b) United States firms - 15,000 to 24,000 yards

The figures for the Dominion Textile Company cover, respectively, all its print and its piece-dyed runs. For the large United States firm, the average length of print run relates to fancy prints only; staple prints are excluded — and some of the longest runs are in the latter class. A spokesman for the medium-sized United States firm gave evidence with respect to three types of fabrics: as to confined print runs, — "I would say that for the average firm we would be working in terms of 25,000 yards, no more

than three ways, with a minimum of 5,000 yards per combination;" as to stock lines, "... we would print 35,000 or 40,000 or 50,000 yards on the initial printing;" and as to piece-dyed fabrics, "... we strive to dye 24,000 yards in a colour, and we have got down to 15,000 once in a while, but we do not like to do that." The statistics given above speak for themselves; at the lower limit and on the average, the Canadian runs are considerably shorter.

Shorter runs or yardages result, of course, in somewhat higher unit costs. To illustrate, the average cost of a design plus the engraving of four rollers is reported to be \$436.50. This amounts to 3.88 cents per yard if spread over 6,000 yards, to 1.09 cents if spread over 40,000 yards, and to .44 cent on 100,000 yards.

Many other unit costs diminish as the length of run increases. The ratio of down time (the period required to change rolls and colours) to running time, for example, behaves in this way and affects costs correspondingly. The down time required for a four-colour design, run in four ways, for example, is estimated at 4.05 hours, while the running time is estimated at 8.35 hours for a 15,000-yard run and at 13.91 hours for a 25,000-yard run.

Summary: Proximity to the United States and the limited size of the Canadian market for cotton textiles create certain difficulties for domestic producers. Their unit costs tend to be somewhat higher, as noted above. United States mills gain custom by confining certain patterns for Canadian buyers in relatively small yardages. While the products of Canadian mills include a great number of colours, finishes and designs, the products of United States mills, taken together, include very many more. Finally, it would appear that, although highly integrated, the Canadian industry has not been able to secure the degree of specialization and the corresponding economies that have been possible in the larger United States market.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Board has examined financial statements, for the period 1948-57, of seven of the larger producers of cotton yarn and cloth, who together account for more than 90 p.c. of total output of these products. The following data refer only to these seven firms. In the case of one firm, the financial statement covers extensive operations not related to cotton production. In all other instances, the financial data relate almost entirely to cotton operations. Profits or losses on sales of investments or fixed assets are excluded from the figures used in this report.

Summary tables which appear in this section indicate that the profits earned by firms in this industry have followed, since 1948, an up-and-down pattern. In 1950 — a peak year as to profits — and during the two previous years, profits were at a very high level; there followed a sharp decline, resulting in losses in 1953 and 1954; in the years 1955, 1956 and 1957, profits were realized.

During the period 1948-57, depreciation was charged by most firms in the industry at what appear to have been adequate levels — well above the rates charged by the cotton textile industry in the United States. Dividend payments fell below \$2 million only in one year (1954), when they were \$1.5 million. Individual firms within the industry have not, of course, all shown the same degree of stability. One company, Canadian Cottons Limited, has been in financial difficulties over a prolonged period and during four years has charged no depreciation; several of the other firms incurred losses during the occasional year, such as 1954 — a year of general recession.

During the years 1948-50, the demand for cotton products was strong, reaching a peak during the Korean crisis, during which period import restrictions were being applied by Canada, due to a hard currency shortage. The combination of a strong market and relatively little import competition made these years very profitable ones and dividends paid exceeded \$3 million each year. Profits fell in 1951 and in the following year decreased still further. During this period, prices of cotton products declined, mill margins⁽¹⁾ were greatly reduced and imports of cotton fabrics increased considerably. The years 1953 and 1954 constituted the lowest ebb for cotton producers. As a whole, the industry incurred losses in both years.

In the years 1955, 1956 and 1957, there was a considerable recovery and profits increased appreciably. Depreciation allowances rose and dividends paid out in each year exceeded \$2 million; in 1957, they amounted to \$2,304,000. The industry attributed a considerable portion of the profits in 1956 and 1957 to the United States cotton export program.

(1) The mill margin is the difference between the price per pound of raw cotton and the price per pound of finished cloth made therefrom.

Dominion Textile Company: This firm, with its subsidiaries, is the largest producer of cotton products in Canada, with average annual sales during the past ten years of about \$100 million. It has made profits in each year from 1948 to 1957, inclusive, with one exception, 1953. The accompanying table shows that net profits (including investment income) after income tax reached \$7,687,000 in 1950 and fell below \$2 million in only three years, 1952 to 1954. Profits excluding investment income — but before bond interest and income tax — were only slightly lower. The company has very sizeable assets invested in marketable securities and advances — \$10 million in 1957. Annual dividend payments have averaged slightly under \$1,745,000 over the past ten years; in 1957, they amounted to \$1,681,000. Depreciation has been charged in all years and equipment seems to be modern, much of it having been installed recently. Total assets have increased from \$77 million (before depreciation) in 1948 to \$126 million in 1957; after depreciation, from \$41 million to \$67 million. These figures do not include investments and advances, which have ranged from \$10 million (1957) to \$16 million (1955). Much of this expansion has resulted from borrowing. The Company has, at the request of the Board, supplied the data contained in the tabular statement which follows.

Published annual financial reports of the Company reveal that in 1950 — a year of intense activity and high profits — profits after all deductions were 14.8 p.c. of net worth while profits before bond interest and income taxes were 43.5 p.c. of net capital employed (after accumulated depreciation)(1). In 1953, however, as stated above, the Company made a loss, and 1952 and 1954 were years of relatively small profits. Figures for the three years 1955, 1956 and 1957 (published on a consolidated basis only), were:

	<u>1955</u> ⁽²⁾	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Net profit after income tax as p.c. of net worth	5.3	6.8	4.4
Profit before bond interest and income tax as p.c. of net capital employed	8.0	10.2	8.0

- (2) It is noted that in 1955, the profits used in the above calculation are after "appropriation to reflect increase in normal quantity of cotton in inventories calculated at a base price \$1,105,869".

Depreciation charges in 1955 (\$3,685,000) were considerably below those of 1956 (\$4,957,000) and of 1957 (\$5,312,000).

Canadian Cottons Limited: One of the larger producers of cotton products in Canada, this Company has encountered more financial difficulties than any of the other large producers. Although it had realized substantial profits until 1951, since that date the firm has

(1) Net capital employed represents the total investment by shareholders, bondholders and non current creditors.

either lost money or made very small profits. Dividends were paid out not only from 1949 to 1951, but (at a reduced rate) in 1952 and 1953 as well, even though a loss was incurred in 1953. No depreciation was charged during the period 1953-56. In 1956, the accounts showed a small profit and in 1957 the firm realized a very small profit after allowance for some depreciation. Although the position improved in 1956 and 1957, the firm could not be described as prosperous.

Hamilton Cotton Company Limited: The profit position of this Company — which specializes in the production of fabrics in the greige and of yarns for sale — has been relatively stable, except in 1954, when a loss was incurred. Depreciation has been charged in all years examined and dividends have been paid out each year to an amount averaging \$106,000 per annum.

The following percentages have been calculated from figures contained in the company's published annual financial report:

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Net profit after income tax as p.c. of net worth	9.8	-1.4	4.0	10.0	6.0
Profit before bond interest and income tax as p.c. of net capital employed	18.0	-3.1	6.5	12.2	7.7

Cosmos Imperial Mills Limited: In each of the years examined this firm has made handsome profits. Depreciation has been charged regularly and dividend payments have been steady. It has not been practicable to segregate figures relating to papermaker's felts — which are not classified in the cotton tariff schedule — from the firm's general financial data. The following percentages have been calculated from figures contained in the firm's published annual financial report:

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Net profit after income tax as p.c. of net worth	9.3	7.3	9.2	13.8	10.3
Profit before bond interest and income tax as p.c. of net capital employed	23.8	16.5	20.4	30.4	21.2

Robinson Cotton Mills Limited: As explained earlier, this is the only large Canadian firm which specializes in converting fabrics in the greige into bleached and piece-dyed cloths. It spins and weaves only on a very limited scale and purchases the major portion of the cloths it converts. Since 1951, the Company has realized very small profits; only in 1956 did profits before taxes reach 5 p.c. of capital employed. Depreciation has been charged each year and dividends to the amount of \$75,000 were paid out annually in 1948, 1949 and 1950. In 1951 a

dividend of \$1,802,000 in preferred redeemable stock was declared; some of this stock has been redeemed. Since published financial information for this firm includes sizeable non-cotton operations, percentage figures would not be meaningful.

Woods Manufacturing Company Limited: The financial statistics shown for this firm cover all its varied activities, many of which are concerned with the manufacturing of "made-up" textile products. Because of the degree of integration in the company's various operations, it was thought impracticable to attempt any segregation. To a considerable extent, this firm's primary cotton operations are concentrated in the production of fabrics in the greige. The Company has not been an outstandingly profitable one. In a number of years the firm realized very small profits, including the income from investments -- which offset operating losses in these years. It is not possible to discern any trend or pattern to the firm's profit position. Depreciation charges have been made each year and dividends paid out in all years, although sometimes only in token amounts. On the other hand, \$2,300,000 was set aside in 1952 as tax-paid undistributed income.

The following percentages have been calculated from the company's published annual financial reports:

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>
Net profit after income tax as p.c. of net worth	3.0	2.2	2.7
Profit before bond interest and income tax as p.c. of net capital employed	4.2	0.5	1.3

Percentages for years subsequent to 1955 were not calculated because published financial information is not comparable with the earlier years due to the Woods-Wabasso consolidation. Profits for the years 1948-57, inclusive, are shown in the statistical table, which follows.

Wabasso Cotton Company Limited: This firm has realized profits in each year since 1947, with the single exception of 1957, when a loss was incurred. In explaining this loss, company officials stated that an extensive program of modernization and rehabilitation, started following a change of ownership in 1955, had involved substantial capital expenditures, as well as allocation of considerable sums for extraordinary repairs, relocation of machinery, etc. Depreciation allowances have been made in all years and dividends have been paid out regularly, although on a reduced scale in recent years.

The following percentages have been calculated from the published annual financial reports of the firm. Due to the consolidation with the Woods Manufacturing Company, separate published figures for Wabasso are not available after 1955.

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>
Net profit after income tax as p.c. of net worth	13.4	3.0	4.5
Profit before bond interest and income tax as p.c. of net capital employed	31.4	7.0	6.4

Consolidated Summary: Dominion Textile Company Limited, Drummondville Cotton Company Limited, The Montreal Cottons Limited.

Fiscal years nearest to calendar years

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u> (\$1,000)	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Current assets (1)	19,193	23,086	38,188	43,317	43,118	33,890	32,762	35,317	40,227
Less - current liabilities	8,046	11,950	22,195	18,745	16,018	9,946	7,064	12,433	17,230
Net working capital (1)	11,147	11,136	15,993	24,572	27,100	23,944	25,698	22,884	22,997
Fixed assets	57,621	63,540	66,577	70,270	71,779	65,226	64,273	67,574	84,937
Loss - accumulated depreciation	36,425	40,001	43,771	47,528	50,263	46,242	47,589	49,823	59,178
Fixed assets after depreciation	21,196	23,539	22,806	22,742	21,516	18,984	16,684	17,751	25,759
Sundry assets (1)	881	642	603	1,029	985	784	664	688	1,217
Net capital employed (1)	33,024	35,317	39,402	48,343	49,601	43,712	43,046	41,323	46,117
Investments and advances to affiliated companies and marketable securities	12,336	12,069	12,711	14,087	12,244	15,379	15,967	16,216	12,760
Income from investments and advances	364	597	585	665	686	743	694	622	565
" " " " after tax	247	485	463	496	482	580	511	479	482
Total net worth	40,360	42,386	47,211	47,629	47,147	44,496	44,521	43,882	45,986
Dividends paid	2,323	1,938	2,453	1,938	1,680	1,423	908	1,424	1,681
Retained earnings	4,204	2,032	5,234	459	(503)	(2,298)	(597)	748	1,443
Total assets after depreciation (1)	41,070	47,267	61,597	67,088	65,619	53,658	50,110	53,756	67,008
Total assets before depreciation (1)	77,495	87,268	105,368	114,616	115,882	99,900	97,699	103,579	128,164
Sales	98,356	91,147	125,789	102,177	91,732	97,563	86,316	108,373	104,068
Profit including investment income, after income tax	6,527	3,970	7,687	2,397	1,177	(875)	311	2,172	3,121*
Profit as % of sales	6.6%	4.4%	6.1%	2.3%	1.3%	(0.9%)	0.4%	2.0%	3.0%
Profit before interest, depreciation, income tax (2)	13,067	10,476	20,399	8,241	4,747	2,441	3,146	6,765	10,195*
Profit before interest, income tax, after depreciation (2)	10,815	6,110	16,031	4,115	979	(190)	365	3,557	5,420*
Profit before bond interest and income tax (2)	10,770	6,022	15,688	3,829	772	(575)	217	3,357	4,697*
Profit before interest, after income tax, depreciation (2)	6,418	3,662	7,549	2,274	1,072	(508)	164	2,079	3,189*
Profit before bond interest, after income tax (2)	6,387	3,603	7,334	2,123	971	(893)	88	1,973	2,915*

(1) Excluding investments, and advances from affiliated companies. (2) Excluding income from investments and advances.

* Profits include any benefits derived from the operation of the United States cotton program.

Consolidated Summary: Canadian Cottons, Limited and subsidiary companies

Fiscal years nearest to calendar years	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
					(\$'000)					
Current assets (less reserve) (1)	12,634	13,937	17,252	18,319	14,327	11,357	10,231	10,462	9,840	10,365
Less - current liabilities	4,521	3,371	3,234	1,725	2,230	1,922	1,775	4,283	1,531	2,637
Net working capital (1)	8,113	10,566	14,018	16,594	12,097	9,435	8,456	6,179	8,309	7,729
Fixed assets	26,388	27,303	28,084	31,272	25,078	26,151	19,840	19,871	20,031	21,099
Less accumulated depreciation	20,087	21,190	21,792	23,139	18,845	19,842	14,721	15,488	16,127	17,278
Fixed assets after depreciation	6,301	6,113	6,292	8,133	6,233	6,309	5,119	4,383	3,904	3,821
Net capital employed (1)	14,414	16,679	20,310	24,727	18,330	15,744	13,575	10,562	12,213	11,550
Investments (less reserve) and advances to affiliated companies and marketable securities	5,499	3,951	2,423	2,082	7,843	5,850	4,850	4,850	2,500	2,500
Income from investments and advances	300	379	368	139	123	42	-	-	-	-
Income from investments and advances after tax	253	302	287	112	89	42	-	-	-	-
Total net worth	12,017	12,734	14,635	15,537	15,400	14,594	13,925	12,912	10,214	10,060
Dividends paid	614	655	655	655	484	144	-	-	-	-
Total assets after depreciation (1)	18,935	20,050	23,545	26,452	20,560	17,666	15,350	14,845	13,744	14,187
Total assets before depreciation (1)	39,022	41,240	45,337	49,591	39,405	37,508	30,070	30,333	29,871	31,464
Profit including investment income, after income tax	1,256	1,387	1,831	547	199	(3,525)	(2,253)	(1,358)	(373)*	(154)*
Profit before interest, depreciation, income tax (2)	2,956	3,005	4,899	2,410	1,399	(2,360)	(1,168)	(412)	533*	841*
Profit before interest, income tax after depreciation (2)	1,999	1,899	3,623	1,062	442	(3,365)	(2,077)	(1,165)	(115)*	107*
Profit before bond interest and income tax (2)	1,997	1,880	3,609	1,060	442	(3,372)	(2,077)	(1,202)	(210)*	80*
Profit before interest, after income tax, depreciation (2)	1,035	1,105	1,560	556	283	(3,365)	(2,077)	(1,165)	(130)*	103*
Profit before bond interest, after income tax (2)	1,034	1,086	1,545	554	283	(3,372)	(2,077)	(1,202)	(225)*	76*

(1) Excluding investments and advances to affiliated companies. (2) Excluding income from investments and advances.

* Profits or losses include any benefits derived from the operation of United States cotton programme.

Note: The company has requested that the following note be used with this table - "No provision for depreciation was made by this company in its accounts for the years ended March 31, 1954 to 1957. Incorporated in the above data is the maximum capital cost allowance claimable for these years calculated in accordance with the Income Tax regulations." Since the company's published annual financial reports make no provision for capital cost allowance (depreciation) from 1953 to 1956 and only \$50,000 in 1957, the above figures relating to accumulated depreciation, fixed and total assets after depreciation, net worth and all profit or loss figures after depreciation, from 1953 to 1957, differ from published figures.

Consolidated Summary: The Hamilton Cotton Company, Limited and subsidiary company

Fiscal years nearest to calendar years.

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
						(\$'000)				
Current assets (1)	1,846	1,962	2,775	2,848	2,426	2,868	2,732	2,603	2,904	3,797
Less - current liabilities	710	556	512	1,070	450	705	692	492	885	1,886
Net working capital (1)	1,135	1,405	2,264	1,779	1,976	2,163	2,039	2,111	2,019	1,850
Fixed assets	4,695	4,845	5,256	6,107	6,146	6,340	6,586	6,831	9,130	10,087
Less - accumulated depreciation	2,792	2,930	3,128	3,386	3,760	4,146	4,522	4,823	5,380	5,628
Fixed assets after depreciation	1,963	1,915	2,128	2,721	2,386	2,194	2,064	2,008	3,750	4,460
Sundry assets (1)	228	167	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-
Net capital employed (1)	3,326	3,488	4,392	4,500	4,362	4,360	4,104	4,120	5,770	6,310
Investments and advances to affiliated companies and marketable securities	-	-	10	13	27	19	15	10	8	9
Income from investments and advances	**	-	**	**	**	**	1	1	**	**
Income from investments and advances after tax	**	-	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Dividends paid	72	72	88	146	141	141	120	81	98	96
Retained earnings	70	72	224	109	(25)	87	(170)	(82)	267	62
Total assets after depreciation (1)	4,037	4,044	4,904	5,569	4,812	5,065	4,796	4,611	6,655	8,196
Total assets before depreciation (1)	6,769	6,974	8,032	8,955	8,572	9,211	9,318	9,434	12,035	13,824
Profit including investment income, after income tax	125	144	336	254	117	227	(50)	136	366*	223*
Profit before interest, Depreciation, Income tax (2)	482	521	1,002	972	657	884	380	620	1,108*	914*
Profit before interest, income tax, after depreciation (2)	257	297	791	572	263	494	(3)	283	721*	558*
Profit before bond interest and income tax (2)	245	279	790	569	247	493	(23)	268	713*	490*
Profit before interest, after income tax, depreciation (2)	179	201	375	291	164	258	(3)	176	396*	372*
Profit before bond interest, after income tax (2)	167	184	374	289	149	257	(23)	160	388*	305*

(1) Excluding investments and advances from affiliated companies - mortgages receivable.

(2) Excluding income from investments and advances - mortgage interest received & investment income.

* Profits include any benefits derived from the operation of the United States cotton program.

** Less than \$1,000.

Consolidated Summary: Cosmos Imperial Mills Limited and subsidiary company

Fiscal years nearest to calendar years	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
					(₹1000)					
Current assets (1)	1,785	2,195	2,336	2,816	2,630	2,739	2,245	2,365	2,834	3,013
Less - current liabilities	122	172	328	458	210	155	196	298	391	376
Net working capital (1)	1,663	2,023	2,008	2,358	2,420	2,584	2,049	2,067	2,443	2,637
Fixed assets	3,548	3,673	3,759	4,212	4,366	4,478	4,502	4,683	4,816	5,365
Less - accumulated depreciation	1,907	2,072	2,222	2,422	2,594	2,832	3,046	3,264	3,442	3,623
Fixed assets after depreciation	1,641	1,601	1,537	1,790	1,772	1,646	1,456	1,419	1,374	1,742
Sundry assets (1)	73	66	50	42	59	53	47	60	58	52
Net capital employed (1)	3,377	3,690	3,595	4,190	4,251	4,283	3,552	3,546	3,875	4,431
Investments & advances to affiliated companies and marketable securities	301	-	346	-	-	-	690	756	751	322
Income from investments and advances	-	5	4	3	-	-	6	16	21	25
" " " " after tax	-	3	2	1	-	-	3	8	11	13
Total net worth	3,101	3,201	3,541	3,840	3,952	4,034	4,042	4,151	4,526	4,703
Dividends paid	165	160	160	220	280	280	280	280	280	320
Retained earnings	114	97	352	305	116	29	18	103	346	164
Total assets after depreciation (1)	3,499	3,231	3,923	4,648	4,461	4,439	3,748	3,843	4,265	4,807
Total assets before depreciation (1)	5,406	5,933	6,145	7,070	7,055	7,271	6,794	7,107	7,707	8,430
Profit including investment income, after income tax	279	257	506	527	396	309	297	383	626*	484*
Profit before interest, depreciation, income tax (2)	612	603	1,028	1,381	1,091	897	808	941	1,378*	1,181*
Profit before interest, income tax, after deprec. (2)	457	443	855	1,130	837	633	585	724	1,178*	940*
Profit before bond interest and income tax (2)	457	443	855	1,130	837	633	585	724	1,178*	940*
Profit before interest, after income tax, deprec. (2)	281	274	520	538	406	318	305	389	630*	487*
Profit before bond interest, after income tax (2)	281	274	520	538	406	318	305	389	630*	487*

(1) Excluding investments, and advances from affiliated companies. (2) Excluding income from investments and advances.

* Profits include any benefits derived from the operation of the United States cotton program.

Robinson Cotton Mills Limited

Fiscal years nearest to calendar years

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1952	1954	1955	1956	1957
						(\\$'000)				
Current assets (1)	2,120	2,024	2,624	3,375	1,833	1,934	1,924	2,000	1,810	1,859
Less - current liabilities	650	622	746	2,143	616	770	767	1,003	1,025	1,029
Net working capital (1)	1,470	1,402	1,878	1,232	1,217	1,164	1,157	997	785	830
Fixed assets	2,637	3,098	3,087	3,232	3,267	3,288	3,292	3,357	3,373	3,373
Less - accumulated depreciation	920	1,306	1,605	1,875	2,094	2,250	2,354	2,455	2,543	2,611
Fixed assets after depreciation	1,717	1,792	1,482	1,357	1,173	1,038	938	902	830	762
Net capital employed (1)	3,187	3,194	3,360	2,589	2,390	2,202	2,095	1,899	1,615	1,522
Total net worth	2,337	2,394	2,609	2,249	2,198	2,092	2,008	1,932	1,907	1,916
Dividends paid	75	75	75	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets after depreciation (1)	3,838	3,816	4,106	4,732	3,006	3,025	2,874	2,909	2,645	2,625
Total assets before depreciation (1)	4,757	5,123	5,711	6,607	5,100	5,275	5,225	5,263	5,188	5,236
Profit including investment income, after income tax	299	142	282	16	24	10	(14)	6	53	9
Profit before interest, depreciation, income tax (2)	702	701	897	411	385	237	164	181	283	160
Profit before interest, income tax, after depreciation (2)	539	316	582	136	162	76	53	74	187	91
Profit before bond interest and income tax (2)	511	266	537	55	73	37	4	22	113	22
Profit before interest, after income tax, depreciation (2)	356	219	353	372	135	69	55	165	224	89
Profit before bond interest, after income tax (2)	491	554	623	316	269	191	116	128	163	77

(1) Excluding investments, and advances from affiliated companies.

(2) Excluding income from investments and advances.

Woods Manufacturing Company, Limited

Fiscal years nearest to calendar years

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
				(\$'000)						
Current assets (3)	3,780	3,656	4,993	4,647	4,804	4,339	4,265	4,970	4,368	4,141
Less - current liabilities	1,668	1,521	2,276	1,846	1,659	1,010	970	2,327	947	652
Net working capital (3)	2,112	2,135	2,717	2,801	3,145	3,329	3,295	2,643	3,421	3,489
Fixed assets	6,127	6,508	6,993	7,691	8,567	8,891	9,165	9,142	7,283	7,694
Less - accumulated depreciation	3,408	3,611	4,059	4,454	4,884	5,215	5,441	5,629	5,012	5,132
Fixed assets after depreciation	2,719	2,897	2,934	3,237	3,683	3,676	3,724	3,513	2,271	2,562
Sundry assets (3)	555	479	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net capital employed (3)	5,386	5,511	5,651	6,038	6,828	7,005	7,019	6,156	5,692	6,051
Investments & advances to affiliated companies and marketable securities	463	463	355	355	3,233	3,217	3,266	5,351	5,873	6,348
Income from investments and advances (before & after taxes)	20	27	35	67	165	297	217	260	358	363
Total net worth	4,850	4,975	5,083	5,470	8,563	8,823	8,985	10,307	11,566	12,398
Dividends paid - cash dividends on preferred and common	129	129	64	64	34	30	30	60	90	120
- stock dividends out of pre 1949 surplus, redeemed in cash annually	-	-	-	-	75	75	75	75	96	112
Retained earnings - on basis of cash dividends only	72	(106)	90	107	(22)	289	166	220	604	277
Total assets after depreciation (3)	7,055	7,033	7,927	7,884	8,489	8,016	7,989	8,484	6,639	6,703
Total assets before depreciation (3)	10,463	10,644	11,986	12,338	13,373	13,231	13,430	14,113	11,652	11,835
Profit including investment income, after tax	201	23	154	171	12	319	196	280	694*	397*
Profit before interest, depreciation, income tax (4)	869	521	750	1,029	189	554	279	445	990*	414*
Profit before interest, income tax after depreciation (4)	355	63	269	467	(310)	100	38	117	711*	102*
Profit before bond interest and income tax after depreciation and bank interest (4)	320	36	238	428	(351)	94	38	80	668*	92*
Profit before interest, after income tax, depreciation (4)	246	60	187	177	(63)	91	38	112	406*	44*
Profit before bond interest, after income tax and depreciation (4)	211	33	156	138	(104)	85	38	75	363*	34*

(1) The above schedule includes the assets, liabilities, and earnings of the bag and canvas divisions of the company which are not engaged in the primary textile industry. (2) Above figures do not include any capital profits or loss in the years concerned. (3) Excluding investments and advances. (4) Excluding income from investments and advances.

* Profits include any benefits derived from the operation of the United States cotton program.

The Wabasso Cotton Company Limited

Fiscal years nearest to calendar years

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u> (\$'000)	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	(8 months) <u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Current assets (1)	2,736	3,071	4,523	4,863	4,399	3,927	3,762	5,076	5,021	5,821
Less - current liabilities	1,896	1,851	3,255	3,845	3,501	3,104	2,851	1,515	1,553	4,115
Net working capital (1)	840	1,220	1,268	1,018	898	823	911	3,561	3,468	1,706
Fixed assets	12,950	13,600	14,813	16,574	16,995	17,353	17,645	18,075	18,631	19,892
Less - accumulated depreciation	10,678	10,260	10,823	11,678	12,492	13,208	13,908	14,514	14,894	15,150
Fixed assets after depreciation	2,272	3,340	3,990	4,896	4,503	4,145	3,737	3,561	3,737	4,742
Net capital employed (1)	3,112	4,560	5,258	5,914	5,401	4,968	4,648	7,122	7,205	6,448
Investments, and advances to affiliated companies and marketable securities	2,356	1,855	3,346	2,289	2,290	2,287	2,284	2,313	2,334	4,747
Income from investments and advances before taxes	64	62	69	67	65	66	66	90	65	205
" " " "	42	40	37	32	33	33	34	71	54	205
Total net worth	4,908	6,367	6,613	6,305	6,180	6,026	5,932	5,835	6,139	6,666
Dividends paid	314	349	349	349	349	297	209	174	131	87
Retained earnings	216	254	330	67	9	(72)	(32)	87	(9)	(437)
Total assets after depreciation	5,009	6,412	8,513	9,760	8,903	8,073	7,500	8,637	8,759	10,563
Total assets before depreciation	15,687	16,672	19,336	21,438	21,395	21,281	21,408	23,151	23,653	25,713
Profit including investment income, after tax (2)	530	855**	884**	416	358	225	177	261	122*	(350*)
Profit before interest, depreciation, income tax (2)	1,772	1,985**	2,381**	1,813	1,566	1,289	1,088	1,121	662*	(24*)
Profit before interest, income tax after depreciation (2)	1,085	1,429**	1,683**	925	746	554	387	499	228*	(448*)
Profit before bond interest and income tax after depreciation (2)	1,073	1,418**	1,650**	851	634	480	322	460	228*	(512*)
Profit before interest, after income tax, depreciation (2)	522	849**	893**	492	466	287	223	289	150*	(364*)
Profit before bond interest, after income tax, depreciation (2)	510	838**	860**	418	354	213	158	250	150*	(428*)

Note: The above figures do not include any capital profits or losses.

(1) Excluding investments, and advances to affiliated companies

(2) Excluding income from investments and advances

* Profits include any benefits derived from the operation of the United States cotton programme

** Excluding "Provision for increased cost of replacing Fixed Assets", 1949 - \$252,000, 1950 - \$220,000

PART III

COTTON: INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS

The modern cotton textile industry had its beginnings in England during the eighteenth century. A series of inventions, beginning with the development of the flying shuttle in 1733 and including Hargreaves' spinning jenny (1767), Comptons' mule (1779) and finally Watt's steam engine, made possible the large scale production of cotton products by mechanical means. The cotton textile industry, therefore, was in the van of the industrial revolution in England and for many years was the most important manufacturing industry in that country. Since the eighteenth century, the industry has taken root in many other countries — in most instances during the transition from the production of agricultural or other primary products to a more diversified type of economy. This process is continuing today in many parts of the world.

The main reason for these developments is that the cotton textile industry requires less capital per unit of output than do many other industries — an important consideration in economies largely dependent on primary production, since capital is relatively more expensive for them than for highly industrialized nations. Further, labour is a major factor in costs and an abundant supply of labour hired at relatively low wage rates is an advantage. And, not least, many of the trades required by the cotton industry do not require a high degree of skill and workers from farms or from other primary occupations can readily be trained to operate textile equipment.

While the above mentioned factors are advantages to the industry in relatively "undeveloped" regions, they tend to become liabilities in industrialized economies, where labour is relatively scarce and wages are relatively high. Where opportunities for employment in alternative industries paying higher wages exist, there is pressure on the cotton textile industry to increase its wage rates in order to attract labour. The alternatives are either to increase labour costs — an important element in total costs — or face the loss of labour to other occupations. This, in fact, has been the actual experience of cotton mills in New England, the United Kingdom and certain areas in Canada.

In the Report by the New England Governors' Textile Committee to the Conference of New England Governors (March, 1957), which deals with the problems of the textile industry in New England, it is stated that:

"One of the earliest of these problems was a serious labour shortage, which led the textile employers, first, to employ women. ---But even this extensive employment of women did not furnish enough workers for the textile mills, especially when the rich lands in the

West began to provide attractive competition. So textile management and its agents sought labour from a new source: the working men of Europe. ---But neither immigration, nor the successful attack on nascent unionism in the late 1870's, nor the depression of real wage rates that resulted from these events, could save New England from its most pressing problem: the vigorous competition of new industrial areas. Though wages in the New England textile mills were low, those in the South were still lower".

In discussing the reasons for the continuing shift from New England to the South before a Special Subcommittee of the United States Senate on the Domestic Textile Industry, Prof. Seymour E. Harris, Chairman, Department of Economics, Harvard University stated (in part):

"In the more advanced industrial areas there is a tendency for the more advanced industries to squeeze out the older and less productive industries, for example, automobiles, electrical machinery, industries of that type tend to become the industries of the older or more advanced economic regions. These industries, of course, pay high wages. The textile industry --- finds it difficult to compete with these industries for labour and especially in periods of high employment. Therefore, the textile industry tends to move into areas where there is more labour available and where wage rates tend to be lower. This in part explains the gains of --- the South against the North. In the North the management of industry faces a dilemma. Under pressure of the trade union, they have to pay wages that approach those paid in the more productive industries or else they find it very hard to attract labour. If, on the other hand, they pay these high wages then they find the competition of the newer industrial regions becomes a serious matter --- What follows, therefore, is a tendency for the industry to migrate to the low-wage areas."

In Canada, a somewhat similar development is taking place although on a much smaller scale. In Hamilton, for example, long-established cotton mills have found it increasingly difficult to compete for labour because of relatively high wages paid by the steel industry and numerous other industries in that area, with the result that some cotton firms have closed their mills and others appear to be moving some of their operations to lower-wage areas.

On an international scale, much the same forces are at play as those described above. This is bound to have a considerable influence on the growth of the Cotton Textile Industry in all countries which are not completely isolated from either import or export trade.

Production and Export of Raw Cotton: Production of raw cotton has increased appreciably since the 1950-51 crop year. In the United States, a sizeable portion of the increase entered into stocks, which increased from 2,278,000 bales on August 1, 1951, to 14,529,000 bales on August 1, 1956. (The production figures in the following table include production for stocks.) In spite of increased production, exports remained fairly constant during the period between the crop years 1949-50 and 1955-56. The obvious conclusion is that cotton-growing countries have been processing more of their own raw cotton.

During the fifties, production has been stimulated by price supports in the United States, by virtue of which a considerable portion of that country's production has entered into stocks rather than into consumption:

World Production and Trade in Raw Cotton
('000 bales)

<u>Crop Year</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Exports as p.c. of Prod.</u>
1935-36	27,698	13,679	49.38
1936-37	32,264	14,237	44.12
1937-38	38,366	12,662	33.00
1938-39	29,520	11,764	39.85
1947-48	25,056	8,660	34.56
1948-49	28,832	10,509	36.44
1949-50	31,529	12,551	39.80
1950-51	30,121	12,004	39.85
1951-52	38,310	12,209	31.86
1952-53	39,793	11,909	29.92
1953-54	40,846	13,180	32.26
1954-55	40,106	12,285	30.63
1955-56	42,746	12,937	30.26
1956-57	41,288	15,817	38.30
1957-58	39,273	n.a.	

Source: International Cotton Advisory Committee

Exports of raws from a number of cotton producing countries declined substantially during the past two decades, despite increases in production. In most of these countries — which include India, Brazil, Argentina and Egypt — the cotton textile industry has undergone a considerable expansion. Diminished exports of their raw cotton have largely been replaced by increased exports from Mexico and other exporting countries, including the Belgian Congo, French West Africa, Turkey and Syria. Exports from the United States, the world's largest cotton producer, averaged 5,169,000 bales annually during the period 1934-38 but fell well below this figure after crop year 1951-52. Only in 1956-57, with the introduction of export auctions, did shipments from that country revive, reaching a post-war record of 7,593,000 bales.

Production and Trade in Raw Cotton
('000 bales)

<u>Country</u>	<u>1936-37</u>		<u>1945-46</u>		<u>1956-57</u>	
	<u>Production</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Exports</u>
United States	12,243	5,440	8,852	3,613	13,027	7,593
Mexico	380	137	430	263	1,775	1,304
Brazil	1,817	1,081	1,350	1,462	1,340	381
Argentina	144	141	297	125	520	51
Peru	376	366	327	453	450	395
India	6,036★	3,607★	3,610★	848★	4,530	254
Egypt	1,887	1,828	1,082	860	1,825	928
China	3,870	254	1,820	-	6,300	50
U.S.S.R.	3,532	-	1,700	400	4,500	1,500
World Total	32,264	14,237	21,070	9,205	41,288	15,817

★Includes Pakistan

Source: International Cotton Advisory Committee

Production and Consumption of Raw Cotton: While the pattern is not clear cut, it would appear that the cotton textile industry is expanding most rapidly in so-called undeveloped countries, i.e., Brazil, India, Mexico and Egypt. In contrast, production of cotton textiles in those industrialized countries which have traditionally produced the greater portion of the world's output either has contracted substantially as compared with pre-war or at best has expanded very little. In a second group of industrialized countries, i.e., Canada, Belgium, France and West Germany, the industry has expanded:

Production and Consumption of Raw Cotton
(¹000 bales)

Country	1936/37		1956/57		Increase in Consumption 1936/37 - 1956/57
	Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption	
U.S.	12,243	7,950	13,027	8,608	8.27
Mexico	380	239	1,775	470	96.65
Brazil	1,817	514	1,340	1,030	100.38
India	6,036(1)	2,890(1)	4,180	4,530	56.74
Egypt	1,887	90	1,498	415	361.11
China	3,870	4,000	6,000	6,300	57.50
U.S.S.R.	3,532	3,298	6,200	4,500	36.44
Canada	-	296	-	397	34.12
U.K.	-	3,037	-	1,780	-41.38
Japan	-	3,692	-	2,952	-20.04
Belgium	-	371	-	515	38.81
France	-	1,192	-	1,582	32.71
W.Germany	-	1,021(2)	-	1,603	57.00

(1)Includes Pakistan

(2)All Germany

Note: Consumption in the second group of countries is taken to be the same as imports.

Source: International Cotton Advisory Committee

World Trade in Cotton Textiles: The following table shows the contraction in world trade in cotton textiles. Exports from traditional supplying nations, i.e., the United Kingdom, Japan, France, Germany and Italy were appreciably lower in 1956 than in 1938. However, exports from India have shown a substantial increase, shipments from the United States also being higher than pre-war.

In a number of instances, the decline of the cotton textile industry has been in progress for several decades. In the United Kingdom, the industry's contraction began shortly after the First World War, when output in Japan and Western Europe increased appreciably. The British industry, which had exported 80 p.c. of its output during the immediate pre-war years, found its goods being displaced by the products of the expanded industry in other countries. During World War II, many cotton mills in Britain were closed in order to conserve labour and shipping space. In discussing the continued contraction of the industry after the war, Robson says:

R. Robson, The Cotton Industry in Britain, MacMillan & Co. Ltd., London

"The main effects of World War II were felt, however, in the immediate post-war phase. In contrast to the position after World War I the British cotton industry emerged from the war with the opportunity of recapturing her own markets and to some extent those of her chief competitors, Japan and Europe, whose cotton industries had been isolated and partly destroyed. This opportunity was lost essentially through the inability of the industry to recruit its depleted labour force and so obtain the necessary production.

"The inter-war years of contraction and unemployment had rendered the industry unattractive to juvenile labour."

The inability of Britain and other traditional exporters, such as Japan, to supply world markets in the post-war years encouraged expansion of the industry elsewhere, in order to meet urgent post-war demands for textile products:

Exports of Cotton Yarn and Cloth
by Selected Countries
(Metric tons)

<u>Country</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1956</u>
United States	46,655	132,118	78,539	67,674
India	39,712	37,830	164,162	87,069
Japan	268,313	50,066	128,960	135,391
Belgium	26,533	18,550	40,046	42,444
France	56,855	35,377	63,981	37,255
F.R. of Germany	24,006(1)	20,712	13,445	22,626
Italy	60,502	49,700	63,656	20,306
Spain	5,522(2)	12,381	14,949	3,240
Switzerland	9,166	2,912	8,386	10,189
United Kingdom	194,399(3)	111,400	123,629	68,911
Egypt	446	n.a.	10,503(4)	14,877
Total above countries	732,109	471,496	710,256	509,982

Source: International Cotton Advisory Committee

(1) All Germany (2) 1935 (3) Includes knitted goods (4) 1951

As would be expected, the pattern of imports has changed considerably over pre-war. India, which imported large quantities of yarn and cloth in 1937, imported minor quantities in 1956. The same is true of Argentina, and Egypt, where cotton textile production has expanded appreciably since 1938. In contrast, imports into the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada have increased:

Imports of Cotton Yarn and Cloth
by Selected Countries
(Metric tons)

Country	1938	1948	1950	1956
Canada	9,460	21,461	18,518	26,518
United States	6,281	3,141	5,089	18,508
Austria	5,857	300	3,138	4,608
Belgium	3,585	3,234	8,394	8,741
France	1,149	10,358	35,807	2,768
F.R. of Germany	26,165	1,070	17,077	17,292
Italy	687	200	693	1,898
Spain	200(1)	100(1)	n.a.	425
Switzerland	3,432	5,616	2,559	3,099
United Kingdom(2)	6,182	28,148	38,444	41,626
Yugoslavia	15,904	7,200	2,145	435
Argentina	35,776	13,620	8,789	407(3)
India(4)	81,257	8,539	2,197	3,192
Pakistan	2,912	45,578	80,798	6,198
Egypt	17,728	3,836	4,632	371
Total above countries	216,575	152,401	228,280	136,086

Source: International Cotton Advisory Committee

- (1) Cotton cloth only (2) Includes imports for process and re-export
(3) Cotton yarn only (4) Sea-borne trade only

Summary: World-wide, the production and consumption of cotton are now well above the average levels of the thirties. However, exports of raw cotton are relatively smaller than during the thirties and trade in cotton yarn and cloth (in metric tons) is much below the levels of twenty years ago. The reason for this reduction in trade is that the cotton textile industry is no longer concentrated in a few countries, and is becoming established to a much greater extent in undeveloped countries which in many instances are not only producers of raw cotton, but possessors of an abundant supply of low-wage labour.

PART IV

INDUSTRIES PRODUCING SECONDARY COTTON PRODUCTS

For the most part, the preceding sections of this Report have concerned the so-called Primary Cotton Industry — that is, those plants engaged primarily in the spinning of yarns, in producing thread, or in weaving cotton fabrics. Since, in some instances, certain of these plants also produce secondary cotton products, such as sheets, pillowslips, bedspreads, towels and blankets, these latter products have been discussed in the sections relating to the primary industry.

There are, of course, numerous industries producing cotton products which neither spin nor weave. For the most part, these industries buy cotton yarn or cloth which they further manufacture into a wide variety of finished products, most of which for tariff purposes are classified under the "products" items of the cotton schedule. These industries have, therefore, a double interest in this study, since both their raw materials and their finished products fall within its scope.

The secondary textile industries now being referred to differ from the primary cotton industry in that their operations are not restricted to cotton, nor are they necessarily even largely in cotton. Instead, the raw materials of these industries include purchased yarns or cloths of wool or hair, of man-made fibres, or of a variety of natural fibres other than cotton, to be converted into finished articles. In practically all cases, the value of their final cotton products constitutes less than one-third of the total value of output of each industry.

Hosiery and Knitted Goods:

The Hosiery and Knit Goods Industry is a major user of cotton yarns; its finished knitted goods are not classified at all under the cotton schedule. Instead, such goods are separately provided for in the Customs Tariff and another Report, which is to follow at a later date, will deal specifically with this industry. It is, however, worth noting that the Hosiery and Knit Goods Industry used, in 1956, 18.5 million pounds of unblended cotton yarns; total shipments of cotton knitting yarns by Canadian yarn producers amounted to only 18.3 million pounds in that year. The Hosiery and Knit Goods Industry appears to take the lion's share of its requirements of cotton yarns from domestic yarn producers.

As mentioned in an earlier section, it is impossible to state in exact terms the importance of cotton production in the various secondary textile industries. The proportion of cotton products to total

production varies from industry to industry and indeed from plant to plant within a single industry. Such percentages of cotton used frequently vary within any given plant, depending on the trend of styles and on developments in new fibres and finishes.

Employment in Secondary Textile Industries, 1956
(Number of Wage Earners plus Salaried Employees)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Maritimes</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Manitoba</u>	<u>Other West</u>
Clothing*	532	47,970	19,033	4,763	2,418
Corsets	-	2,280	1,615	-	-
Awning, Tent, Sail)		655	731	70	298
Bags)	78	483	295)		138
Misc. Textiles)	—	2,401	1,508)	312	47
Total	610	53,789	23,182	5,145	2,901

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

* Includes Men's, Women's and Children's Factory Clothing; Contractor's Men's and Women's Clothing; Clothing, n.e.s. — a somewhat larger coverage than in the case of Table 96, Volume No. 2.

Location of Secondary Industries:

The above figures show that secondary textile producers are concentrated in Quebec, and to a much lesser extent in Ontario. Of the Quebec total, approximately 40,000 workers, in 1,112 plants, work in the Montreal area, while many of the remainder are in the larger towns of the province; approximately one hundred small plants are scattered throughout the province in smaller towns and villages. In Ontario, the major portion of the secondary industry is in Toronto, where nearly 17,000 workers are employed in clothing and other secondary textile plants producing cotton products. More than 1,000 are employed in Hamilton. In Manitoba, the industry is almost entirely centered in Winnipeg. Farther west, there are secondary establishments in Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver.

An examination of Table 96, Volume No. 2, will show that employment in the secondary textiles industries has been remarkably stable since 1949, when it amounted to 77,947. A peak was reached in 1953, of 81,996; after that year it returned to the level of earlier years (77,855 in 1956).

Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports show that domestic production and shipments of many secondary textile products have increased very substantially in the period 1950-56 (the latter year being the latest for which final statistics are available at the time of preparing this report). In many lines, imports have held a relatively small share of the market, although the volume of imported products increased appreciably after 1954.

The imposition of import controls after mid-November, 1947, which remained in force until early 1951, appears to have had much less impact on producers of secondary cotton products than on spinners and weavers. In large measure the reason is that imports of secondary cotton products had been small relative to the size of the market; for example, the total commercial imports of dresses were valued at only \$317,000 in 1947 — a tiny portion of the market. Thus, although the restrictions considerably reduced the inflow of imports of many secondary cotton products, the overall effect was often not appreciable in terms of diverting business from non-Canadian to domestic suppliers.

The following figures indicate the extent to which domestic shipments expanded between 1950 (when the restrictions applied) and 1956:

<u>Product</u>	<u>1950</u> (('\$'000)	<u>1956</u>
Women's cotton dresses	13,241	23,294
Pants, slacks, breeches	8,109	10,848
Skirts, suits, slacks	1,376	4,981
Sports clothing	2,541	8,357
Bathrobes, kimonos, etc.	1,078	1,820
Blouses	2,840	9,491

Shipments of diapers, nightdresses, hospital clothing and pyjamas also increased appreciably.

Shipments of other important secondary cotton products have shown little change in recent years, as the following summary shows:

	<u>1950</u> (('\$'000)	<u>1956</u>
Woven shirts	27,323	27,073
Overalls & coveralls	3,007	3,532

Shipments of cotton bags decreased in value between 1950 (\$15,418,000) and 1956 (\$9,463,000). During the same period, shipments of cotton coats and jackets declined from \$8.5 to \$7.3 million.

Imports:

In the clothing field, it is impossible to state the value of imports, since large quantities enter the country annually under the tourist-entry privileges, as to which dependable statistics are not available. The figures cited below exclude, therefore, purchases by Canadian tourists and are confined to imports entered through customs under the various cotton products items of the Customs Tariff.

The following figures show imports for a number of the more important secondary cotton products: 1947 has been included since it was the year of largest importations of most secondary cottons prior to the imposition of import controls on November 17, 1947; in 1950 the

controls were in force; in subsequent years there were no import controls⁽¹⁾.

Imports of Cotton Products: \$'000

<u>Product</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Shirts	545	253	431	1,220	2,421	2,793
Dresses	317	276	957	1,337	1,417	1,304
Smocks, etc.	54	16	177	327	386	568
Clothing, n.o.p.	1,177	530	1,784	2,332	3,872	4,722
Tray cloths, etc.	1,383	1,209	717	792	998	891

Although imports of many secondary products have increased appreciably, domestic producers appear to have retained the major share of the market for many products; for example, in 1957 they appear to have held approximately 90 p.c. of the market for woven shirts.

Japan has become the chief non-Canadian supplier of cotton shirts. Imports from Japan of "clothing, n.o.p." also have increased appreciably, from \$40,000 in 1950 to \$2,120,000 in 1957; imports from the United States expanded from \$243,000 to \$1,976,000 during the same period.

Entries of cotton dresses under the cotton products item comprise only a small portion of total importations of cotton dresses in the opinion of Canadian dress manufacturers, who believe that considerably greater quantities of dresses than are indicated in official statistics are purchased in the United States by Canadian tourists who bring them back to Canada duty-free. Imports of dresses under tariff item 532 increased from \$276,000 in 1950 to \$1,304,000 in 1957; the United States is almost the only supplier.

Imports of a number of other cotton clothing items also have increased; however, the value of these annually is usually well under one million dollars. In aggregate, they would amount to a small percentage of the cotton clothes produced in Canada.

In summary, it can be said that many lines of domestic production have undergone a considerable expansion in recent years. By and large, imports also have increased, but in most lines seem to have captured a relatively small portion of the market for woven cotton products. In spite of increased imports of cotton dresses, Canadian dress production has increased very appreciably. Lastly, much of the increase in imports has been in Japanese goods, particularly shirts and clothing, n.o.p.

⁽¹⁾ Except for a few residual controls which ended early in 1951.

PART V

IMPORT TRENDS: 1958 (January-June)

Statistical data which became available only after earlier chapters of this Report had been written (and several months after Volume No. 2 was ready for the printer) indicate that, during the first half of 1958, imports of cotton fabrics — in both volume and value — declined, as compared with those during the first half of 1957. However, imports appear to have declined to a lesser extent by volume (6 p.c.) than did domestic shipments (11.4 p.c.). The level of domestic shipments for the months January-June, inclusive, of 1958 was, in fact, only slightly above that which had prevailed during the period 1952-54, a period of difficulty for much of the Canadian cotton textile industry.

To the extent that statistical data — which relate only to the first six months of 1958 and which may, indeed, in some instances be revised when finally issued officially — can be deemed to indicate current trends, the following details are of interest:

Fabrics, greige: Imports during January-June, 1958, showed a slight decline from the level of the same months in 1957, the United States continuing to be the chief non-Canadian source of supply:

<u>Imports of Fabrics (greige)</u>		
<u>Jan. - June</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>\$</u>
1955	6,021,796	4,064,789
1956	7,466,466	5,071,753
1957	7,854,675	5,217,032
1958	7,536,987	4,738,220

Source: Trade of Canada.

Fabric, bleached: Imports of bleached fabrics in 1958 (January-June) showed a greater decline from the levels of 1957 and 1956 than did gray fabrics. Japan continued to be an important supplier, and India shipped relatively small but increasing quantities of cloth. These suppliers have been displacing imports from the United States and the United Kingdom in the Canadian market:

Imports of Fabric (bleached)

<u>Jan.-June</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>\$</u>
1955	1,464,503	1,663,433
1956	2,102,419	2,283,552
1957	2,105,170	2,372,181
1958	1,633,806	1,764,467

Source: Trade of Canada.

Fabrics, coloured (excluding denims): Imports during January-June, 1958, were slightly lower than for the same period in 1957, when they had reached peak levels. They remained, however, well above the levels of all previous years. While Canadian statistics do not sub-divide imports of coloured fabrics by type, statistics of exporting countries indicate that during the first half of 1958 shipments of drills, twills and sateens increased very substantially. This probably indicates that imports of other types of piece-dyed, printed and other coloured cotton fabrics declined in the first six months of 1958:

Imports of Fabric (coloured)

<u>Jan.-June</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>\$</u>
1955	12,234,667	16,859,489
1956	15,771,474	22,349,855
1957	16,746,550	22,707,507
1958	16,092,724	21,889,508

Source: Trade of Canada.

Note: Table excludes denims.

Denims: During the first half of 1958, imports of denims were below the levels of 1957, when they had reached record levels. The rate of importation in 1958 (January-June) is slightly below that of 1955, when domestic producers held 80 p.c. of the market. The United States continues to be the major supplier:

Imports of Denims

<u>Jan.-June</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>\$</u>
1955	1,483,859	1,027,394
1956	896,770	671,037
1957	1,691,984	1,173,473
1958	1,422,203	1,006,664

Source: Trade of Canada.

Shirts: Imports of woven cotton shirts were greater during the first half of 1958 than during the same portion of 1957, due to increased

shipments from Japan and Hong Kong, the former of which supplied more than half of the total. For 1956, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports the value of factory shipments of woven cotton shirts to be \$27 million. Imports in the same year were \$2.4 million and in 1957 were \$2.8 million. Imports for the first half of 1958 and of earlier years are shown below:

Imports of Woven Cotton Shirts

<u>Jan.-June</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>\$</u>
1955	186,874	393,267
1956	626,077	1,031,369
1957	645,488	1,016,725
1958	848,807	1,183,486

Source: Trade of Canada

Women's and Children's Cotton dresses: Imports, other than under the tourist exemption, supply a small proportion of the Canadian market. For example, commercial imports in 1956 amounted to 386,000 dresses, while domestic shipments numbered 7,699,000 dresses. In the first half of 1958, commercial imports of dresses were below the levels of the previous three years:

Imports of Dresses

<u>Jan.-June</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>\$</u>
1955	268,376	935,325
1956	354,783	1,118,794
1957	293,178	970,588
1958	253,294	879,017

Source: Trade of Canada

Clothing, n.o.p.: Imports of woven cotton clothing, n.o.p., (which includes a wide range of wearing apparel) have continued to expand. During the first half of 1958, imports rose appreciably above the levels which prevailed in the first part of previous years. Japan is the largest supplier:

Imports of Woven Cotton Clothing, n.o.p.

<u>Jan.-June</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>\$</u>
1955	500,964	1,208,072
1956	1,139,221	2,244,033
1957	1,365,806	2,584,287
1958	1,822,303	3,166,260

Source: Trade of Canada

Sheets: The imports of sheets during the first half of 1958 were practically unchanged, as regards volume and value, from those for the corresponding period of 1957. The United States continued to be the major supplier:

Imports of Cotton Sheets

<u>Jan.-June</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>\$</u>
1955	474,593	522,114
1956	543,332	601,824
1957	409,149	472,237
1958	408,723	459,137

Source: Trade of Canada.

Towels: Imports of towels in the period January-June of 1958 declined substantially, as compared with imports during the first half of 1957. The United States remained the chief supplier:

Imports of Cotton Towels

<u>Jan.-June</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>\$</u>
1955	1,508,772	1,492,979
1956	1,823,654	1,761,865
1957	1,902,262	1,887,684
1958	1,546,609	1,679,565

Source: Trade of Canada.

PART VI

CHANGING LEVELS OF PROTECTION

Protection for domestic producers may take a number of forms. The most direct form is, of course, that offered by the Customs Tariff. The levels of protection under the Tariff schedule change from time to time and, in the case of cotton products, substantial changes over the past quarter-century have progressively reduced rates to the point where, at the present time, levels of protection have returned to approximately those which prevailed during the late 1920's.

In some instances, the protection accruing from a particular legislative measure is incidental to its primary purpose. For example, the import restrictions in force from November 17, 1947, until 1950 were imposed primarily to correct a disequilibrium in Canada's balance of payments position, but these restrictions gave many Canadian producers very effective protection from imports during that period.

Levels of protection measured in terms of "value added" have also changed in recent years (quite apart from changes in rates of duty) because raw cotton prices have fallen since 1951, whereas most other costs of production have been increasing. The result has been that the level of protection on the conversion operations of the Canadian cotton industry has declined.

Further, methods of establishing values to which to apply rates of duty have changed from time to time.

Rates under Principal Tariff Items: Paralleling what was almost a world-wide trend during the early 1930's toward increased protection, Canadian rates of duty reached in that period their highest level in recent times. The following chart and table show the average levels of protection afforded by three important cotton tariff items under the Most-Favoured-Nation rates during the period 1937-1956, disregarding the war years, 1940-1946. The average level of protection has been calculated for each item by expressing the total amount of duty (both ad valorem and specific) collected under the Most-Favoured-Nation schedule as a percentage of the dutiable value of imports from countries entitled to Most-Favoured-Nation treatment. The level of protection thus calculated has fluctuated with changes in rates of duty as well as with changes in prices:

Average Levels of Protection on
Cotton Fabrics under the M.F.N. Tariff
1937-39 and 1947-56

	<u>Greige Fabrics</u>	<u>Bleached Fabrics</u>	<u>Coloured Fabrics</u>
	P e r C e n t	A d V a l o r e m	
1937	32.3	27.9	33.9
1938	34.2	28.5	34.3
1939	29.7	25.9	30.7
1947	20.9	22.0	21.8
1948	9.3	7.4	9.3
1949	8.1	6.5	6.9
1950	18.4	19.5	19.5
1951	17.9	19.3	19.3
1952	18.9	20.0	19.8
1953	19.2	20.0	19.8
1954	19.6	20.2	19.9
1955	19.2	20.2	19.9
1956	19.1	20.3	19.9

Source: Trade of Canada

From the above, it is obvious that the level of protection has, in recent years, been well below that of the thirties. For the most part, the changes have been by way of reductions in rates of duty under various trade agreements and from the extension of Most-Favoured-Nation treatment, on a reciprocal basis, to other countries. The first important reduction from the 1930 rates took place in 1932, when, as a result of the Ottawa Agreements of that year, specific rates on principal cotton items under the B.P. Tariff were reduced. A second step in 1936 eliminated the specific portion of the British Preferential rates and in certain instances reduced the ad valorem rate.

The next important change affecting levels of protection took place in 1936, after Canada and the United States had entered into an agreement to exchange Most-Favoured-Nation treatment. Under the terms of that agreement, imports from the United States received the benefits of the Canadian Intermediate Tariff rates (later, the Most-Favoured-Nation) instead of the much higher rates of the General Tariff. Under the provisions of a second trade agreement with the United States, effective January 1, 1939, both ad valorem and specific rates were reduced on major cotton items. In addition, the coloured item was subdivided on a value-bracket basis and a separate sub-item was established for denims. The effect of this sub-division of the coloured fabrics item has varied considerably over the years. The original purpose of the sub-division of the item had been to grant what was deemed to be reasonable protection to lower-priced coloured fabrics, which were the types made in Canada, but to permit entry, at lower rates of duty, of more expensive fabrics, not then made in Canada. In 1939, more than half of the imports under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff entered under

the sub-item bearing the highest rate; by 1956, however, more than 86 p.c. of such imports entered at the lowest rate and almost none at the highest rate, the reason for this being that prices have increased greatly for all types of fabrics, plus the fact that there has been a shift to better-quality cloths. The first table below shows levels of protection under the various sub-divisions of tariff item 523b (coloured fabrics); the second, the proportions, expressed as percentages, of coloured imports entering under each sub-division:

Levels of Protection on Coloured Fabrics (Item 523b) under
the British Preferential and the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariffs
1956

<u>Coloured Fabrics</u>	<u>B.P.</u> (Per Cent Ad Valorem)	<u>M.F.N.</u>
(1) valued at more than 80¢ a pound	15.8	19.7
(2) valued at 50¢ to 80¢ a pound	15.8	26.8
(3) valued at less than 50¢ a pound	15.8	33.7

Source: Trade of Canada

Proportions of Coloured Fabrics Entering under
the various sub-divisions of Item 523b

<u>Coloured Fabrics</u>	<u>1939</u> (P.C. of total pounds imported)	<u>1956</u>
(1) valued at more than 80¢ a pound	12.7	86.8
(2) valued at 50¢ to 80¢ a pound	32.1	6.3
(3) valued at less than 50¢ a pound	53.5	0.3
(4) denims	1.7	6.6

Although there were temporary suspensions of duties during wartime and post-war years, there were no further contractual reductions in rates until the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade first came into force in 1948. In 1954, Canada restored to Japan Most-Favoured-Nation treatment.

Changes in Valuation Provisions: Reference has been made above to factors (other than rates of duty) which have a bearing upon the degree of protection an industry may enjoy: e.g., valuation for duty purposes. For the purposes of this Report, concerned as it is solely with cotton goods, it has not been deemed necessary to set down in detail the varying bases of Canadian legislation relative to valuations, dumping duties, etc., during the past quarter-century. At times, the law has been less restrictive than at others — but the incidence of this variation has been borne in no greater degree by the cotton goods producers than by others. One provision, enacted in 1948 — which deleted the earlier provision that in no case was the value for duty to be less than the cost of production, plus a reasonable advance for selling costs and profits — has frequently been cited by cotton producers in Canada as bearing with unusual severity on their industry (indeed, upon textiles generally). On the other hand, it has been generally assumed

that the textile industry, including cottons, probably stood to gain by the provisions of 1953-1955 respecting the establishment of value for duty in respect of goods the "market price" of which was presumed to have been affected by the advance of the season or the marketing period.

Quantitative Restrictions: In an amendment to Foreign Exchange Control Regulations (Order in Council P.C. 4678), import controls were introduced, effective November 17, 1947. The amendment provided for the prohibition of certain types of goods, the admission of others under quotas, and the licensing of imports of capital goods and some basic materials and parts. All principal cotton tariff items were included in the list of those which were subjected to quantitative (quota) restrictions. In varying degrees of restriction, these import quotas operated from 1947 until October 1, 1950, when all cotton fabric items were exempted. Clothing and other cotton products remained subject to quota restrictions until January 1, 1951.

Exchange Rates: The Board realizes that fluctuations in rates of exchange may, from time to time and in varying ways, affect the operations of an industry in Canada, whether that industry be concerned with importing or exporting goods. Such influence as exchange fluctuations may exert, however, has no more relevance to the cotton industry than to any other, and for that reason no attempt has been made in this Report to deal with the problems of exchange rates.

HISTORY OF PRINCIPAL COTTON TARIFF ITEMS

Tariff Item 523

Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, not bleached, mercerized nor coloured, n.o.p.

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1928, Feb. 17	12½%	20%	22½%
1930, Sept. 17	17½% & 3¢ lb.	20% & 3½¢ lb.	25% & 4¢ lb.
1932, Oct. 13	17½% & 2¢ lb.		
1936, May 2	15% -		
1939, Jan. 1 (U.S. Agreement)		17½% & 3¢ lb.	
1948, Jan. 1 (GATT)		15% & 3¢ lb.	

Tariff Item 523a

Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, bleached or mercerized, not coloured, n.o.p.

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1928, Feb. 17	15%	22½%	25%
1930, Sept. 17	20% & 3¢ lb.	22½% & 3½¢ lb.	27½% & 4¢ lb.
1932, Oct. 13	20% & 2¢ lb.		
1936, May 2	20% --		
1939, Jan. 1 (U.S. Agreement)		20% & 3¢ lb.	
1948, Jan. 1 (GATT)	17½%	17½% & 3¢ lb.	

Tariff Item 523b

Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, printed, dyed or coloured, n.o.p.

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1928, Feb. 17	20%	25%	27½%
1930, Sept. 17	22½% & 3¢ lb.	27½% & 3½¢ lb.	32½% & 4¢ lb.
1932, Oct. 13	22½% & 2¢ lb.		
1936, May 2	22½% --		
1937, Feb. 26	20% --		
1938, Jan. 1 (U.S. Agreement)			
(i) Valued at more than 80 cents per pound		20% & 3¢ lb.	
(ii) Valued at 50 cents or more but not more than 80 cents per pound		25% & 3¢ lb.	

Tariff Item 523b (continued)

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1938, Jan. 1 (U.S. Agreement)			
(iii) Valued at less than 50 cents per pound		27½% & 3½¢ lb.	
(iv) Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, commonly known as denims, when imported by manufacturers for use in their own factories in the manufacture of garments		20% & 3¢ lb.	
1948, Jan. 1 (GATT)			
(i) Valued at more than 80 cents per pound	17½%	17½% & 3¢ lb.	
(ii) Valued at 50 cents or more but not more than 80 cents per pound	17½%	22½% & 3¢ lb.	
(iii) Valued at less than 50 cents per pound	17½%	25% & 3½¢ lb.	
(iv) Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, commonly known as denims, when imported by manufacturers for use in their own factories in the manufacture of garments	17½%	17½% & 3¢ lb.	

PART VII

SUMMARY and CONCLUSIONS

The two great divisions of the Canadian Textile Industry which process natural (as distinct from man-made) fibres have much in common. Both use an imported raw material; both employ techniques based upon two essential devices long known to man, the spinning frame and the loom; both are labour-intensive industries, relying substantially upon female labour; both are long-established in Canada; both are keenly affected by the competition afforded by modern man-made fibres; and both are vulnerable to those human whims and foibles which, under the name of fashion, are traditionally associated with the wearing (and, therefore, with the making) of habiliments for men or women. In cottons, changes in fabrics at the dictates of fashion are occurring with increasing frequency and the variety demanded thereby is growing at what appears to be an accelerating pace. Nor should one conclude that the decrees of "fashion" are confined to the apparel fields, an area which they have virtually blanketed. The Board was informed that "utility" clothing, unaffected by style demands, has all but disappeared; indeed, by way of illustration, that considerations of style have penetrated such unlikely sectors of the textile industry as the manufacture of mattress covering — changes in design and appearance occurring almost as frequently in such printed tickings as they do in dress fabrics.

But, in Canada at least, there are certain important elements of difference between the Wool Cloth Industry and that engaged in the production of Cotton cloth. By and large, the former is essentially a town or village industry; the latter, for the most part, is city-bred. The former, today as for years past, supplies a much smaller proportion of the domestic demand than does the latter. And, taken as a whole, the industry manufacturing cotton yarn and cloth is in a very much healthier state financially than is its counterpart producing woollens and worsteds.

Intriguing as is the background of uniformity which characterizes these two industries, it is those factors wherein they differ that loom large when both come under consideration in respect of the formulation of tariff schedules. That is to say, it is differences in state of being, in viability, in adaptability, in susceptibility to automation, in actual need, which, taken together, are likely to emerge as important considerations — and, on these and on almost all counts, the necessity for increased protection for the Canadian cotton cloth industry is less manifest than in the case of wool.

That is not to say that, despite its relative dominance in the domestic market, the cotton industry is not experiencing difficulties. It is. Apart from the smallness of the only market to which

it can cater (it has virtually no export possibilities), the industry is peculiarly bedevilled by two factors above all others: the infinite and ever-changing variety in pattern, colour and finish of fabrics demanded by its customers; and the presence on its very threshold of the most modern, the most diversified, and the most aggressive cotton-cloth industry in the world, that of the United States.

Indeed, it is this very proximity of the United States industry — combined with rising levels of income in Canada — that has cultivated the taste of Canadian consumers for the richest fare, particularly in printed and piece-dyed cottons. Whether it be in style, pattern, colour, finish, or exclusiveness of design, the range of United States offerings is well-nigh illimitable and constantly changing; delivery is almost a matter of over-night; "slop-over" advertising in United States periodicals makes some American brand-names household words in Canadian homes. In a constant attempt to compete, the Canadian Industry expands its range of patterns, varies the construction of its cloths, and doubles or triples its colour combinations — all these efforts serving to compound its problems in that, the more it diversifies, the shorter is bound to be the "run" of production it can hope to secure for any one of these (except in respect of certain staple and stable lines of relatively plain fabrics).

Even outside the field of style-fabrics (coloured, printed, etc.), the industry experiences severe competition. Plain uncoloured fabrics (so-called gray goods), while imported in large volume from the United States, enter Canada from India, under the British Preferential Tariff; fabrics of very fine construction enter duty-free from the United Kingdom; and, in certain lines, competition from Japan is increasing.

In so far as cotton yarns and fabrics are concerned, that, then, is about the situation. But the primary industry is meeting it; and, as a whole, is in reasonably sound health, financially. That it is able to hold the domestic market to the extent that it is doing is a tribute to its initiative, its efficiency, and its adaptability in the face of circumstances which it dare not ignore and which, for the most part, it is powerless to alter. Nevertheless, it is doing it — and, by and large, with results not unfavourable to its shareholders or to the national treasury.

In undertaking the formulating of a tariff schedule, as directed by the Minister of Finance, the Board has been keenly aware of the situation summed-up in the immediately preceding paragraph. In approaching its task, therefore, it has not had as its objective either the increasing or the decreasing of the over-all protection at present afforded to the primary industry or to the secondary industries concerned. Rather, it has kept before it (1) the desirability (in the interests of the trade generally) of revising a schedule which, in substance, has been little changed in 30 years; (2) of deleting from the tariff such items as have lost their significance or their value in trade; (3) of simplifying and modernizing the terminology; (4) of reducing as far as possible the number of classifications; (5) of giving due consideration to such effect as incidental changes in

rates — either upward or downward — might have upon secondary industries using cotton yarns or fabrics, and (through these) upon the consumer.

Reference in the immediately-preceding paragraph to "secondary industries using cotton yarns or fabrics" necessitates emphasizing at this point that the industries making cotton yarns, threads and fabrics by no means comprise the entire industrial complex with which the Board has been concerned in this Inquiry. True, the great mills producing cotton yarns and cloth are the basic component of the entire industry: they represent very great capital investment, they process the raw cotton, they create the yarns and fabrics which form the raw material of their counterpart, the manufacturers of "cotton products" of endless types and varieties. Among these latter, of particular significance and importance are the industries not infrequently described as "the cutting-up trade": the manufacturers of women's and children's apparel, of men's and boys' clothing, of so-called "sports wear" for both sexes and all ages, and of an almost infinite variety of end-products containing or composed of cotton. This great segment of the Textile industry, in creating its finished products, is not restricted, of course, in its raw materials to cotton yarns and fabrics; it uses in its activities yarns and fabrics of wool or of hair, of vegetable fibres other than cotton, as well as a wide and ever-widening variety of yarns and fabrics of man-made fibres (the so-called synthetics). But, to the extent that its finished products consist wholly or very substantially of cotton, it is the secondary industry — and, indeed, the complementary partner — of what are generally regarded as the primary component of the industry, the cotton mills.

These fabricators of primary cottons constitute in themselves a great industry — one of the greatest in Canada. They employ many times the number of workers that find employment in the primary mills; their factories vastly outnumber the basic plants and are located in literally scores of centres in almost every province; their aim in being is to see to it that Canadians are, at all seasons and in all places, decked in raiment no less glamorous than that available in (particularly) the United States; that an almost infinite choice of apparel, inner and outer, is at the disposal of the consumer — even, indeed, that the covers of the mattresses that the housewife purchases are as highly-ornamented, in pattern and colour, as the clothes she wears. Hence, of course, their desire to have available to them basic fabrics as attractive in style, in colour, in construction — and, if possible, in price — as those at the disposal of their competitors in other countries (and, again, particularly in the United States).

Many of these great customers of the basic mills must, by the very nature of their trade, buy "close to the market" — not only in the financial but even in the geographic sense of the term. They purchase a very large percentage of their total requirements of fabrics from Canadian producers; but, nevertheless, they contend that, over and above these, they must have access to such cloths as, by reason of style or construction or price, are not readily available from domestic sources. In this connection, they had much to say at the public hearings regarding the peculiar disadvantage their industry considers

itself to suffer because of the operation of the so-called "Tourist Privilege" item of the tariff, under which, they believed, a vast amount of ready-made apparel, predominantly cotton clothing, enters Canada duty-free. A Dominion Bureau of Statistics report for 1957 stated that the declared value of imports of all clothing under "Tourist Privilege" was in the neighborhood of \$35,000,000. However, spokesmen for the Montreal Dress Manufacturers' Guild professed to believe that the actual value of such imports greatly exceeded the declared value.

These two features of the presentations made by the apparel manufacturers — their dire need of access to a wide range of fabrics, and their exposure (as regards their finished products) to a degree of duty-free competition — the Board has endeavoured to keep much in mind in formulating such recommendations as it makes regarding the duties that should apply to cotton yarns, cotton fabrics, and products made from either or both of these.

In this connection it should be explained that not all the proposals presented by the Institute on behalf of the primary industry were in the form of suggested emendations in the rates of duty. Some of the more important and potentially far-reaching in the protective scheme envisaged were, rather, in the nature of definitions, etc., and since these were the subject of very considerable discussion, they are commented upon in the following five sections:

Proposed Definition of "In the greige":

The Institute proposed that there be inserted in the tariff schedule definitions of the phrase (commonly used in the industry and in the trade) "in the greige". This phrase itself has never been a part of the Canadian tariff classifications relative to cottons; nor, in so far as Canada is concerned, has it ever been officially defined for tariff purposes. The Institute proposed that the meaning of "in the greige" be defined as regards both yarns and fabrics (for the wording of the two proposed definitions, see the suggested tariff schedule reproduced in the opening chapter of this Report).

The Board has given long and serious consideration to this matter — not solely because the proposed definitions were vigorously opposed at the hearings by various interests, Canadian and non-Canadian. From the day the definitions were first put forward, the Board itself had grave misgivings as to their administrability, and these misgivings became more firmly established as the evidence of experts time and again challenged the contention of the Institute that the definitions could be understood and properly applied by officers at our numerous Customs ports. Further, the fact that the definitions as proposed — particularly that relative to fabrics — were more restrictive than the ordinary understanding in the trade of the phrase "in the greige" has, in the opinion of the Board, served if anything to compound their non-desirability as legislation. After much deliberation, therefore, the Board has decided not to recommend that either of these suggested definitions be made a feature of the Customs Tariff.

Use of "Ends and Picks" as a criterion in classification:

In advancing a plea that the existing classification of cotton fabrics by means of "value brackets" (see existing item 523b) be discontinued, the Institute proposed, as an alternative, classifications based upon the number of ends and picks per square inch of cloth, the rates of duty to vary according to the number of warp and of weft threads in the basic construction. This type of classification is not to be confused with that employed in some tariff schedules— notably those of the United States — where the duty applicable varies with the count of the yarns (i.e., the coarseness or the fineness of the yarns woven into a fabric) as distinct from the number of yarns required to form the warp and the weft.

Evidence in this matter put on record at the public hearings, while not so positively unfavorable as most of that relative to the proposed definition of "in the greige", was far from conclusive. Theoretically, and to some degree in a strictly practical sense, an end and pick count is a feasible one. But that it would or could be practicable as a tool in the hands of port appraisers is, to say the least, highly doubtful; and that it would be a source of annoyance and delay to the trade is fairly certain. In the light of varying views presented and the complete absence of anything approaching a consensus, the Board is not prepared to recommend adoption of "ends and picks" as a criterion in tariff classification — not least because of the fact that, in the Institute's proposals, it was linked with and related to that state or condition of a fabric which the Institute described as

"In the loom state":

To expect a Customs appraiser to classify a finished cotton fabric — for example, a printed cloth which has been pre-shrunk, given a crease-resistant finish, and quite possibly glazed — on the basis of the number of ends and picks which had characterized the "grey cloth" (i.e., the fabric in the greige) from which it had been created, would be, in the opinion of the Board, to expect infinitely too much. We have decided, therefore, not to use this phrase in the schedule presented with this Report.

"Special Treatment" Solicited:

The Canadian cotton industry has never been a substantial exporter of primary cotton textiles. Its reliance throughout its history has been upon its home-market. It depends today almost solely upon that market — but that market has become in recent years one of the greatest importers of cotton products (excluding raw cotton) in the world. The facts of life therefore made inevitable that, in presenting its case, the industry should stress above all else the vital importance to it of the domestic market for its range of products.

Conceding frankly that the schedule of duties which it was proposing for adoption had been framed primarily — if not, indeed, almost solely — for the purpose of affording greater protection against imports from the United States, the industry was equally candid in declaring publicly that such proposed rates, if granted by Parliament, would be utterly ineffective as regards cotton products (yarns, fabrics and certain made-up goods) originating in what it described as the "low-wage countries". While making specific reference to several such areas, the industry stressed most particularly competition from India, Japan and China. For the first two of these it sought what its spokesman described as "special treatment" — that is, protective measures far beyond the purpose or scope of customs duties such as might conceivably be recommended or adopted. Quite possibly a consideration in leading the industry to put thus bluntly its plea vis-a-vis cottons of Indian origin is the fact that, as a member of the Commonwealth, India is entitled to and receives the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff — and doubtless the industry felt that it could not in reason suggest as potentially applicable to the United Kingdom such rates as it might otherwise have proposed as appropriate in respect of India. This particular consideration did not apply, of course, in respect of Japan, which is entitled to the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff.

In his letter of September 27, 1957, instructing the Tariff Board to conduct an enquiry in respect of the Textile schedules of the Customs Tariff, the Minister of Finance directed that the Board "report on the following (tariff) items" and "if the Board's study should indicate that amendments to the Tariff items are desirable, it should make recommendations with respect thereto". Clearly, these Terms of Reference are to be read as relating strictly to the twin-components of a tariff schedule, namely: the classification of goods and the rates of duty thereon. The Board would, therefore, be exceeding its authority under Reference No. 125 (Textiles) were it to presume to make recommendations respecting "special treatment" (i.e., something over and beyond rates of duty) for cotton products originating in either India or Japan. That being so, the recommendations included in this Report are restricted to tariff classifications and proposed rates of duty therefor.

Duties Based upon Value per Pound:

As will be obvious from a glance at the draft schedule put forward by the Institute (see the opening section of this Report), a basic principle underlying the formulation of the same was that the classification of cotton fabrics on the basis of value per pound should not be carried forward in any revision of the tariff. The outstanding example of this "value-bracket" type of item in the existing schedule lies in tariff item 523b (q.v.), with duties varying with the price of the fabric. There would seem to be no room for doubt that when item 523b (in its present state) was devised in 1938, the intention was that the highest rates should apply to the kinds and types of cotton fabrics which at that time represented by far the bulk of domestic production, viz.: fabrics valued at less than 50 cents per pound. Contrariwise,

the lowest duties would be applicable to those fabrics not then made in quantity in Canada, viz.: fabrics valued at more than 80 cents per pound.

In its brief to the Board, the Institute stated, with particular reference to existing tariff item 523b, that "Almost all the fabrics which in 1938 were valued at less than 50 cents per pound, are now valued at more than 80 cents per pound" and "Developments ... have radically changed the level of effective protection." That is to say, the rates of duty which had been expected to apply to the higher-priced fabrics — i.e., those which had represented much the lesser part of total importations — had, by reason of price inflation over two decades, come to apply to by far the greater part of all coloured cottons imported. With this general statement, the Board cannot but be in agreement; it is a statistical fact. Moreover, not only has continuing price-inflation of itself contributed to that end: the progressive trend toward lighter-weight fabrics (more yards of cloth to the pound) has eroded the protection predicated upon value-brackets in cotton fabrics in the same manner as the same trend in wool fabrics has diluted the protection afforded by specific duties pertaining to various items in the Wool schedules (see Report on Woollens and Worsteds). Further, the increasing preference for the more costly finishes of cotton fabrics is a factor of growing importance in the situation.

In short, while not prepared to recommend a tariff classification of cotton fabrics such as requested by the Institute — based upon "loom state", "picks and ends" etc. — the Board is persuaded that the schedule should be one based upon considerations and criteria apart from and regardless of the value per pound of the fabrics that may be imported thereunder.

In so far as rates of duty are concerned, the Institute's proposals followed for the most part the system at present applicable throughout much of the cotton schedule: compound duties, with ad valorem and specific components. Since the precise ad valorems and specifics proposed were related to revised descriptions and classifications, it would be inaccurate to suggest that in every instance increased protection was sought. It is not unfair, however, to state that, overall, as well as in most individual classifications, this would be the result were the proposals of the Institute to reach the statute books. And it is the bringing about of such overall result that the Board finds difficult to contemplate, much less recommend. In the revised schedule which it forwards as part of this Report, it recommends therefore only those changes in either wording or rates of duty which, after lengthy public hearings and full consideration, it deems to be not only fair to the industry but not unfair to any other interest, including the ultimate consumer.

The proposed schedule is based throughout on an ad valorem basis; it reduces more than fifty existing tariff classifications to about one-third that number; its terminology is greatly simplified and (we hope) clarified; apart from incidental ups-or-downs in duties resulting from the cancellation of existing items and the re-grouping

of others, it provides very little increase in protection for the cotton yarn spinners; virtually no change as regards the thread (etc.) industry; and a relatively moderate increase (in the M.F.N. rate) in respect of bleached fabrics, and those coloured fabrics which have been entering in largest volume under the "valued at more than 80 cents per pound" bracket of existing tariff item 523b(1). The revised schedule shows very little change as regards imports under the British Preferential Tariff; such change as does occur is incidental to the revision of classifications and descriptions of goods. Full details as to changes in duties — as between existing and recommended classifications — will be found in the notes relative to each proposed tariff item of the schedule (Part VIII of this Report).

RECOMMENDATIONS

I That Schedule A to the Customs Tariff, being Chapter 60, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, be amended by deleting therefrom the following tariff items, descriptions and rates of duty appertaining thereto: 520(1), 520c, 521, 522, 522a, 522b, 522c(1), 522c(3), 522d, 522e, 522f, 522g(1), 522g(2), 522i, 523, 523a, 523b(1), 523b(2), 523b(3), 523b(4), 523c, 523d, 523e, 523f, 523g, 523h, 523i, 523j, 523k, 523l, 523m, 523n(1), 523n(2), 523p, 524, 524a, 525, 532, 532a, 532b, 532c, 532d, 532e, 553(1), 818 and 844 and by inserting the following tariff items, descriptions and rates of duty in the said Schedule A:

Tariff Item	Goods Subject to Duty and Free Goods	British Preferential Tariff	Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff	General Tariff
I	(a) Raw cotton and cotton linters not further manufactured than ginned	Free	Free	-
	(b) Cotton fibres, n.o.p., and carded sliver, wholly of cotton	5 p.c.	10 p.c.	-
II	Yarns and rovings, including threads, cords and twines, wholly of cotton:			
	(a) Singles	12½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	-

Tariff Item	Goods Subject to Duty and Free Goods	British Preferential Tariff	Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff	General Tariff
II (con.)	(b) Of count 40 or finer, when imported by manufacturers of mercerized yarns for use in the manufacture of mercerized cotton yarns ...	Free	15 p.c.	-
	(c) When imported by manufacturers for use in the manufacture of cotton sewing thread or of crochet, knitting, darning or embroidery cottons:			
	(1) Singles	Free	10 p.c.	-
	(2) Plied	5 p.c.	10 p.c.	-
	(d) Of count 70 or finer, when imported by manufacturers for use in the manufacture of laces or embroideries, wholly of cotton	Free	Free	-
	(e) Other, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	-
III	Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton:			
	(a) Not bleached, mercerized nor coloured, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	-
	(b) Bleached or mercerized, not coloured, n.o.p.	17½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	-
	(c) Coloured, coated or impregnated, n.o.p.	17½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	-
	(d) Composed of yarns of counts of 100 or more, including all such fabrics in which the average of the count of warp and weft yarns is 100 or more	Free	25 p.c.	-
	(e) With cut pile	10 p.c.	25 p.c.	-
	(f) For use in the manufacture of sails for boats or ships	Free	20 p.c.	-

Tariff Item	Goods Subject to Duty and Free Goods	British Preferential Tariff	Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff	General Tariff
III (con.)	(g) Bleached, when imported by manufacturers of handkerchiefs for use in the manufacture of handkerchiefs wholly of cotton	Free	20 p.c.	-
	(h) Weighing not more than 7½ pounds per 100 square yards, not coloured	Free	Free	-
	(i) Not coloured, for use in the manufacture of ribbons for typewriters, calculators, or other office appliances	Free	12½ p.c.	-
IV	Woven fabrics, open mesh, wholly or in chief part by weight of cotton, imported for use in the manufacture of fruit or vegetable bags	Free	Free	-
V	(a) Clothing, wearing apparel and other articles, made from fabrics wholly of cotton; all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, the component fibre of which is wholly cotton, n.o.p.	25 p.c.	25 p.c.	-
	(b) Handkerchiefs, wholly of cotton	12½ p.c.	27½ p.c.	-

II That the tariff item designated item ex 532, as negotiated at Annecy in 1949, and made effective by Order-in-Council P.C. No. 2656, dated May 30, 1950, be cancelled; and that the tariff item designated item ex 532, as negotiated at Torquay in 1950-1951, and made effective by Order-in-Council P.C. No. 5803, dated October 29, 1951, be cancelled.

III That Schedule B to the Customs Tariff, being Chapter 60, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, be amended by deleting therefrom drawback item No. 1030(b).

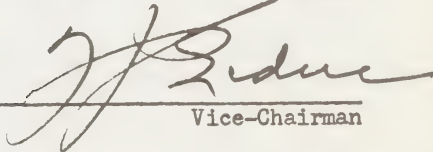
IV That tariff item 236, as contained in Schedule A to the Customs Tariff, be amended by deleting therefrom the following words: "... woven fabrics of cotton weighing not more than seven and one-half pounds per one hundred square yards"

Notes re Above Recommended Schedule


1. In not attaching statutory numbers to the items included in the schedule, the Board leaves it open to the Minister of Finance to retain in the statutes such existing tariff item numbers as in his opinion may have acquired special or historical significance.
2. Not having received evidence or information relative to imports under the General Tariff, the Board has made no suggestions as to the rates of duty that should apply under that tariff.
3. Existing tariff item 236 was not subject to inquiry as part of the Cotton schedule. However, consequential emendations in the wording thereof is necessitated by reason of one description used in the schedule recommended under Resolution No. I above.



Chairman



Vice-Chairman



Vice-Chairman



Member

PART VIII

Explanatory Notes Regarding The Tariff Schedule Recommended in Part VII of this Tariff Board Report

re COTTON and COTTON PRODUCTS

1. The revised tariff schedule recommended in this Report, under Reference No. 125 (Textiles), comprises twenty (20) items or sub-items.

2. These 20 items are intended to replace some 50 existing items. It follows, therefore, that certain of the proposed items will — except in a few instances which are easily recognizable — embrace in their coverage goods which may at present be classified, for duty purposes, under one of a number of different tariff items. In each such instance — while an attempt has been made to indicate in the explanatory note all those existing classifications which are (or may have been) ruled by the Customs authorities as applicable under the existing tariff schedule — extended reference is made only to items under which imports have been of importance. Very frequently, imports have been insubstantial in either volume or value.

3. It will be noticed that in the notes regarding recommended tariff items, figures relative to imports, domestic shipments, etc., are in most instances those applicable to the calendar year 1956. While the Board, at the time of preparing this Report, had in its possession corresponding data for the year 1957 — which frequently have been used in the text — it did not feel free to cite these latter figures as necessarily authoritative in view of the fact that the final and revised data for the year 1957 had not, as of November 1958, been issued officially by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Notes Regarding Tariff Items

- I (a) Raw cotton and cotton linters not further manufactured than ginned

Free Free -

This sub-item replaces that portion of existing tariff item 520(1) relative to raw cotton and linters. It is unchanged as regards wording and rates.

- (b) Cotton fibres, n.o.p., and carded sliver, wholly of cotton

5 p.c. 10 p.c. -

Existing tariff item 521 covers the above-named fibres at rates of 5 p.c. (B.P.) and 10 p.c. (M.F.N.) and, while imports have been small, continuance of the classification, at the existing rates, is recommended. Existing tariff item 520c - classifying cotton linters for use in the manufacture of blotting paper at Free (B.P.) and 10 p.c. (M.F.N.), is discontinued; and such linters, if imported, probably will be classified under item I (b).

- II Yarns and rovings, including threads, cords and twines, wholly of cotton:

- (a) Singles

12½ p.c. 17½ p.c. -

In the existing tariff, single cotton yarns are dutiable under three main items: item 522 at 12½ p.c. (B.P.) and 15 p.c. plus 3 cts. (M.F.N.); item 522a at 12½ p.c. (B.P.) and 15 p.c. (M.F.N.); and item 522d at Free (B.P.) and 20 p.c. (M.F.N.). Item 522 (singles, n.o.p.) represented imports in 1957 valued at \$435,000, the ad valorem equivalent of the compound M.F.N. rate having been, in 1956, 17.9 p.c. Under item 522a (singles, for knitters) imports in 1957 were valued at \$707,000; although the knit-goods industry used in 1956 approximately 16 million pounds of yarn, it did not object to the proposal by the Primary Textiles Institute that existing item 522a be discontinued. Existing item 522d (mercerized yarns), which covers both single and plied yarns for further manufacture, has lost its importance in trade. Under the Board's recommended schedule, all three existing items will be replaced by item II (a) at the rates shown above.

- (b) Of count 40 or finer, when imported by manufacturers of mercerized yarns for use in the manufacture of mercerized cotton yarns

Free 15 p.c. -

This recommended item continues existing tariff item 522f, unchanged in wording or rates. There are in Canada two mercerizers: Aberfoyle Manufacturing Company of Canada, Limited, Guelph, and the Wabasso Cotton Company, Three Rivers. The provision now continued in the schedule permits mercerizers to import fine cotton yarns — of counts not spun in large volume in Canada — at the rates shown; of total imports in 1957 valued at \$363,000, the United Kingdom supplied to a value of \$220,000.

- (c) When imported by manufacturers for use in the manufacture of cotton sewing thread or of crochet, knitting, darning or embroidery cottons:

- (1) Singles

Free 10 p.c. -

- (2) Plied

5 p.c. 10 p.c. -

There are several items in the existing tariff relating to sewing thread yarn and to knitting, darning or embroidery cottons. Sewing thread yarn is not spun in Canada, and manufacturers of sewing thread may import singles yarns under existing item 522 (12½ p.c. and 15 p.c. plus 3 cts.); under existing item 522b (7½ p.c. and 15 p.c.); or under existing item 522g(2) at Free and 10 p.c. Such singles yarns are doubled and twisted and otherwise finished by the makers of sewing thread. Imports of singles yarns for thread making in 1957 were:

	<u>Item 522b</u>	<u>Item 522g(2)</u>
Total	\$569,000	\$1,766,000
ex U.K.	\$541,000	\$1,693,000
ex U.S.	\$ 28,000	-

The heaviest importations of singles fell under existing item 522g(2) at rates of Free (B.P.) and 10 p.c. (M.F.N.) and these are the rates now recommended for item II (c)(1).

Canadian makers of sewing thread who do not possess equipment for doubling imports of singles, are entitled to import plied yarns on hanks, under existing item 522e, on which the rates are 5 p.c. (B.P.) and 10 p.c. (M.F.N.). Imports under this item in

1957 were valued at \$2,224,000, of which the U.K. supplied to a value of \$1,480,000 and the U.S., \$721,000. The rates at present applicable to 522g(2) are recommended for item II (c)(2).

(d) Of count 70 or finer, when imported by manufacturers for use in the manufacture of laces or embroideries, wholly of cotton

Free Free -

Existing tariff item 522i permits the free entry of 70 or finer yarns for use in the manufacture of levers' lace. Under the recommended item such yarns — not produced in Canada — will be equally free of duty if for the manufacture of cotton embroideries.

(e) Other, n.o.p.

15 p.c. 20 p.c. -

It is intended that this item cover the imports of any cotton yarns, single or plied, not embraced within the ambit of any other recommended item in the proposed schedule. It will cover, also, cotton sewing thread, such knitting, darning or embroidery cottons as may not qualify under any preceding item, and, as well, cotton twines, cords, etc. At present, these products may be ruled dutiable under any of the several items, viz.:

- 522c(1) at 15 p.c. and 17½ p.c. plus 3 cts.
- 522d at Free and 20 p.c.
- 522g(1) at Free and 10 p.c. and
- 522c(3) at 15 p.c. and 20 p.c.

Statistically, imports under existing items 522c(1) and 522c(3) are combined, with a total value in 1957 of \$3,129,000 of which the United States supplied to a value of \$2,773,000. Imports under item 522d totalled in value only \$95,000 and those under item 522g(1) only \$34,000 — in each case the U.K. being chief supplier. For proposed item II (e) the Board has recommended rates at present attaching to item 522c(3), viz.: 15 p.c. (B.P.) and 20 p.c. (M.F.N.).

III Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton:

(a) Not bleached, mercerized nor coloured, n.o.p.

15 p.c. 20 p.c. -

This recommended item is intended to provide for the classification of those fabrics still in the natural colour of cotton — before bleaching or colouring. At present, virtually all these imports enter under item 523; negligible quantities may enter under existing items 523g (fabric for card clothing), 523k (gabardines), 523p (fabric for masks), 524 (seamless duck for hose) and 532b (book coverings).

The following figures show imports of greige fabrics (including imports by the primary cotton industry) and shipments by domestic mills:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
	('000 pounds)				
Imports - total	22,206	17,077	16,020	18,086	19,624
- by domestic mills	13,403	4,039	7,385	5,355	3,528
Domestic shipments	41,569	33,891	37,091	39,461	33,170
P.C. of market held by domestic mills	82.5	72.2	81.1	75.6	67.3

The chief non-Canadian suppliers are the United States, India and Japan; the United Kingdom which once was an important supplier, now ships very small quantities of greige fabric to Canada. It is of interest to note that India sends about the same poundage to Canada as the United Kingdom did before World War II, evidence of the displacement of the United Kingdom by India as a cotton supplier in world markets:

Chief Sources of Imported Greige Fabrics
('000 pounds)

<u>Year</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>India</u>	<u>Japan</u>
1937	4,573	3,753	-	-
1950	12,321	236	381	2,872
1953	11,817	160	1,626	29
1955	9,372	50	2,498	495
1956	9,862	92	3,333	585
1957	10,542	77	3,050	1,074

The rates recommended by the Board correspond very closely with those in force at the present time under item 523; the British Preferential rate is left unchanged. The recommended Most-Favoured-Nation rate is fractionally higher than that which has applied in recent years to imports from the United States and Japan, the two chief suppliers under these rates:

Duties Collected as a p.c. of the Dutiable Value of Imports

<u>Year</u>	<u>United Kingdom and India</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Japan</u>
1950	15.0 p.c.	18.4 p.c.	31.3 p.c.(1)
1953	15.0	19.2	30.1 (1)
1954	15.0	19.6	20.5
1955	15.0	19.2	19.5
1956	15.0	19.1	19.2

(1) General tariff rates applied to imports from Japan during these years prior to the exchange of M.F. treatment.

Imports of greige fabrics have been lower in recent years than during the period 1948-51, when they averaged more than 20 million pounds annually. Imports by other than the primary cotton mills have undergone a number of fluctuations since 1948 (see Table 77, Volume 2); there has been no consistent trend in any one direction during the past ten years.

The overall market for greige fabrics has contracted in recent years: between 1948 and 1951 the average size of the market was about 55,000,000 pounds annually, whereas, between 1952 and 1957, it was 47,000,000 pounds.

(b) Bleached or mercerized, not coloured, n.o.p.

17½ p.c. 22½ p.c. -

This proposed item reproduces without change the wording of existing item 523a which has found a place in the Customs Tariff for many years. In the schedule as here recommended, however, its content would be slightly different.

It would not contain any fabrics for the manufacture of ribbons for office appliances (III (i) below), small amounts of which may now, perhaps, enter under item 523a; and it would include some part of the small amounts of cloth that are now classified under items 523g, 523k, 523l, 524 and 532b. At present the fabrics entered under the last five items bear duties ranging from Free to 12.5 p.c. under the B.P. tariff and from Free to 25 p.c. plus 3½ cts. per pound under the M.F.N. However, in 1956 the total imports under these five items taken together were only 329,000 pounds (less than 10 p.c. of the imports under item 523a), valued at \$563,000; and it is anticipated that the greater part of this total would fall under recommended items III (a) or III (c). Accordingly, had the imports in 1956 been classified under the schedule here recommended, imports under (proposed) III (b) would have been very nearly identical with those that actually entered under existing item 523a.

In 1956, imports under item 523a were 3,955,000 pounds, valued at \$4,333,000 — some 23 p.c. (by weight) of the Canadian market. From the United States came 1,992,000 pounds valued at \$2,399,000; from Japan, 1,008,000 pounds valued at \$978,000; and from the United Kingdom 252,000 pounds valued at \$435,000. These figures include handkerchief cloth some of which entered under tariff item 818; they do not include any of the imports recorded as "cheesecloth and gauze, bleached or unbleached" which is thought to have entered more largely under other items.

It is recommended that the present B.P. rate under item 523a be carried forward without change in recommended item III (b); but that, under the M.F.N. tariff, the present compound rate of 17.5 p.c. plus 3 cts. be replaced by an ad valorem rate of 22.5 p.c. On the average, in recent years the duty collected on goods entered under item 523a at M.F.N. rates has amounted to about 20 p.c. of their value. Accordingly, the recommended rate represents, on the average, some increase in the M.F.N. rate and in the preferential margin.

(c) Coloured, coated or impregnated, n.o.p.

17½ p.c. 22½ p.c. -

This proposed tariff item chiefly picks up fabrics presently classified under tariff item 523b(1). As of the year 1956 — the last year for which final statistics are available — tariff item 523b(1) would account for roughly 80 p.c. of the value of imports which it is intended should be classified under the proposed item. The ad valorem equivalent of the duties collected (M.F.N.) under tariff item 523b(1) was, in 1956, approximately 19.5 p.c. Tariff item 532d is the only other present tariff item which contributes in a very substantial way to the value of imports which it is intended be dutiable under the new item, and would account for approximately 10 p.c. of imports. The present M.F.N. rate under tariff item 532d is 25 p.c. Imports under tariff items 523b(2), 523b(3), 523b(4), 525 and 532b presently apply to most of the remaining imports which would be classified under proposed item III (c). Negligible quantities would presently be dutiable under present items 523d, 523g and 523j with small, and not precisely measurable amounts, dutiable under tariff items 523k and 523l.

The United States is, by a very wide margin, the major source of imports of goods which would be covered by proposed item III (c) accounting, in 1956, for approximately 75 p.c. of the value of imports. The United Kingdom is a major supplier only in such relatively minor fabrics as book cloths, fine gabardines and fine cloths presently dutiable under tariff item 523l. Imports from the United Kingdom classifiable under the proposed item would, in 1956, have accounted for about 5 p.c. of the total.

Imports which would have been classified under proposed item III (c) amounted, in 1956, to about 34,500,000 pounds, having a value of \$44,000,000.

It is not possible to give comparable figures for domestic production. However, Canadian production of piece-dyed, printed, yarn and stock-dyed fabrics, the major cloths in this classification, amounted to 56,403,000 pounds, valued at \$59,546,000. These categories probably accounted for around 90 p.c. of imports covered by proposed item III (c).

Coloured cottons represent the growing sector of the cotton cloth market. Over the past few years the market for greiges and bleached fabrics has shown no growth trend and, in the case of greige, perhaps a tendency to decline.

This confirms the weight of evidence to the effect that consumers in Canada are purchasing an increasing percentage of fabrics where considerations of style are an important factor. Nor is there any evidence of an end to this trend. In consequence, proposed Item III (c) will, in our view, apply to a growing percentage of total imports.

It is under this tariff item that the ever widening range and variation of style fabrics will be classified. The great bulk of items which are demanded by those secondary textile producers, who seek relative exclusivity, will be dutiable under proposed item III (c). However, it ought not to be assumed that the major proportion of imports which would have been dutiable under proposed item III (c), had it been in force in recent years, would have been high styled, more or less exclusive, fabrics. A very substantial proportion has, no doubt, been coloured cotton of a relatively "common or garden" variety. Nevertheless even those latter fabrics are increasingly reflecting the dictate of fashion.

A wide variety of coated fabrics will attract the classification provided under tariff item III (c) if our proposed classification is adopted by Parliament. Had we been able to devise a wording to cover that class of coated fabrics, manufactured by the group who described themselves as "the coated fabrics branch of the Canadian Textile Industry", without, at the same time, including an indeterminate variety of fabrics which we consider should be dutiable with coloured fabrics, we might have done so. The cloths manufactured by the members of this industrial group are essentially fabrics covered with a film or sheet of synthetic resin (usually polyvinyl chloride), cellulose plastic or rubber. It would appear to the Board that there may be merit in providing for fabrics of this type in a separate tariff item regardless of whether the backing be made of one fibre or another and whether it be a woven, knitted or bonded fabric. Accordingly, when the hearings are completed on textile fabrics generally, this matter will be reviewed. It should be noted that this class of fabric is covered in proposed item III (c) only in so far as the backing is woven fabric, wholly of cotton.

- (d) Composed of yarns of counts of 100 or more, including all such fabrics in which the average of the count of warp and weft yarns is 100 or more

Free 25 p.c. -

This item, which has been in the Canadian tariff for many years, as item No. 523c, is perpetuated, unchanged, in wording; the only change in rate recommended by the Board is that the M.F.N. rate be 25 p.c., rather than $27\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. as heretofore. When the classification was created in 1932, cotton fabrics of 100's or finer were not produced in Canada; and even today, production might be said to be non-existent. The wide margin of preference in favor of the United Kingdom industry has meant that, year in and year out, practically all imports under the item have been from that country. In 1956, these amounted to about 550,000 pounds, valued at \$1,830,000. In view of the fact that the United Kingdom is virtually the sole supplier, it is felt that an M.F.N. rate of 25 p.c. will provide an ample preferential margin.

- (e) With cut-pile

10 p.c. 25 p.c. -

This recommended item is intended to take the place of three existing items relative to pile fabrics of cotton:

523e at 15 p.c. and $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. plus $3\frac{1}{2}$ cts.
 524a at 15 p.c. and 25 p.c. plus $3\frac{1}{2}$ cts.
 523i at 10 p.c. and 30 p.c. plus $3\frac{1}{2}$ cts.

Imports under these three items — chiefly corduroys, velveteens and velours — were as follows in 1957:

	<u>523e</u>	<u>524a</u> ('000 pounds)	<u>523i</u>
Total	111	1,604	3
ex U.K.	4	159	1
ex U.S.	52	741	-
ex Japan	-	655	-
ex W. Ger.	50	-	-

Information at the hearing was to the effect that much of the imports, especially of corduroy, enters Canada in the uncut state and is cut and processed in Canadian plants; these plants may — and do — purchase uncut cloth of domestic origin, there being some Canadian production. Uncut corduroy is dutiable at present under tariff item 523 as cotton cloth in the greige, at 15 p.c. (B.P.) or 15 p.c. plus 3 cts. (M.F.N.). The trade in other types of cut-pile fabrics wholly of cotton is relatively unimportant.

(f) For use in the manufacture of sails for boats or ships

Free 20 p.c. -

This recommended item continues in effect existing item 523h, with no change in the B.P. rate and a reduction in the M.F.N. rate from 20 p.c. plus $3\frac{1}{2}$ cts. to the rate indicated.

(g) Bleached, when imported by manufacturers of handkerchiefs for use in the manufacture of handkerchiefs wholly of cotton

Free 20 p.c. -

This recommended item continues, with a slight modification in wording, the provisions of present tariff item 818. The free entry under the B.P. tariff remains unchanged; the M.F.N. rate has been reduced from $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. The purpose of this item is to provide for importation of bleached handkerchief fabric at rates lower than those intended to be applicable to other bleached fabrics. This is in recognition of the fact that certain types of handkerchief fabric have, traditionally, been imported from the United Kingdom and are unobtainable in Canada.

(h) Weighing not more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per 100 square yards, not coloured

Free Free -

The recommended item provides for the classification of light-weight fabrics — such as cheesecloth, tobacco-cloth and gauze — which at present enter under items 236, 523, 523a and 523m. In 1957, imports totalled 3,979,000 pounds under the latter three of these items; entries under item 236 have been much smaller. Approximately 1,400,000 pounds of the imports consisted of gauzes weighing $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds or less, specifically for use in surgical dressings and similar end-products classified under item 236.

Since fabrics weighing $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds or less per 100 square yards are not made in Canada, the Board recommends that they enter free of duty, without restriction as to their use. Existing duties on light-weight fabrics ($7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds or less) are as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Fabric</u>	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>
236	Greige or bleached, for use in surgical dressings and other items specified in item 236	10 p.c.	20 p.c.
523	Greige (no restriction on use)	15 p.c.	15 p.c. and 3¢ per lb.
523m	Greige (for use in surgical dressings, etc. specified in item 236)	Free	Free
1030(a)	Provides for a <u>50 p.c. drawback</u> of duty on any "material", including greige or bleached fabrics, for use in the manufacture of products specified in item 236. In effect, this drawback item permits manufacturers of surgical dressings, etc. to obtain a 50 p.c. reduction in the duties otherwise applicable to items 523 and 523a on heavier fabrics; for lightweight bleached fabrics, it reduces the rate (under 523a) to 8.75 p.c. (B.P.) and to 8.75 p.c. plus 1½ cts. per pound (M.F.N.). Lightweight greige fabric for dressings enter duty-free under item 523m. Drawback item 1030(b) provides for a <u>99 p.c. drawback</u> of the British Preferential duty on greige fabrics, weighing not more than 7½ pounds per 100 square yards, for use in the manufacture of products named in item 236. The Board recommends cancellation of drawback item 1030(b).		

-
- (i) Not coloured, for use in the manufacture of ribbons for typewriters, calculators, or other office appliances ...

Free 12½ p.c. -

Most typewriter-ribbon fabric enters Canada at present under tariff item 523f, at the same rates as are recommended for the new item; this latter has been broadened to include ribbon fabrics for calculators or other office appliances.

- IV Woven fabrics, open mesh, wholly or in chief part by weight of cotton, imported for use in the manufacture of fruit or vegetable bags

Free Free -

This recommended item is almost identical in wording with existing item 844. No change in rates is recommended.

— 0 —

- V (a) Clothing, wearing apparel and other articles, made from fabrics wholly of cotton; all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, the component fibre of which is wholly cotton, n.o.p.

25 p.c. 25 p.c. -

This recommended item is intended to provide for the classification of products at present dutiable under items 532 (including the two extracts from this item), 532c (curtains), 553(1) (cotton blankets), 523n(1) and (2) (cotton bags). There is a large volume of trade under item 532, consisting largely of cotton clothing (see Volume 2, Tables 45-59) of United States and Japanese manufacture. It would appear, however, that domestic clothing manufacturers have retained the great bulk of the Canadian clothing market. The two extracts to item 532, which became effective in 1950 and 1951, respectively, bear rates of $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. (M.F.N.) and represent concessions negotiated under GATT. The largest items of trade under these two "ex-items" are sheets, pillow cases and towels; the United States is the main supplier.

Imports of curtains, under item 532c, were valued at about \$100,000 in both 1956 and 1957; again the United States was the chief supplier. The existing rates of duty are $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. (B.P.) and $27\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. (M.F.N.)

Imports of cotton blankets, under item 553(1), have increased considerably in recent years and in 1956 held 17.5 p.c. of the market. The rates of duty at present in force are $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. and 5 cents per pound, under both the British Preferential and the Most-Favoured-Nation tariff.

Cotton bags enter under existing items 523n(1) (seamless) at rates of 15 p.c. (B.P.) and $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. (M.F.N.) and 523n(2) (bags, other) at 20 p.c. (B.P.) and $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. (M.F.N.).

The rates recommended for item V (a) are those presently applying to item 532.

—

(b) Handkerchiefs, wholly of cotton

12½ p.c. 27½ p.c. -

The recommended item leaves unchanged the wording and rates under present item 532a. Imports of cotton handkerchiefs exceed \$1 million, annually. About one-half of imports come from the United Kingdom; Switzerland and Japan supply most of the remainder. A large portion of the imported handkerchiefs, especially those from the United Kingdom, is made from fine cloths, with or without coloured woven borders or coloured grounds.



Nominal Roll of Associations, Unions, Firms and
Other Organizations Which Made Representations

Advance Manufacturing Company Ltd., Montreal, Que.
 Angus, George, (Canada) Limited, Toronto, Ont.
 Armadale Yacht Club, Halifax, N.S.
 Atlantic Sugar Refineries Limited, Montreal, Que.
 Bernside Mills (Canada) Ltd., Montreal, Que.
 Bonar, Thomas, & Co. (Canada) Limited, Montreal, Que.
 Bowron, John, & Co. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
 Boys Clothing and Sportswear Association of Quebec, The, Montreal, Que.
 British Textile Agents Association of Canada, The, Montreal, Que.
 British Textile Agents Association of Canada, The, Toronto, Ont.
 Brown, S.C., Toronto, Ont.
 Canada Carbon and Ribbon Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont.
 Canadian Association of Consumers, Ottawa, Ont.
 Canadian Canvas Goods Manufacturers' Association, Inc., Hamilton, Ont.
 Canadian Coated Fabrics Industry
 Allied Rubber Inc., Montreal, Que.
 Bemis Associates of Canada Ltd., Sherbrooke, Que.
 Canadian General Tower Ltd., Galt, Ont.
 Canadian Industries Ltd., Montreal, Que.
 Canadian Resins & Chemicals Ltd., Montreal, Que.
 Daly & Morin Ltd., Montreal, Que.
 Granby Elastic & Textile Ltd., Granby, Que.
 Monsanto Oakville Ltd., Oakville, Ont.
 Service Backing & Coating Corp., Montreal, Que.
 Stedfast Rubber Co., Ltd., Granby, Que.
 Canadian Corduroy Limited, Montreal, Que.
 Canadian Garment Manufacturers Association, Toronto, Ont.
 Canadian Hanson & Van Winkle Company Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
 Canadian Importers & Traders Association Inc., Toronto, Ont.
 Carolyn Chenilles of Canada Ltd., Montreal, Que.
 Corsetry Manufacturers' Association, The, London, England
 Cotton Sewing Thread Industry
 Alba Thread Limited, Montreal, Que.
 Allied Thread & Supplies Ltd., Montreal, Que.
 Canadian Sewing Supply Limited, Montreal, Que.
 Kay Thread Co. Ltd., Montreal, Que.
 Marlen Thread Co., Montreal, Que.
 Supreme Thread Co., Toronto, Ont.
 Crouse, Lloyd R., M.P., Ottawa, Ont.
 Doane, Harvey W.L., Halifax, N.S.
 Dominion Hemstitch Work Company, Montreal, Que.
 Dominion Wadding Co. Limited, Montreal, Que.
 Dress Manufacturers' Guild of Toronto, Inc., Toronto, Ont.
 Farrell, Allen, Halfmoon Bay, B.C.
 Federation du Textile Inc., Granby, Que.
 Fireside Fabrics (Canada) Ltd., Montreal, Que.
 Galt Malleable Iron Limited, Galt, Ont.
 Halifax Corduroy Ltd., Montreal, Que.
 Infants' and Children's Wear Manufacturers' Association,
 Montreal, Que.

Japanese Cotton Textile Industry

- All Japan Cotton Spinners' Association)
- Japan Cotton Textile Exporters Association) Osaka, Japan
- Japan Textile Products Exports Association)
- Johnson & Johnson Limited, Montreal, Que.
- Keable, F.T., West Croydon, England
- Kendall Company (Canada) Limited, The, Toronto, Ont.
- Leathercloth and Coated Fabrics Manufacturers' Association, The,
Manchester, England
- Lingerie & Underwear Manufacturers' Association, Montreal, Que.
- Montreal Dress Manufacturers' Guild, Montreal, Que.
- Mason, Thos., & Son, Toronto, Ont.
- Tom Taylor Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
- Nalpac Company, The, Montreal, Que.
- Northern Hardware Co. Limited, Edmonton, Alta.
- Nova Scotia Boat Builders Association, Bridgewater, N.S.
- Peerless Carbon & Ribbon Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.
- Pinaud's Yacht Yard, Baddeck, N.S.
- Primary Textiles Institute, Montreal, Que.
- Radley, Bernard, & Company Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
- The Millowners' Association, Bombay, India
- Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron, Halifax, N.S.
- Rubber Association of Canada, The, Toronto, Ont.
- Schiffli Embroidery Manufacturers Association of Canada, The,
Montreal, Que.
- Ship & Boat Builders National Federation, The, London, England
- Shirt, Collar & Tie Manufacturers' Federation, The, London, England
- Smith & Nephew Ltd., Montreal, Que.
- Smith & Rhuland, Lunenburg, N.S.
- Standard Paving Maritime Limited, Halifax, N.S.
- Textile Export Association of the United States, New York, N.Y.
- Textile Fabrics Association, New York, N.Y.
- Textiles Printers' Association, Magog, Que.
- Textile Workers Union of America, The, CLC, AFL-CIO, Toronto, Ont.
- Thomas Buff & Brush Co. Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
- United Kingdom Cotton Industry
 - Cotton Board representing
 - The Yarn Spinners' Association
 - The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations
 - The Cotton Yarn Dealers' Association
 - The Manchester Chamber of Commerce
 - The Cotton and Rayon Merchants' Association
 - The Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association
 - The Textile Finishing Trades Association
 - The Domestic Textiles Federation
 - The Handkerchief Manufacturers' Group
 - The Furnishing Fabric Federation
- United Textile Workers of America Council of Canada, Montreal, Que.
- Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain, The,
London, England



Report by
THE TARIFF BOARD

Relative to the Investigation Ordered
by the Minister of Finance
respecting

COTTON AND COTTON PRODUCTS

Volume No. 2

Reference No. 125

(TEXTILES)

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
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THE TARIFF BOARD

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THE TARIFF BOARD

Reference No. 125

(Textiles)

COTTON AND COTTON PRODUCTS

Volume No. 2

1. Volume No. 2 of the Report of the Tariff Board in respect of Cotton and Cotton Products contains numerous tables to which readers of the Report may wish to refer, the inclusion of which within Volume No. 1 would have made the latter unduly bulky and inconvenient for use.

2. The tables comprising Volume No. 2 relate to matters referred to in the textual portion of the Report and, for convenience of reference, have been arranged in the following order:

Import Statistics: Tables Nos. 1 to 70, inclusive;

Export Statistics: Table No. 71;

Domestic Shipments: Tables Nos. 72 to 75, inclusive;

Domestic Market: Tables Nos. 76 to 87, inclusive;

Secondary Industries: Tables Nos. 88 to 92, inclusive;

Employment, Output and Earnings: Tables Nos. 93 to 111, inclusive;

Employment and Unemployment (by Areas): Table No. 112

Investment Data: Table No. 113

3. The basic statistical data used in preparing these tables were obtained from the following sources:

- (1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics (D. B. S.);
- (2) The Unemployment Insurance Commission (U. I. C.);
- (3) Official export statistics of countries shipping cotton textiles to Canada.

In a number of instances, tables have been prepared from unpublished information available at the D. B. S. or the U. I. C. In other cases, extensive revisions were made to published data; these were carried out after consultation with representatives of the cotton industry and

various Government agencies.

4. The following comments deal with the more important statistical aspects of the tables:

Imports (Tables 1 - 70): For the years 1935-38 inclusive, "duty collected" is available only on a fiscal year basis (April 1 - March 31). On the other hand, import statistics of value and volume are shown in the tables for calendar years. Because of this difference in periods, figures for duty collected during these years have been omitted from the tables. In order, however, to give the reader an indication of the level of duties as a percentage of value of imports during the years 1935-38, calculations were made using only fiscal year data. The resulting percentages are shown in the last two columns of the import tables. For years subsequent to 1938, both duty collected and imports are on a calendar year basis. Statistics of duties collected during 1957 were not available when the tables were prepared.

Shipments (Tables 72 - 75): The Board, in co-operation with the cotton textile industry, has revised a number of the published statistical series pertaining to factory shipments of cotton textiles:

(1) Intra-industry shipments of yarns and fabrics have been deleted wherever possible. Such shipments represent movements of goods within the cotton textile industry. In many instances these are shipments of unfinished cottons from spinning or weaving mills to a finishing mill. As such shipments are entirely within the primary cotton industry and represent simply a step in the processing operation, they are not sales to the commercial market for cotton products. In order to arrive at the commercial market it has been necessary to delete these intra-industry shipments. Where this has been done, appropriate footnotes appear on the tables.

(2) For a number of products there has been no uniform system of classification over the years. For example, some towelling was separately classified during earlier years; in certain recent years all towelling has been combined with other items; in yet other years some towelling output has been combined and some shown separately. The result is that figures for towelling, as publicly presented, have never been complete. Furthermore, the inclusion of towelling with other products, in some years but not in others, has made the use of published figures difficult. Bed sheeting and pillow cotton have been somewhat similarly classified over the years. An attempt has been made to segregate these items from the other products with which they had, at times, been combined — in part or in whole. They were then reclassified on the following basis which, it is hoped, provides a more uniform basis for comparison over the period covered by the tables:

Towelling — 75 p.c. was incorporated with bleached fabrics and 25 p.c. with piece-dyed fabrics for the years 1935-1956.

Sheeting — 80 p.c. of sheeting was combined with shipments of greige fabrics and 20 p.c. with bleached fabrics for the years 1935-51; in subsequent years, producers reported shipments with either greige or bleached fabrics.

Pillow Cotton — 65 p.c. of shipments was added to greige fabrics and 35 p.c. to bleached fabrics. for the years 1935-51; in subsequent years, producers reported shipments with either greige or bleached fabrics.

The above allocations as between greige, bleached and piece-dyed fabrics were made with the assistance of the cotton textile industry.

In a number of other instances, certain products were combined in some years, but wherever possible, such data have been separately classified. Included in this group are bath mats, terry face cloths, towels, quilts, bedspreads and blankets.

Domestic Market (Tables 76 - 87): These tables indicate the size of the Canadian market in terms of domestic shipments plus imports. Wherever possible, intra-industry transfers are deleted from domestic shipments; also, imports by the cotton yarn and cloth industry are subtracted from total imports. The resulting totals for "net" domestic shipments and "net" imports are believed to represent shipments to the commercial market.

Because of the importance of coloured cotton fabrics, the Board was anxious to obtain an indication of the market for each major type. Since Canadian import statistics do not break down coloured fabrics, by types, it was necessary to use the export statistics of other countries supplying this market. This was done in close consultation with representatives of the trade who believed the resulting picture to be reasonably accurate.

Secondary Industries (Tables 88 - 92): The tables pertaining to garments are believed to cover the major portion of factory shipments of woven cotton clothing. In a number of instances, however, the statistics available to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics do not indicate the type of fabric from which the garment has been manufactured. The Board, with some guidance, had either to include or to omit certain items because of very limited information.

Employment and Unemployment (Table 112): Detailed explanatory notes precede this section.

Imports: Raw Cotton
('000)

Table 1

Tariff Item 520(1) (s.c. 3001)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u> \$	<u>Volume</u> lbs.	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.
<u>1. Total</u>			
1935	15,691	120,621	0.13
1936	19,337	149,504	0.13
1937	19,913	158,192	0.13
1938	12,873	134,761	0.10
1939	16,425	159,532	0.10
1947	58,678	190,198	0.31
1948	55,546	168,877	0.33
1949	65,676	203,947	0.32
1950	88,461	228,643	0.39
1951	94,315	205,457	0.46
1952	65,956	166,022	0.40
1953	55,494	160,505	0.35
1954	52,441	152,584	0.34
1955	61,031	176,212	0.35
1956	58,748	192,747	0.30
1957	49,487	173,070	0.29
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>			
1935	10	49	0.20
1936	26	143	0.18
1937	54	314	0.17
1938	31	253	0.12
1939	14	107	0.13
1947	4	11	0.33
1948-49	-	-	-
1950	17	70	0.24
1951-52	-	-	-
1953	196	547	0.36
1954	-	-	-
1955	14	39	0.35
1956	-	-	-
1957	-	-	-
<u>3. United States</u>			
1935	14,861	115,437	0.13
1936	18,712	145,634	0.13
1937	19,314	154,663	0.12
1938	12,320	130,518	0.09
1939	15,206	149,047	0.10
1947	43,990	138,090	0.32
1948	30,817	89,595	0.34
1949	49,693	153,403	0.32
1950	68,502	178,236	0.38
1951	93,080	202,740	0.46
1952	56,470	140,106	0.40
1953	45,256	130,517	0.35
1954	49,449	142,972	0.35
1955	40,732	114,660	0.36
1956	29,404	101,505	0.29
1957	44,548	156,684	0.28

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u> \$	<u>Volume</u> lbs.	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.
<u>4. India and Pakistan</u>			
1935	32	341	0.09
1936	71	806	0.09
1937	71	682	0.10
1938	50	584	0.09
1939	75	942	0.08
1947	308	1,497	0.21
1948	268	1,163	0.23
1949	160	620	0.26
1950	142	528	0.27
1951	28	86	0.33
1952	304	1,144	0.26
1953	210	962	0.22
1954	134	420	0.32
1955	517	1,794	0.29
1956	184	831	0.22
1957	142	558	0.25
<u>5. Brazil</u>			
1935	19	80	0.24
1936-38	-	-	-
1939	175	1,668	0.10
1947	4,695	17,348	0.27
1948	3,216	10,924	0.29
1949	5	40	0.13
1950	44	142	0.31
1951	7	22	0.30
1952	10	29	0.33
1953	1,063	3,253	0.33
1954	2,027	6,815	0.30
1955	362	1,256	0.29
1956	-	-	-
1957	-	-	-
<u>6. Egypt</u>			
1935	770	4,713	0.16
1936	523	2,864	0.18
1937	447	2,290	0.20
1938	461	3,301	0.14
1939	943	7,644	0.12
1947	78	190	0.41
1948	1,133	2,392	0.47
1949	48	73	0.66
1950	41	74	0.56
1951	110	144	0.76
1952	-	-	-
1953	4,093	10,779	0.38
1954	174	468	0.37
1955-56	-	-	-
1957	-	-	-
<u>7. Mexico</u>			
1935-39	-	-	-
1947	9,549	32,921	0.29
1948	19,943	64,359	0.31
1949	15,621	49,507	0.32

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u> \$	<u>Volume</u> lbs.	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.
<u>7. Mexico (Cont'd)</u>			
1950	19,117	48,285	0.40
1951	964	2,312	0.42
1952	9,110	24,606	0.37
1953	1,527	4,504	0.34
1954	513	1,506	0.34
1955	16,781	50,623	0.33
1956	28,205	87,620	0.32
1957	4,699	15,596	0.30

8. Peru

1935-36	-	-	-
1937	8	41	0.19
1938-39	-	-	-
1947	55	142	0.38
1948	118	257	0.46
1949	149	303	0.49
1950	200	339	0.59
1951	126	153	0.82
1952	61	133	0.46
1953	96	246	0.39
1954	108	264	0.41
1955	169	426	0.40
1956	303	809	0.37
1957	98	232	0.42

Note: Duty Free

Imports: Cotton linters, n.o.p.
(1'000)

Table 2

Tariff Item 520(1) (s.c. 3002)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u> \$	<u>Volume</u> lbs.	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.
<u>1. Total</u>			
1935	351	5,980	0.06
1936	334	5,941	0.06
1937	462	8,142	0.06
1938	356	10,183	0.03
1939	390	11,055	0.05
1947	1,802	13,716	0.13
1948	1,283	13,598	0.09
1949	1,360	16,713	0.08
1950	2,100	16,867	0.12
1951	1,850	8,571	0.22
1952	1,329	13,958	0.10
1953	1,216	13,311	0.09
1954	1,056	13,351	0.08
1955	1,241	17,775	0.07
1956	1,438	21,420	0.07
1957	1,824	25,278	0.07
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>			
1935	3	44	0.07
1936	2	56	0.04
1937-39	-	-	-
1947-50	-	-	-
1951	15	34	0.44
1952	17	289	0.60
1953-55	-	-	-
1956	2	48	0.04
1957	-	-	-
<u>3. United States</u>			
1935	327	5,594	0.06
1936	320	5,650	0.06
1937	435	7,675	0.06
1938	338	9,942	0.03
1939	388	11,015	0.04
1947	1,502	11,415	0.13
1948	1,196	12,634	0.09
1949	1,169	14,208	0.08
1950	1,909	15,010	0.13
1951	1,700	7,878	0.22
1952	944	8,401	0.11
1953	836	8,722	0.10
1954	932	11,414	0.08
1955	1,008	13,880	0.07
1956	1,165	16,279	0.07
1957	1,405	18,444	0.08

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u> \$	<u>Volume</u> lbs.	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.
<u>4. Belgium and Luxembourg</u>			
1935-39	-	-	-
1947-51	-	-	-
1952	109	1,989	0.05
1953	158	2,634	0.06
1954	39	765	0.05
1955	45	905	0.05
1956	66	1,660	0.04
1957	-	-	-
<u>5. Brazil</u>			
1935-36	-	-	-
1937	16	226	0.07
1938	11	122	0.09
1939	-	-	-
1947	51	403	0.13
1948	31	285	0.11
1949	55	508	0.11
1950	9	51	0.18
1951	58	215	0.27
1952	52	378	0.14
1953	68	516	0.13
1954	38	332	0.11
1955	24	297	0.08
1956	10	220	0.05
1957	24	341	0.07
<u>6. Mexico</u>			
1935-37	-	-	-
1938	4	89	0.04
1939	-	-	-
1947	170	1,205	0.14
1948	23	301	0.08
1949	130	1,947	0.07
1950	153	1,553	0.10
1951	7	40	0.18
1952	32	270	0.12
1953	85	788	0.11
1954	21	344	0.06
1955	67	915	0.07
1956	63	1,010	0.06
1957	14	228	0.06

Note: Duty Free

Imports: Cotton linters, bleached, for paper
(¹000)

Tariff Item 520c (s.c. 3003)

Year	Value \$	Volume lbs.	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>Total - All from United States</u>						
1935	12	114	0.08	-	12.5	12.5
1936	8	110	0.08	-	11.7	11.7
1937	12	151	0.08	-	10.0	10.0
1938	8	147	0.05	-	10.0	10.0
1939	17	294	0.06	2	10.0	10.0
1947-51	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	1	6	0.24	*	10.0	10.0
1953-55	-	-	-	-	-	-
1956	2	11	0.19	*	10.0	10.0
1957	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Under 500

Table 4

Imports: Carded cotton sliver, grey; cotton fibres,
bleached or coloured, n.o.p.

('000)

Tariff Item 521 (s.c. 3005)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u> \$	<u>Volume</u> lbs.	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>United States(1)</u>						
1935	23	92	0.25	-	11.9	11.9
1936	24	101	0.24	-	10.0	10.0
1937	49	193	0.25	-	10.1	10.1
1938	4	29	0.14	-	10.0	10.0
1939	4	18	0.22	*	10.0	10.0
1947	3	16	0.19	*	10.0	10.0
1948	2	8	0.25	*	10.0	10.0
1949	11	36	0.31	1	10.0	10.0
1950	*	*	-	*	11.8	11.8
1951	*	1	-	*	9.9	9.9
1952	*	1	-	*	10.2	10.2
1953	2	5	0.40	*	10.0	10.0
1954	2	4	0.50	*	10.0	10.0
1955	1	2	0.50	*	10.0	10.0
1956	-	-	-	-	-	-
1957	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Under 500

(1) Imports from other sources negligible

Imports: Cotton yarns, singles, n.o.p.
(1000)

Table 5

*Under 500

Tariff Item 522 (s.c. 3011)

				Duty as per cent of		
			Unit	Duty	Total	Dutiable
Year	Value	Volume	Value	Collected	Value	Value
	\$	lbs.	\$/lb.	\$		
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	37	96	0.39	-	17.8	17.8
1936	39	105	0.37	-	13.5	13.5
1937	86	199	0.43	-	14.1	14.1
1938	39	106	0.37	-	14.1	14.1
1939	40	104	0.38	5	13.1	13.1
1947	570	545	1.05	78	13.5	18.0
1948	450	380	1.18	70	15.5	16.3
1949	189	173	1.09	30	15.9	15.9
1950	266	230	1.16	41	15.5	15.5
1951	876	665	1.32	142	16.3	16.3
1952	317	297	1.07	53	16.6	16.6
1953	563	565	1.00	85	15.1	16.2
1954	373	379	0.98	61	16.4	16.7
1955	364	344	1.06	57	15.6	15.6
1956	491	448	1.10	74	15.0	15.6
1957	435	461	0.94	-	-	-
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1935	34	92	0.36	-	16.3	16.3
1936	31	90	0.34	-	12.7	12.7
1937	74	175	0.42	-	12.6	12.6
1938	34	91	0.37	-	12.5	12.5
1939	38	100	0.38	5	12.5	12.5
1947	139	114	1.22	-	-	-
1948	141	98	1.44	15	10.5	12.5
1949	74	55	1.35	9	12.5	12.5
1950	122	88	1.39	15	12.5	12.5
1951	206	119	1.73	26	12.5	12.5
1952	81	62	1.31	10	12.5	12.5
1953	191	204	0.94	21	11.0	12.5
1954	105	91	1.15	13	12.3	12.5
1955	165	140	1.18	21	12.5	12.5
1956	222	184	1.21	26	11.6	12.5
1957	178	166	1.07	-	-	-
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	3	5	0.60	-	23.5	23.5
1936	8	14	0.57	-	21.8	21.8
1937	11	23	0.48	-	22.7	22.7
1938	6	14	0.43	-	24.0	24.0
1939	2	4	0.50	*	21.9	21.9
1947	431	431	1.00	78	18.0	18.0
1948	309	282	1.10	55	17.7	17.7
1949	115	118	0.97	21	18.1	18.1
1950	144	142	1.01	26	17.9	17.9
1951	541	413	1.31	93	17.3	17.3
1952	236	235	1.00	42	18.0	18.0
1953	372	361	1.03	64	17.2	17.8
1954	268	287	0.93	48	17.9	18.3
1955	193	199	0.97	35	18.1	18.1
1956	267	259	1.03	48	17.9	17.9
1957	256	293	0.87	-	-	-

Table 6

Imports: Cotton yarns, singles, for knitted goods
(1000)

Tariff Item 522a (s.c. 3012)

Year	Value \$	Volume lbs.	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	150	507	0.30	-	12.7	12.7
1936	128	390	0.33	-	12.7	12.7
1937	171	499	0.34	-	13.5	13.5
1938	195	632	0.31	-	13.7	13.7
1939	215	672	0.32	29	13.6	13.6
1947	3,982	4,931	0.81	530	13.3	15.0
1948	1,709	1,885	0.91	239	14.0	14.1
1949	1,475	1,981	0.75	218	14.8	14.8
1950	356	345	1.03	49	13.7	13.7
1951	672	568	1.18	96	14.4	14.4
1952	1,133	1,235	0.92	169	14.9	14.9
1953	1,190	1,426	0.84	176	14.8	14.8
1954	706	948	0.74	106	15.0	15.0
1955	616	760	0.81	92	14.9	14.9
1956	384	462	0.83	57	14.9	14.9
1957	707	852	0.83	-	-	-
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1935	146	485	0.30	-	12.5	12.5
1936	120	361	0.33	-	12.5	12.5
1937	121	339	0.36	-	12.5	12.5
1938	96	292	0.33	-	12.5	12.5
1939	123	379	0.32	15	12.5	12.5
1947	447	499	0.90	-	-	-
1948	613	547	1.12	75	12.2	15.0
1949	136	138	0.98	17	12.5	12.5
1950	182	167	1.09	23	12.5	12.5
1951	170	92	1.85	21	12.5	12.5
1952	56	49	1.16	7	12.5	12.5
1953	90	85	1.05	11	12.5	12.5
1954	8	6	1.34	1	12.5	12.5
1955	14	10	1.38	2	12.5	12.5
1956	11	14	0.82	1	12.5	12.5
1957	29	33	0.88	-	-	-

Year	Value \$	Volume lbs.	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	4	22	0.21	-	18.5	18.5
1936	8	29	0.28	-	15.0	15.0
1937	50	159	0.32	-	15.0	15.0
1938	99	339	0.29	-	15.0	15.0
1939	92	293	0.31	14	15.0	15.0
1947	3,535	4,432	0.80	530	15.0	15.0
1948	1,097	1,338	0.82	164	15.0	15.0
1949	1,339	1,843	0.73	201	15.0	15.0
1950	174	179	0.98	26	15.0	15.0
1951	500	472	1.06	75	15.0	15.0
1952	1,077	1,186	0.91	162	15.0	15.0
1953	1,095	1,335	0.82	164	15.0	15.0
1954	696	939	0.74	104	15.0	15.0
1955	601	749	0.80	90	15.0	15.0
1956	367	438	0.84	55	15.0	15.0
1957	678	818	0.83	-	-	-
<u>4. India</u>						
1951	2	4	0.54	*	12.5	12.5
1952	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953	-	-	-	-	-	-
1954	2	3	0.56	*	12.5	12.5
1955	-	-	-	-	-	-
1956	5	9	0.58	1	12.5	12.5
1957	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Under 500

Table 7

Imports: Cotton yarns, coarser than number 40 but finer than number 20, singles, for thread and knitting and embroidery cottons
(1000)

Tariff Item 522b (s.c. 3023)

Year	Value	Volume	Unit	Duty	Duty as per cent of	
	\$	lbs.	Value \$/lb.	Collected \$	Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	62	166	0.37	-	7.5	7.5
1936	56	142	0.39	-	7.5	7.5
1937	110	232	0.47	-	7.7	7.7
1938	71	173	0.41	-	7.8	7.8
1939	79	190	0.41	6	7.5	7.5
1947	252	283	0.89	2	0.1	15.0
1948	360	247	1.46	27	7.5	7.6
1949	296	258	1.15	23	7.7	7.7
1950	174	171	1.02	13	7.5	7.5
1951	406	238	1.70	38	9.4	9.4
1952	323	277	1.17	31	9.6	9.6
1953	242	284	0.85	20	8.1	8.1
1954	295	301	0.98	22	7.5	7.5
1955	414	438	0.95	33	8.1	8.1
1956	561	573	0.98	42	7.5	7.5
1957	569	546	1.04	-	-	-
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1935	62	166	0.37	-	7.5	7.5
1936	55	142	0.39	-	7.5	7.5
1937	107	226	0.47	-	7.5	7.5
1938	68	166	0.41	-	7.5	7.5
1939	79	190	0.41	6	7.5	7.5
1947	241	271	0.89	-	-	-
1948	355	241	1.47	26	7.4	7.5
1949	286	242	1.18	21	7.5	7.5
1950	174	171	1.02	13	7.5	7.5
1951	301	177	1.70	23	7.5	7.5
1952	232	184	1.26	17	7.5	7.5
1953	222	262	0.85	17	7.5	7.5
1954	295	301	0.98	22	7.5	7.5
1955	382	404	0.95	29	7.5	7.5
1956	561	573	0.98	42	7.5	7.5
1957	541	508	1.06	-	-	-
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	-	-	-	-	-	-
1936	*	*	0.60	-	15.0	15.0
1937	3	6	0.50	-	15.0	15.0
1938	3	7	0.39	-	15.0	15.0
1939	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	11	12	0.94	2	15.0	15.0
1948	5	5	0.85	1	15.0	15.0
1949	10	16	0.60	1	15.0	15.0
1950	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951	105	61	1.71	16	15.0	15.0
1952	91	93	0.98	14	15.0	15.0
1953	19	22	0.90	3	15.0	15.0
1954	-	-	-	-	-	-
1955	1	1	1.70	*	15.0	15.0
1956	-	-	-	-	-	-
1957	28	38	.74	-	-	-

*Under 500

Table 8

Imports: Cotton yarns, n.o.p.
(1000)

Tariff Items 522c(1) and 522i (s.c. 3013)

Year	Value	Volume	Unit	Duty	Duty as per cent of	
	\$	lbs.	Value \$/lb.	Collected \$	Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1939*	233	568	0.41	51	22.0	22.0
1947	2,622	3,140	0.84	589	22.5	23.9
1948	1,774	1,718	1.03	358	20.2	20.3
1949	1,171	1,255	0.93	241	20.6	20.6
1950	1,287	1,031	1.25	254	21.4	21.4
1951	2,563	1,790	1.43	499	19.5	19.5
1952	2,413	2,173	1.11	481	19.9	20.0
1953	1,943	1,796	1.08	379	19.5	20.0
1954	1,238	1,210	1.02	245	19.8	20.3
1955	1,618	1,684	0.96	307	19.0	20.3
1956	1,846	2,224	0.83	368	19.9	20.8
1957	1,491	1,847	0.81	-	-	-
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1939	86	266	0.32	13	15.0	15.0
1947	160	118	1.36	-	-	-
1948	68	54	1.26	9	13.8	15.0
1949	27	18	1.50	4	15.0	15.0
1950	52	41	1.27	8	15.0	15.0
1951	77	39	1.97	12	15.2	15.2
1952	75	87	0.86	11	15.0	15.0
1953	171	127	1.35	20	11.7	15.0
1954	46	41	1.12	4	9.6	15.0
1955	115	139	0.83	9	7.5	15.0
1956	102	108	0.94	12	11.9	13.8
1957	108	164	0.66	-	-	-
<u>3. United States</u>						
1939	145	301	0.48	38	26.2	26.2
1947	2,461	3,021	0.81	589	23.9	23.9
1948	1,706	1,663	1.03	349	20.4	20.4
1949	1,144	1,237	0.92	237	20.7	20.7
1950	1,234	989	1.25	246	19.9	19.9
1951	2,481	1,746	1.42	487	19.6	19.6
1952	2,326	2,070	1.12	467	20.2	20.2
1953	1,740	1,644	1.06	353	20.3	20.3
1954	1,185	1,163	1.02	239	20.2	20.4
1955	1,502	1,543	0.97	298	19.8	20.5
1956	1,742	2,115	0.82	355	20.4	21.1
1957	1,383	1,683	0.83	-	-	-

*Not available prior to 1939

Table 9

Imports: Crochet and knitting cotton, n.c.p.
(1000)

Tariff Item 522c (1) (s.c. 3014)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Duty</u>	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
	\$	lbs.	Value \$/lb.	Collected \$	Total Value	Dutiable Value
			<u>1. Total</u>			
1935	51	20	2.56	-	23.6	23.6
1936	56	27	2.07	-	23.9	23.9
1937	60	39	1.56	-	23.4	23.4
1938	56	44	1.29	-	23.9	23.9
1939	45	41	1.07	10	22.2	22.5
1947	569	383	1.49	112	19.7	22.0
1948	352	166	2.12	65	18.5	18.7
1949	354	174	2.04	67	18.9	18.9
1950	453	219	2.07	85	18.9	18.9
1951	344	149	2.32	64	18.7	18.7
1952	357	182	1.97	68	19.0	19.0
1953	250	124	2.03	47	18.9	18.9
1954	249	123	2.02	47	18.9	18.9
1955	301	144	2.09	57	18.8	18.8
1956	221	118	1.87	42	19.0	19.0
1957	192	109	1.76	-	-	-
			<u>2. United Kingdom</u>			
1935	3	2	1.67	-	14.6	14.6
1936	3	1	1.86	-	15.2	15.2
1937	6	9	0.66	-	15.0	15.0
1938	3	2	1.16	-	15.0	15.0
1939	2	1	1.79	*	15.0	15.0
1947	59	39	1.50	-	-	-
1948	27	13	2.02	3	12.8	15.0
1949	12	4	3.27	2	15.0	15.0
1950	11	3	3.93	2	15.0	15.0
1951	10	4	2.82	2	15.0	15.0
1952	7	3	2.50	1	15.0	15.0
1953	5	2	3.25	1	15.0	15.0
1954	4	1	3.26	1	14.9	14.9
1955	13	4	3.27	2	15.0	15.0
1956	5	1	5.26	1	15.0	15.0
1957	4	1	4.00	-	-	-

*Under 500

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Duty</u>	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
	\$	lbs.	Value \$/lb.	Collected \$	Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	7	8	0.88	-	28.3	28.3
1936	11	15	0.76	-	26.8	26.8
1937	16	19	0.84	-	27.5	27.5
1938	19	30	0.65	-	27.1	27.1
1939	24	34	0.69	6	24.3	24.3
1947	468	334	1.40	104	22.1	22.1
1948	275	141	1.95	53	19.1	19.1
1949	302	162	1.86	58	19.1	19.1
1950	415	211	1.98	79	19.0	19.0
1951	301	137	2.20	57	18.9	18.9
1952	321	173	1.85	61	19.1	19.1
1953	198	112	1.78	38	19.2	19.2
1954	191	110	1.74	37	19.2	19.2
1955	248	131	1.89	47	19.1	19.1
1956	164	105	1.56	32	19.4	19.4
1957	138	98	1.40	-	-	-
<u>4. France</u>						
1935	41	10	4.01	-	23.4	23.4
1936	41	11	3.90	-	23.4	23.4
1937	37	11	3.51	-	23.5	23.5
1938	34	11	3.00	-	23.0	23.0
1939	19	6	3.16	4	20.9	20.9
1947	41	10	4.33	9	20.7	20.7
1948	50	12	4.23	9	18.2	18.2
1949	40	8	5.17	7	18.1	18.1
1950	27	5	4.80	5	18.1	18.1
1951	30	6	5.19	5	18.1	18.1
1952	27	5	5.46	5	18.0	18.0
1953	44	9	5.12	8	18.1	18.1
1954	53	11	4.73	10	18.1	18.1
1955	40	9	4.60	7	18.2	18.2
1956	52	12	4.48	9	18.2	18.2
1957	49	10	4.90	-	-	-

Imports: Cotton cords and twine, n.o.p.
('000)

Table 10

Tariff Item 522c(1) (s.c. 3015)

				Duty as per cent of		
			Unit	Duty	Total	Dutiable
Year	Value	Volume	Value	Collected	Value	Value
	\$	lbs.	\$/lb.	\$		
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	20	80	0.25	-	28.1	28.1
1936	11	42	0.25	-	21.9	21.9
1937	15	45	0.33	-	24.1	24.1
1938	20	82	0.24	-	23.1	23.1
1939	59	225	0.26	13	22.7	22.7
1947	549	672	0.82	118	21.5	23.6
1948	436	491	0.89	87	20.0	20.0
1949	259	296	0.88	52	19.9	19.9
1950	406	431	0.94	77	19.1	19.1
1951	610	440	1.39	117	19.2	19.2
1952	332	348	0.95	63	19.1	19.1
1953	440	513	0.86	83	18.9	19.7
1954	348	434	0.81	66	18.9	20.1
1955	393	414	0.95	78	19.7	19.7
1956	413	477	0.87	82	19.9	19.9
1957	347	410	0.85	-	-	-
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1935	12	59	0.20	-	22.9	22.9
1936	6	30	0.21	-	15.1	15.1
1937	7	25	0.27	-	15.0	15.0
1938	12	58	0.20	-	15.0	15.0
1939	25	130	0.19	4	15.0	15.0
1947	48	77	0.62	-	-	-
1948	54	90	0.60	8	14.7	15.0
1949	29	62	0.47	4	15.0	15.0
1950	74	157	0.47	11	15.0	15.0
1951	43	66	0.65	6	15.0	15.0
1952	64	116	0.55	10	15.0	15.0
1953	59	120	0.49	9	15.0	15.0
1954	43	82	0.52	6	14.3	15.0
1955	48	85	0.56	7	15.0	15.0
1956	53	105	0.50	8	15.0	15.0
1957	51	102	0.50	-	-	-
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	8	21	0.40	-	35.2	35.2
1936	4	11	0.36	-	30.9	30.9
1937	8	20	0.41	-	32.2	32.2
1938	8	25	0.33	-	32.7	32.7
1939	34	95	0.36	10	28.4	28.4
1947	501	594	0.84	118	23.6	23.6
1948	382	401	0.95	79	20.7	20.7
1949	229	233	0.98	47	20.5	20.5
1950	331	273	1.21	66	20.0	20.0
1951	566	374	1.51	110	19.5	19.5
1952	268	232	1.16	54	20.1	20.1
1953	381	393	0.97	74	19.4	20.5
1954	306	351	0.87	60	19.6	20.8
1955	346	329	1.05	70	20.4	20.4
1956	360	372	0.97	74	20.6	20.6
1957	296	308	0.96	-	-	-

Imports: Cotton thread
('000)

Table 11

Tariff Item 522c (1) and (3) (s.c. 3009)

Year	Value	Volume	Unit	Duty	Duty as per cent of	
	\$	lbs.	Value \$/lb.	Collected \$	Total Value	Dutiable Value
1. <u>Total</u>						
1939*	97	114	0.85	19	19.9	19.9
1947	1,432	826	1.73	304	21.2	21.7
1948	930	514	1.81	176	18.9	19.0
1949	845	476	1.78	162	19.1	19.1
1950	967	537	1.80	184	19.0	19.0
1951	1,174	589	1.99	220	18.8	18.8
1952	1,055	584	1.81	200	19.0	19.0
1953	1,075	622	1.73	203	18.9	18.9
1954	920	576	1.60	175	19.0	19.1
1955	982	629	1.56	189	19.3	19.3
1956	1,244	867	1.43	240	19.3	19.3
1957	1,099	688	1.60	-	-	-
2. <u>United Kingdom</u>						
1939	40	43	0.93	6	15.0	15.0
1947	33	23	1.44	-	-	-
1948	45	22	2.04	6	13.7	15.0
1949	14	7	2.04	2	15.0	15.0
1950	45	24	1.85	7	15.0	15.0
1951	79	33	2.41	12	15.0	15.0
1952	45	20	2.29	7	15.0	15.0
1953	86	39	2.23	13	15.0	15.0
1954	59	24	2.42	9	15.0	15.0
1955	43	18	2.39	7	15.0	15.0
1956	87	38	2.28	13	15.0	15.0
1957	84	35	2.40	-	-	-
3. <u>United States</u>						
1939	51	59	0.86	12	23.5	23.5
1947	1,396	803	1.75	304	21.7	21.7
1948	885	492	1.80	170	19.2	19.2
1949	827	467	1.77	159	19.2	19.2
1950	917	510	1.80	176	19.2	19.2
1951	1,033	503	2.05	196	19.0	19.0
1952	946	529	1.79	181	19.2	19.2
1953	956	562	1.70	184	19.3	19.3
1954	818	518	1.58	158	19.3	19.4
1955	863	553	1.56	168	19.4	19.4
1956	1,104	789	1.40	216	19.6	19.6
1957	958	601	1.59	-	-	-

*Not available prior to January 1, 1939

Table 12

Imports: Cotton yarns, covered with metallic
strip (tinsel thread)

('000)

Tariff Item 522c(1) and (2) (s.c. 3017)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Duty</u>	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
	<u>\$</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Collected</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Dutiable</u>
			<u>\$/lb.</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Value</u>
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	23	18	1.22	-	26.1	26.1
1936	32	58	0.56	-	20.6	20.6
1937	38	43	0.87	-	25.2	25.2
1938	19	19	0.99	-	19.9	19.9
1939	24	30	0.81	4	16.1	16.1
1947	76	43	1.77	13	17.0	17.2
1948	90	53	1.71	13	14.2	14.2
1949	69	43	1.62	10	13.9	13.9
1950	110	55	2.00	14	12.7	12.7
1951	155	71	2.18	19	12.0	12.0
1952	103	51	2.03	13	12.5	12.5
1953	138	64	2.14	18	12.7	12.7
1954	153	70	2.19	20	13.0	13.0
1955	157	65	2.41	19	12.2	12.2
1956	224	80	2.79	25	11.3	11.3
1957	151	55	2.75	-	-	-
<u>2. United States</u>						
1935	11	10	1.20	-	27.7	27.7
1936	12	11	1.13	-	25.5	25.5
1937	20	17	1.13	-	25.5	25.5
1938	13	11	1.18	-	19.0	19.0
1939	20	19	1.07	3	16.1	16.1
1947	72	42	1.71	12	17.1	17.1
1948	90	53	1.71	13	14.2	14.2
1949	69	43	1.62	10	13.9	13.9
1950	109	55	2.00	14	12.7	12.7
1951	150	70	2.15	18	11.8	11.8
1952	97	45	2.13	12	12.4	12.4
1953	130	59	2.19	16	12.5	12.5
1954	148	68	2.19	19	12.9	12.9
1955	152	63	2.43	18	12.1	12.1
1956	222	79	2.80	25	11.3	11.3
1957	151	55	2.75	-	-	-

Table 13

Imports: Cotton yarns, mercerized, number 40 and finer
('000)

Tariff Item 522d (s.c. 3018)

Year	Value \$	Volume lbs.	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	388	488	0.80	-	2.4	25.0
1936	545	701	0.78	-	1.9	25.0
1937	605	786	0.77	-	1.7	25.0
1938	411	516	0.80	-	1.4	24.3
1939	482	573	0.84	12	2.5	22.5
1947	590	349	1.69	27	4.5	22.5
1948	418	206	2.03	28	6.6	22.3
1949	261	130	2.00	13	5.2	21.3
1950	168	87	1.92	1	0.3	20.0
1951	345	139	2.48	30	8.7	20.0
1952	77	36	2.16	5	6.4	20.0
1953	110	54	2.03	1	1.3	20.0
1954	67	38	1.80	2	2.3	20.0
1955	68	37	1.83	3	4.2	20.0
1956	129	71	1.82	3	2.6	20.0
1957	95	47	2.02	-	-	-
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1935	347	431	0.80	-	0.2	25.0
1936	513	656	0.78	-	0.02	25.0
1937	563	726	0.78	-	0.03	25.0
1938	385	478	0.80	-	-	-
1939	431	501	0.86	-	-	-
1947	472	278	1.70	-	-	-
1948	351	166	2.11	14	4.1	25.0
1949	214	100	2.13	4	1.9	25.0
1950	165	86	1.91	-	-	-
1951	195	73	2.67	-	-	-
1952	52	21	2.52	-	-	-
1953	103	51	2.00	-	-	-
1954	58	33	1.78	-	-	-
1955	54	28	1.90	-	-	-
1956	112	62	1.82	-	-	-
1957	87	42	2.07	-	-	-
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	41	57	0.72	-	25.0	25.0
1936	32	44	0.73	-	25.0	25.0
1937	42	60	0.69	-	25.0	25.0
1938	26	38	0.68	-	24.3	24.3
1939	51	72	0.71	12	22.5	22.5
1947	118	71	1.66	27	22.5	22.5
1948	67	39	1.69	13	20.0	20.0
1949	47	30	1.51	9	20.0	20.0
1950	3	1	2.51	1	20.0	20.0
1951	150	66	2.27	30	20.0	20.0
1952	25	15	1.66	5	20.0	20.0
1953	7	3	2.51	1	20.0	20.0
1954	9	5	1.89	2	20.0	20.0
1955	14	9	1.61	3	20.0	20.0
1956	17	9	1.84	3	20.0	20.0
1957	8	5	1.60	-	-	-

Table 14

Imports: Cotton yarns in hanks or on dyeing or bleaching
cores, for thread and knitting and embroidery cottons
('000)

Tariff Item 522e (s.c. 3019)

Year	Value \$	Volume lbs.	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	278	543	0.51	-	9.0	9.0
1936	274	546	0.50	-	8.4	8.4
1937	335	614	0.55	-	8.4	8.4
1938	271	496	0.55	-	8.1	8.1
1939	265	464	0.57	22	8.5	8.5
1947	2,178	1,643	1.33	138	6.3	12.5
1948	2,855	1,566	1.82	199	7.0	7.1
1949	1,960	1,125	1.74	151	7.7	7.7
1950	1,455	918	1.59	91	6.3	6.3
1951	3,458	1,599	2.16	222	6.4	6.4
1952	2,094	1,197	1.75	133	6.3	6.3
1953	2,186	1,567	1.40	118	5.4	5.4
1954	1,736	1,167	1.49	98	5.6	5.6
1955	1,811	1,208	1.50	102	5.6	5.6
1956	2,287	1,497	1.53	133	5.8	5.8
1957	2,224	1,469	1.51	-	-	-
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1935	247	485	0.51	-	7.5	7.5
1936	241	484	0.50	-	7.5	7.5
1937	292	540	0.54	-	7.5	7.5
1938	246	447	0.55	-	7.5	7.5
1939	212	370	0.57	16	7.5	7.5
1947	1,074	794	1.35	-	-	-
1948	1,745	908	1.92	88	5.0	5.2
1949	899	506	1.78	45	5.0	5.0
1950	1,085	675	1.61	54	5.0	5.0
1951	2,467	1,096	2.25	123	5.0	5.0
1952	1,532	825	1.86	77	5.0	5.0
1953	2,013	1,426	1.41	101	5.0	5.0
1954	1,515	984	1.54	76	5.0	5.0
1955	1,583	1,012	1.56	79	5.0	5.0
1956	1,908	1,212	1.57	95	5.0	5.0
1957	1,480	970	1.53	-	-	-

Year	Value \$	Volume lbs.	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
3. United States						
1935	31	58	0.53	-	18.4	18.4
1936	33	62	0.54	-	15.0	15.0
1937	43	74	0.58	-	15.0	15.0
1938	25	49	0.52	-	14.3	14.3
1939	53	94	0.56	6	12.5	12.5
1947	1,104	849	1.30	138	12.5	12.5
1948	993	600	1.65	99	10.0	10.0
1949	1,060	618	1.72	106	10.0	10.0
1950	323	213	1.52	32	10.0	10.0
1951	987	501	1.97	99	10.0	10.0
1952	561	372	1.51	56	10.0	10.0
1953	170	139	1.22	17	10.0	10.0
1954	202	167	1.21	20	10.0	10.0
1955	226	194	1.16	23	10.0	10.0
1956	375	280	1.34	37	10.0	10.0
1957	721	487	1.48	-	-	-

Table 15

Imports: Cotton yarns, number 40 and finer, for
mercerized cotton yarns

('000)

Tariff Item 522f, h* (s.c. 3022)

April Item 221, (S.C. 322)

Year	Value \$	Volume lbs.	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	738	1,293	0.57	-	0.3	15.0
1936	684	1,165	0.59	-	0.02	15.0
1937	908	1,356	0.67	-	0.3	15.0
1938	542	933	0.58	-	1.5	15.0
1939	969	1,529	0.63	5	0.5	15.0
1947	1,599	1,123	1.42	11	0.7	15.0
1948	1,207	706	1.71	6	0.5	15.0
1949	459	311	1.48	16	3.5	15.0
1950	1,062	719	1.48	25	2.3	15.0
1951	1,724	796	2.17	40	2.3	15.0
1952	348	271	1.28	14	3.9	15.0
1953	535	409	1.31	1	0.2	15.0
1954	476	355	1.34	21	4.4	15.0
1955	511	388	1.32	36	7.1	15.0
1956	369	254	1.46	11	2.9	15.0
1957	363	252	1.44	-	-	-
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1935	723	1,270	0.57	-	-	-
1936	681	1,158	0.59	-	-	-
1937	907	1,355	0.67	-	-	-
1938	482	803	0.60	-	-	-
1939	935	1,460	0.64	-	-	-
1947	1,523	1,060	1.44	-	-	-
1948	1,169	679	1.72	-	-	-
1949	351	209	1.68	-	-	-
1950	898	578	1.55	-	-	-
1951	1,459	597	2.44	-	-	-
1952	257	193	1.33	-	-	-
1953	528	402	1.32	-	-	-
1954	335	203	1.65	-	-	-
1955	270	162	1.67	-	-	-
1956	298	186	1.60	-	-	-
1957	220	115	1.91	-	-	-
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	14	22	0.65	-	15.0	15.0
1936	3	7	0.53	-	15.0	15.0
1937	1	1	0.71	-	0.3	15.0
1938	59	129	0.46	-	15.0	15.0
1939	34	69	0.49	5	15.0	15.0
1947	76	63	1.21	11	15.0	15.0
1948	38	27	1.41	6	15.1	15.0
1949	108	102	1.06	16	15.0	15.0
1950	142	116	1.23	21	15.0	15.0
1951	206	131	1.58	31	15.0	15.0
1952	91	78	1.17	14	15.0	15.0
1953	7	7	0.98	1	15.0	15.0
1954	140	151	0.93	21	15.0	15.0
1955	241	226	1.06	36	15.0	15.0
1956	71	68	1.06	11	15.0	15.0
1957	143	137	1.04	-	-	-

*Expired June 30, 1957

Table 16

Imports: Cotton yarns, number 80 and finer, two-ply,
gassed, of a class not made in Canada, for weaving
('000)

Tariff Item 522g(1) (s.c. 3020)

Year	Value \$	Volume lbs.	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	30	24	1.24	-	0.1	14.4
1936	28	20	1.40	-	0.01	10.0
1937	36	31	1.17	-	0.2	10.0
1938	27	27	1.00	-	0.8	10.0
1939	21	15	1.46	*	1.0	10.0
1947	95	45	2.10	-	-	-
1948	73	24	2.98	*	0.3	10.0
1949	92	33	2.74	3	3.2	10.0
1950	109	45	2.41	1	1.0	10.0
1951	227	85	2.66	1	0.2	10.0
1952	66	28	2.36	-	-	-
1953	46	16	2.86	-	-	-
1954	47	12	4.02	-	-	-
1955	23	5	4.09	*	0.2	10.0
1956	49	19	2.64	*	0.5	10.0
1957	34	8	4.25	-	-	-
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1935	30	24	1.24	-	0.1	15.0
1936	28	20	1.40	-	-	-
1937	36	31	1.17	-	-	-
1938	26	26	1.00	-	-	-
1939	19	13	1.52	-	-	-
1947	95	45	2.10	-	-	-
1948	71	23	3.03	-	-	-
1949	62	15	4.07	-	-	-
1950	98	39	2.51	-	-	-
1951	222	83	2.67	-	-	-
1952	66	28	2.36	-	-	-
1953	46	16	2.86	-	-	-
1954	47	12	4.02	-	-	-
1955	22	5	4.40	-	-	-
1956	49	19	2.66	-	-	-
1957	32	7	4.57	-	-	-
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	*	*	2.83	-	10.0	10.0
1936	*	*	1.13	-	10.0	10.0
1937	*	*	0.95	-	0.2	10.0
1938	1	1	1.00	-	10.0	10.0
1939	2	2	1.11	*	10.0	10.0
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	2	1	1.93	*	10.0	10.0
1949	30	18	1.63	3	10.0	10.0
1950	11	6	1.79	1	10.0	10.0
1951	5	2	2.25	1	10.0	10.0
1952	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953	-	-	-	-	-	-
1954	-	-	-	-	-	-
1955	*	*	2.93	*	10.0	10.0
1956	*	*	0.95	*	10.0	10.0
1957	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Under 500

Imports: Cotton yarns, number 40 and finer,
singles, for sewing thread
(1000)

Tariff Item 522g(2) (s.c. 3021)

Year	Value \$	Volume lbs.	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	591	1,373	0.43	-	**	15.0
1936	585	1,302	0.45	-	0.04	15.0
1937	679	1,374	0.49	-	0.01	13.4
1938	587	1,311	0.45	-	0.01	15.0
1939	528	1,153	0.46	*	**	15.0
1947	2,096	2,069	1.03	12	0.1	10.0
1948	2,244	1,454	1.54	1	0.04	10.0
1949	1,889	1,302	1.45	-	-	-
1950	1,152	962	1.20	-	-	-
1951	2,752	1,491	1.85	30	1.1	10.0
1952	1,106	669	1.65	2	0.2	10.0
1953	1,427	1,395	1.02	*	**	10.1
1954	1,248	1,107	1.13	*	**	10.0
1955	1,558	1,394	1.12	-	-	-
1956	2,081	1,775	1.17	*	**	10.0
1957	1,766	1,431	1.23	-	-	-
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1935	590	1,373	0.43	-	-	-
1936	585	1,302	0.45	-	0.04	15.0
1937	678	1,373	0.49	-	-	-
1938	586	1,310	0.45	-	-	-
1939	528	1,153	0.46	*	**	15.0
1947	1,975	1,976	1.00	-	-	-
1948	2,234	1,446	1.54	-	-	-
1949	1,889	1,302	1.45	-	-	-
1950	1,152	962	1.20	-	-	-
1951	2,448	1,364	1.80	-	-	-
1952	1,086	661	1.64	-	-	-
1953	1,427	1,395	1.02	-	-	-
1954	1,248	1,107	1.13	-	-	-
1955	1,558	1,394	1.12	-	-	-
1956	2,081	1,775	1.17	-	-	-
1957	1,693	1,354	1.25	-	-	-

*Under 500

**Less than 0.01 per cent

Table 18

Imports: Woven fabrics, cotton, not bleached,
mercerized nor coloured, n.o.p.

('000)

Tariff Items 523, 523p and 844 (s.c. 3031)

Year	Value \$	Volume lbs.	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	1,457	5,274	0.28	-	29.1	29.1
1936	1,533	5,295	0.29	-	24.3	24.3
1937	2,778	8,350	0.33	-	22.1	22.1
1938	1,504	5,130	0.29	-	23.1	23.1
1939	2,415	9,153	0.26	597	24.7	24.7
1947	33,598	39,047	0.86	5,597	16.7	20.9
1948	20,734	22,100	0.94	1,473	7.1	9.3
1949	16,865	21,960	0.79	1,111	6.6	8.2
1950	14,837	18,126	0.82	2,479	16.7	20.2
1951	18,840	20,873	0.90	2,729	14.5	17.5
1952	9,906	12,974	0.76	1,817	18.3	18.9
1953	9,785	14,329	0.68	1,814	18.5	18.9
1954	6,684	10,724	0.62	1,218	18.2	19.0
1955	8,493	12,739	0.67	1,552	18.3	18.6
1956	9,628	14,424	0.67	1,741	18.1	18.3
1957	10,132	15,645	0.65	-	-	-
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1935	939	3,174	0.30	-	21.7	21.7
1936	846	2,613	0.32	-	15.4	15.4
1937	1,428	3,753	0.38	-	15.0	15.0
1938	950	2,686	0.35	-	15.0	15.0
1939	841	2,648	0.32	126	15.0	15.0
1947	275	334	0.82	-	-	-
1948	1,758	1,704	1.03	23	1.3	15.0
1949	666	574	1.16	8	1.2	15.0
1950	269	236	1.14	27	10.1	15.0
1951	199	164	1.21	25	12.7	15.0
1952	125	101	1.24	13	10.1	15.0
1953	178	160	1.11	26	14.4	15.0
1954	95	77	1.23	14	15.1	15.1
1955	81	50	1.62	12	15.0	15.0
1956	116	92	1.26	17	14.7	15.0
1957	83	77	1.08	-	-	-
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	512	2,095	0.24	-	39.6	39.6
1936	683	2,677	0.26	-	32.9	32.9
1937	1,341	4,573	0.29	-	32.3	32.3
1938	546	2,421	0.23	-	34.3	34.3
1939	1,498	6,106	0.25	446	29.8	29.8
1947	33,323	38,712	0.86	5,597	16.8	20.9
1948	18,958	20,378	0.62	1,450	7.6	9.3
1949	15,565	20,571	0.76	1,071	6.7	8.3
1950	12,321	14,338	0.86	1,807	14.7	18.4

Year	Value \$	Volume lbs.	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
3. United States (Cont'd)						
1951	14,132	14,374	0.98	1,950	13.8	17.9
1952	9,559	12,502	0.76	1,763	18.4	18.9
1953	8,382	11,817	0.71	1,580	18.8	19.2
1954	5,402	8,294	0.65	1,008	18.7	19.6
1955	6,702	9,372	0.72	1,259	18.8	19.2
1956	7,221	9,862	0.73	1,359	18.8	19.1
1957	7,365	10,542	0.70	-	-	-

4. India

1935-39	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	*	1	-	*	15.1	15.1
1948	*	-	-	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	181	381	0.48	27	15.0	15.0
1951	2,302	3,839	0.60	345	15.0	15.0
1952	80	159	0.50	12	15.0	15.0
1953	736	1,626	0.45	110	15.0	15.0
1954	798	1,750	0.46	120	15.0	15.0
1955	1,157	2,498	0.46	174	15.0	15.0
1956	1,510	3,333	0.45	226	15.0	15.0
1957	1,333	3,050	0.44	-	-	-

5. Japan

1935-36	-	-	-	-	-	-
1937	4	16	0.25	-	32.6	32.6
1938	3	17	0.18	-	36.1	36.1
1939	70	390	0.18	24	34.2	34.2
1947-49	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	1,833	2,872	0.64	573	31.3	31.3
1951	17	25	0.68	5	30.8	30.8
1952	11	20	0.55	4	32.3	32.3
1953	22	29	0.76	7	30.1	30.1
1954	12	21	0.57	2	20.5	20.5
1955	328	495	0.66	64	19.5	19.5
1956	416	585	0.71	80	19.2	19.2
1957	783	1,074	0.73	-	-	-

*Under 500

Note: In recent years there have been small quantities imported from Belgium, The Netherlands and Spain.

Imports: Cotton, handkerchief, bleached
('000)

Table 19

Tariff Items 523a, 818 (s.c. 3030)

Year	Value \$	Volume lbs.	Unit	Duty	Duty as per cent of	
			Value \$/lb.	Collected \$	Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1937(1)	17	n.a.	-	-	8.0	8.0
1938	10	n.a.	-	-	7.9	7.9
1939	17	n.a.	-	*	2.9	11.1
1947	122	n.a.	-	17	13.6	21.1
1948	209	n.a.	-	3	1.3	14.6
1949	60	n.a.	-	1	1.5	7.6
1950	133	n.a.	-	4	3.4	18.0
1951	64	32	2.04	3	4.9	19.3
1952	55	34	1.64	1	2.3	20.6
1953	66	42	1.56	3	4.3	19.8
1954	67	42	1.59	2	3.2	20.7
1955	52	38	1.38	3	6.3	20.5
1956	99	88	1.13	14	14.5	20.5
1957	62	51	1.22	-	-	-
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1937	16	n.a.	-	-	7.5	7.5
1938	10	n.a.	-	-	7.5	7.5
1939	16	n.a.	-	*	1.6	7.5
1947	44	n.a.	-	-	-	-
1948	206	n.a.	-	3	1.3	15.7
1949	48	n.a.	-	-	-	-
1950	115	n.a.	-	1	1.0	15.8
1951	48	23	2.10	-	-	-
1952	49	28	1.76	-	-	-
1953	52	31	1.69	*	0.2	15.8
1954	57	31	1.80	*	0.01	16.9
1955	36	22	1.65	*	0.04	16.0
1956	29	19	1.57	*	0.02	15.8
1957	34	22	1.55	-	-	-
<u>3. United States</u>						
1937	-	-	-	-	-	-
1938	-	-	-	-	-	-
1939	1	n.a.	-	*	22.5	22.5
1947	77	n.a.	-	16	21.1	21.1
1948	2	n.a.	-	*	1.7	1.7
1949	9	n.a.	-	1	10.1	10.1
1950	13	n.a.	-	2	18.8	18.8
1951	16	9	1.88	3	19.3	19.3
1952	6	6	1.06	1	20.6	20.6
1953	4	3	1.21	1	20.0	20.0
1954	8	9	0.91	2	21.0	21.0
1955	6	6	1.02	1	20.4	20.4
1956	-	-	-	-	-	-
1957	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>4. Japan</u>						
1937-54			Nil			
1955	10	10	0.99	2	20.5	20.5
1956	70	69	1.01	14	20.5	20.5
1957	28	29	0.97	-	-	-

(1) From April 24, 1937

* Under 500

Table 20

Imports: Canton flannels, sheetings and pillow cotton;
plain shirtings, cambrics, longcloths, nainsooks,
flannelettes and saxonies, not coloured

('000)

Tariff Item 523a (s.c. 3032)

				Duty as per cent of		
			Unit	Duty	Total	Dutiable
<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Collected</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Value</u>
	\$	lbs.	\$/lb.	\$		
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	200	469	0.43	-	22.4	22.4
1936	235	551	0.43	-	19.3	19.3
1937	193	423	0.46	-	18.6	18.6
1938	104	236	0.44	-	20.3	20.3
1939	202	607	0.33	49	24.3	24.3
1947	5,800	3,772	1.54	1,219	21.0	22.0
1948	3,228	2,013	1.60	149	4.6	8.8
1949	3,288	2,474	1.33	142	4.3	6.5
1950	1,941	1,305	1.49	368	19.0	19.0
1951	2,188	1,331	1.64	411	18.8	18.8
1952	2,197	1,838	1.20	430	19.6	19.6
1953	2,270	1,829	1.24	437	19.2	19.2
1954	1,942	1,620	1.20	376	19.3	19.4
1955	1,796	1,661	1.08	358	19.9	19.9
1956	2,350	2,250	1.04	469	19.3	19.3
1957	2,288	2,186	1.05	-	-	-
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1935	196	462	0.42	-	22.3	22.3
1936	217	502	0.43	-	18.2	18.2
1937	182	405	0.45	-	18.0	18.0
1938	97	216	0.45	-	18.0	18.0
1939	111	243	0.46	20	18.0	18.0
1947	258	99	2.61	-	-	-
1948	1,726	894	1.93	29	1.7	15.7
1949	1,152	627	1.84	10	1.0	15.8
1950	312	180	1.74	49	15.8	15.8
1951	307	168	1.82	48	15.8	15.8
1952	275	152	1.81	43	15.8	15.8
1953	452	249	1.82	71	15.8	15.8
1954	344	185	1.86	54	15.7	15.8
1955	138	80	1.73	22	15.8	15.8
1956	185	103	1.78	29	15.8	15.8
1957	174	91	1.91	-	-	-
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	4	7	0.62	-	32.3	32.3
1936	18	48	0.38	-	31.0	31.0
1937	9	15	0.64	-	28.9	28.9
1938	6	18	0.35	-	31.4	31.4
1939	27	64	0.43	7	27.0	27.0
1947	5,540	3,672	1.51	1,219	22.0	22.0

Year	Value \$	Volume lbs.	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
1948	1,406	1,036	1.36	95	6.8	6.8
1949	1,890	1,624	1.16	125	6.6	6.6
1950	1,554	1,055	1.47	304	19.5	19.5
1951	1,754	1,035	1.69	338	19.3	19.3
1952	1,823	1,560	1.17	366	20.1	20.1
1953	1,562	1,292	1.21	312	20.0	20.0
1954	1,293	1,077	1.20	258	20.0	20.0
1955	913	745	1.23	182	19.9	19.9
1956	1,209	959	1.26	240	19.9	19.9
1957	1,041	837	1.24	-	-	-

4. India

1935-50			Nil			
1951	33	47	0.69	5	15.7	15.7
1952	5	5	0.82	1	15.8	15.8
1953	*	*	1.33	*	15.6	15.6
1954	10	15	0.67	2	15.7	15.7
1955	17	30	0.57	3	15.8	15.8
1956	62	94	0.66	10	15.8	15.8
1957	32	49	0.65	-	-	-

5. Japan

1935-36			Nil			
1937	1	3	0.36	-	38.6	38.6
1938	1	2	0.26	-	34.1	34.1
1939	64	300	0.21	22	34.1	34.1
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	79	71	1.11	25	31.1	31.1
1949	2	2	0.90	1	31.9	31.9
1950	6	5	1.16	2	30.9	30.9
1951	4	5	0.77	1	32.7	32.7
1952	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953	1	2	0.63	1	33.8	33.8
1954	60	69	0.86	13	21.1	21.1
1955	591	615	0.96	122	20.6	20.6
1956	616	652	0.95	127	20.7	20.7
1957	767	812	0.94	-	-	-

*Under 500

Imports: Towelling in the web, not coloured
(1000)

Table 21

Tariff Item 523a (s.c. 3033)

				Duty as per cent of		
Year	Value	Volume	Unit	Duty	Total	Dutiable
	\$	lbs.	Value \$/lb.	Collected \$	Value	Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	4	8	0.40	-	25.6	25.6
1936	5	11	0.41	-	19.9	19.9
1937	11	29	0.37	-	19.6	19.6
1938	11	32	0.35	-	19.0	19.0
1939	11	32	0.35	2	19.2	19.2
1947	55	53	1.05	11	20.0	22.9
1948	32	30	1.07	3	8.0	13.4
1949	98	111	0.88	5	5.1	6.5
1950	28	26	1.10	5	19.4	19.4
1951	37	30	1.25	7	19.2	19.2
1952	53	50	1.06	11	20.2	20.2
1953	98	100	0.98	20	20.3	20.3
1954	52	61	0.85	11	20.8	20.8
1955	76	80	0.94	15	20.3	20.3
1956	60	66	0.90	12	20.0	20.0
1957	76	106	0.72	-	-	-
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1935	3	7	0.37	-	23.0	23.0
1936	4	10	0.40	-	18.4	18.4
1937	9	26	0.35	-	18.0	18.0
1938	10	29	0.35	-	18.0	18.0
1939	10	28	0.34	2	18.0	18.0
1947	9	9	1.05	-	-	-
1948	18	18	1.01	1	4.5	15.8
1949	22	23	0.96	*	0.7	15.7
1950	4	6	0.79	1	15.7	15.7
1951	1	1	1.33	*	15.7	15.7
1952	2	2	1.09	*	15.7	15.7
1953	6	6	1.04	1	15.7	15.7
1954	2	2	0.96	*	15.8	15.8
1955	6	5	1.06	1	15.7	15.7
1956	2	1	1.28	*	15.7	15.7
1957	1	1	-	-	-	-
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	1	1	0.52	-	34.0	34.0
1936	1	1	0.49	-	28.9	28.9
1937	1	3	0.44	-	31.5	31.5
1938	1	3	0.40	-	30.9	30.9
1939	1	3	0.40	*	27.5	27.5
1947	46	44	1.05	11	22.9	22.9
1948	14	12	1.15	2	12.5	12.5
1949	33	29	1.15	3	9.3	9.3
1950	23	20	1.18	5	20.0	20.0
1951	32	24	1.33	6	19.8	19.8
1952	51	48	1.06	10	20.3	20.3
1953	62	59	1.05	13	20.4	20.4
1954	28	33	0.88	6	20.9	20.9
1955	70	75	0.93	15	20.7	20.7
1956	52	55	0.94	11	20.7	20.7
1957	29	31	0.94	-	-	-

*Under 500

Table 22

Imports: Voiles, scrims, lawns, India linens, muslins,
fancy shirtings, piques, cords, diaper and
jaconets, not coloured

('000)

Tariff Item 523a (s.c. 3034)

					Duty as per cent of	
			Unit	Duty	Total	Dutiable
<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Collected</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Value</u>
	\$	lbs.	\$/lb.	\$		
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	44	85	0.52	-	22.4	22.4
1936	21	37	0.57	-	19.7	19.7
1937	13	19	0.70	-	19.2	19.2
1938	15	17	0.89	-	19.3	19.3
1939	34	55	0.62	7	20.2	20.2
1947	622	255	2.44	117	18.8	21.3
1948	366	160	2.29	19	5.2	9.1
1949	185	83	2.23	10	5.2	9.1
1950	197	101	1.95	36	18.4	18.4
1951	193	91	2.12	36	18.6	18.6
1952	258	173	1.49	49	19.1	19.1
1953	278	185	1.50	53	18.7	19.1
1954	361	265	1.36	70	19.5	19.5
1955	484	397	1.22	96	19.8	19.8
1956	714	624	1.14	142	19.9	19.9
1957	383	341	1.12	-	-	-

2. United Kingdom

1935	40	81	0.50	-	21.8	21.8
1936	13	32	0.56	-	18.3	18.3
1937	12	18	0.66	-	18.0	18.0
1938	13	14	0.90	-	18.0	18.0
1939	23	38	0.61	4	18.0	18.0
1947	71	21	3.43	-	-	-
1948	197	60	3.30	6	3.1	15.8
1949	108	36	2.98	4	4.1	15.8
1950	40	18	2.26	6	15.0	15.8
1951	21	6	3.59	3	15.7	15.7
1952	27	16	1.68	4	15.7	15.7
1953	29	14	2.07	5	15.8	15.8
1954	26	13	2.09	4	15.7	15.7
1955	22	9	2.59	3	15.8	15.8
1956	35	20	1.80	6	15.8	15.8
1957	20	9	2.22	-	-	-

3. United States

1935	2	2	0.75	-	30.9	30.9
1936	3	5	0.60	-	28.7	28.7
1937	1	1	0.98	-	28.2	28.2
1938	1	2	0.65	-	25.6	25.6
1939	10	16	0.59	2	25.1	25.1
1947	539	233	2.31	115	21.3	21.3
1948	162	99	1.64	12	7.4	7.4
1949	73	45	1.62	5	6.7	6.7
1950	146	79	1.85	28	19.1	19.1

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Duty</u>	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
	<u>\$</u>		<u>Value</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Dutiable</u>
		<u>lbs.</u>	<u>\$/lb.</u>	<u>Collected</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Value</u>
				<u>\$</u>		

3. United States (Cont'd)

1951	154	77	2.00	29	19.0	19.0
1952	226	156	1.45	44	19.6	19.6
1953	235	165	1.42	46	19.6	19.6
1954	282	223	1.26	56	19.9	19.9
1955	336	291	1.15	68	20.1	20.1
1956	490	439	1.12	99	20.2	20.2
1957	270	243	1.11	-	-	-

4. Japan

1935-47	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	2	1	2.30	*	29.3	29.3
1949-54	-	-	-	-	-	-
1955	56	54	1.03	11	20.4	20.4
1956	89	81	1.10	18	20.2	20.2
1957	36	37	0.97	-	-	-

*Under 500

Table 23

Imports: Woven fabrics, cotton, bleached or
mercerized, n.o.p., not coloured
('000)

Tariff Item 523a (s.c. 3035)

Year	Value \$	Volume lbs.	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1949(1)	625	431	1.45	36	5.8	9.8
1950	377	240	1.57	69	18.2	18.2
1951	536	297	1.80	99	18.5	18.5
1952	635	470	1.35	120	18.9	19.1
1953	582	471	1.24	112	19.2	19.2
1954	722	658	1.10	142	19.7	19.7
1955	525	413	1.27	99	18.9	19.0
1956	671	547	1.23	128	19.0	19.3
1957	677	551	1.23	-	-	-
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1949	290	169	1.72	5	1.9	15.8
1950	112	74	1.51	18	15.8	15.8
1951	91	50	1.82	14	15.7	15.7
1952	115	63	1.83	18	15.7	15.7
1953	101	65	1.55	16	15.8	15.8
1954	116	72	1.61	18	15.7	15.7
1955	132	78	1.69	21	15.8	15.8
1956	111	76	1.46	17	15.8	15.8
1957	115	75	1.53	-	-	-
<u>3. United States</u>						
1949	302	240	1.26	30	10.0	10.0
1950	237	144	1.65	46	19.3	19.3
1951	430	236	1.82	82	19.1	19.1
1952	486	375	1.30	95	19.5	19.8
1953	445	376	1.18	89	20.0	20.0
1954	551	543	1.01	113	20.5	20.5
1955	353	305	1.16	71	19.8	20.1
1956	502	406	1.24	98	19.6	19.9
1957	488	396	1.23	-	-	-

(1) Not available separately prior to 1949

Note: Imports from West Germany, The Netherlands and Poland are negligible.

Table 24

Imports: Cheesecloth and gauze of cotton,
bleached or unbleached

('000)

Tariff Items 523, 523a and 523m (s.c. 3036)

					Duty as per cent of	
Year	Value	Volume	Unit	Duty	Total	Dutiable
	\$	lbs.	Value \$/lb.	Collected \$	Value	Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1948(1)	396	302	1.31	13	3.2	10.5
1949	277	246	1.12	12	4.4	10.0
1950	262	235	1.12	43	16.3	16.3
1951	379	313	1.21	65	17.2	17.2
1952	2,690	3,021	0.89	50	1.8	18.6
1953	2,485	2,748	0.90	62	2.5	17.9
1954	2,385	2,848	0.84	138	5.8	18.8
1955	2,978	3,281	0.91	282	9.5	19.7
1956	3,327	3,662	0.91	297	8.9	19.3
1957	3,510	3,979	0.88	-	-	-
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1948	296	226	1.31	4	1.2	15.8
1949	175	149	1.17	4	2.0	15.3
1950	198	188	1.05	31	15.5	15.5
1951	151	114	1.33	23	15.6	15.6
1952	292	339	0.86	5	1.7	15.4
1953	254	275	0.93	15	5.9	15.3
1954	78	64	1.23	12	15.9	15.9
1955	62	49	1.27	9	14.8	15.7
1956	78	60	1.30	12	15.3	15.7
1957	85	69	1.23	-	-	-
<u>3. United States</u>						
1948	99	77	1.29	9	9.3	9.3
1949	102	97	1.05	9	8.5	8.7
1950	64	47	1.38	12	18.7	18.7
1951	208	172	1.21	38	18.4	18.4
1952	2,398	2,682	0.89	45	1.9	19.0
1953	2,228	2,470	0.90	46	2.1	18.8
1954	2,296	2,765	0.83	123	5.4	19.2
1955	2,914	3,230	0.90	272	9.3	19.8
1956	3,235	3,589	0.90	282	8.7	19.5
1957	3,422	3,907	0.88	-	-	-

(1) Not available prior to January 1, 1948

Imports: Cotton poplin, bleached, not coloured Table 25
('000)

Tariff Item 523a (s.c. 3037)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Duty</u>	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
	\$	lbs.	Value \$/lb.	Collected \$	Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1949(1)	703	252	2.79	15	2.2	8.2
1950	96	55	1.72	18	18.7	18.7
1951	102	58	1.74	19	18.8	18.8
1952	131	116	1.13	26	19.6	19.6
1953	159	106	1.51	29	18.5	18.5
1954	217	164	1.32	41	18.9	18.9
1955	253	222	1.14	50	19.8	19.8
1956	439	380	1.15	84	19.1	19.7
1957	889	636	1.40	-	-	-
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1949	570	169	3.37	8	1.5	15.8
1950	58	26	2.22	9	15.9	15.9
1951	15	6	2.39	2	15.7	15.7
1952	23	11	2.19	4	15.7	15.7
1953	49	24	2.07	8	15.7	15.7
1954	57	28	2.02	9	15.7	15.7
1955	29	14	2.07	5	15.7	15.7
1956	73	33	2.21	9	12.7	15.8
1957	464	244	1.90	-	-	-
<u>3. United States</u>						
1949	89	67	1.33	6	7.1	7.1
1950	23	17	1.37	5	19.7	19.7
1951	83	50	1.67	16	19.3	19.3
1952	91	81	1.13	18	20.2	20.2
1953	110	82	1.35	22	19.7	19.7
1954	135	114	1.19	27	20.0	20.0
1955	166	154	1.08	34	20.3	20.3
1956	146	133	1.10	29	20.2	20.2
1957	123	109	1.12	-	-	-
<u>4. Japan</u>						
1949	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	11	10	1.07	3	31.3	31.3
1951-53	-	-	-	-	-	-
1954	5	5	0.99	1	20.5	20.5
1955	54	51	1.06	11	20.3	20.3
1956	203	206	0.98	42	20.6	20.6
1957	285	274	1.04	-	-	-

(1) Not available separately prior to January 1, 1949

Table 26

Imports: Woven fabrics, n.o.p., cotton, printed, dyed or coloured,
n.o.p., valued at more than 80 cents per pound
(000)

Tariff Item 523b(1) (s.c. 3026)

Year	Value	Volume	Unit	Duty	Duty as per cent of	
	\$	lbs.	Value \$/lb.	Collected \$	Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1939(1)	774	718	1.08	176	22.8	22.8
1947	33,533	19,113	1.75	6,902	20.6	21.7
1948	21,638	11,885	1.82	1,607	7.4	9.9
1949	24,918	15,048	1.66	1,371	5.5	7.0
1950	19,749	12,193	1.62	3,732	18.9	18.9
1951	22,808	13,061	1.75	4,307	18.9	18.9
1952	27,634	18,706	1.48	5,352	19.4	19.4
1953	29,678	20,349	1.46	5,747	19.4	19.4
1954	25,242	17,364	1.45	4,890	19.4	19.4
1955	29,662	20,216	1.47	5,751	19.4	19.4
1956	34,869	23,439	1.49	6,759	19.4	19.4
1957	35,066	24,243	1.45	-	-	-
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1939	2	1	1.33	★	22.3	22.3
1947	1,793	712	2.52	★	0.01	21.5
1948	6,868	3,301	2.08	236	3.4	15.8
1949	5,905	2,952	2.00	88	1.5	15.8
1950	2,656	1,622	1.64	419	15.8	15.8
1951	2,090	1,045	2.00	330	15.8	15.8
1952	1,260	729	1.73	199	15.8	15.8
1953	1,839	1,117	1.65	290	15.8	15.8
1954	1,409	798	1.77	222	15.8	15.8
1955	1,420	766	1.85	224	15.8	15.8
1956	1,384	718	1.93	218	15.8	15.8
1957	1,415	714	1.98	-	-	-
<u>3. United States</u>						
1939	723	681	1.06	165	22.8	22.8
1947	30,826	17,884	1.72	6,702	21.7	21.7
1948	12,964	7,519	1.72	1,284	9.9	9.9
1949	14,243	8,765	1.62	1,108	7.8	7.8
1950	14,348	8,356	1.72	2,762	19.3	19.3
1951	18,269	10,213	1.79	3,505	19.2	19.2
1952	24,637	16,704	1.47	4,814	19.5	19.5
1953	25,422	17,290	1.47	4,968	19.5	19.5
1954	21,816	14,931	1.46	4,266	19.5	19.5
1955	24,925	16,986	1.47	4,872	19.5	19.5
1956	27,446	18,401	1.49	5,356	19.5	19.5
1957	28,609	19,931	1.44	-	-	-

(1) Not available prior to January 1, 1939

★ Under 500

Year	Value	Volume	Unit	Duty	Duty as per cent of	
	\$	lbs.	Value \$/lb.	Collected \$	Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>4. Japan</u>						
1939	★	★	1.46	★	22.2	22.2
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	2	2	1.04	1	36.3	36.3
1949	2	3	0.84	1	37.3	37.3
1950	50	36	1.39	18	35.4	35.4
1951	68	47	1.46	24	35.2	35.2
1952	12	11	1.14	4	36.0	36.0
1953	58	48	1.21	21	35.8	35.8
1954	92	86	1.07	21	23.3	23.3
1955	571	501	1.14	115	20.1	20.1
1956	1,835	1,523	1.20	367	20.0	20.0
1957	1,161	990	1.17	-	-	-
<u>5. Belgium</u>						
1939	10	10	1.00	2	22.9	22.9
1947	595	432	1.38	132	22.2	22.2
1948	697	604	1.15	51	7.2	7.2
1949	2,114	1,969	1.07	104	4.9	4.9
1950	1,591	1,552	1.03	325	20.4	20.4
1951	891	770	1.16	179	20.1	20.1
1952	586	559	1.05	119	20.4	20.4
1953	766	783	0.98	158	20.6	20.6
1954	640	686	0.93	133	20.7	20.7
1955	708	766	0.92	147	20.7	20.7
1956	628	658	0.95	130	20.7	20.7
1957	503	510	0.99	-	-	-
<u>6. The Netherlands</u>						
1939	★	★	0.95	★	23.7	23.7
1947	44	21	2.11	10	21.7	21.7
1948	31	15	2.07	2	5.5	5.5
1949	244	156	1.56	12	5.1	5.1
1950	220	147	1.50	43	19.5	19.5
1951	402	225	1.79	77	19.2	19.2
1952	482	258	1.87	92	19.1	19.1
1953	503	335	1.50	98	19.5	19.5
1954	496	331	1.50	97	19.5	19.5
1955	1,009	634	1.59	196	19.4	19.4
1956	1,494	955	1.56	290	19.4	19.4
1957	1,421	924	1.54	-	-	-
<u>7. Germany</u>						
1939	2	2	0.92	★	23.3	23.3
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	9	6	1.43	3	35.4	35.4
1949	90	57	1.58	8	8.5	8.5
1950	25	17	1.45	5	19.6	19.6
1951	8	4	1.91	2	19.1	19.1
1952	251	168	1.49	49	19.5	19.5
1953	656	494	1.33	130	19.8	19.8
1954	391	305	1.28	78	19.8	19.8
1955	465	267	1.74	90	19.3	19.3
1956	1,105	550	2.01	210	19.0	19.0
1957	917	494	1.86	-	-	-

★ Under 500

Table 27

Imports: Woven fabrics, n.o.p., cotton, printed, dyed or
coloured, n.o.p., valued at 50 cents or more, but not
more than 80 cents per pound

('000)

Tariff Item 523b(2) (s.c. 3027)

					Duty as per cent of	
			Unit	Duty	Total	Dutiable
Year	Value	Volume	Value	Collected	Value	Value
	\$	lbs.	\$/lb.	\$		
<u>1. Total</u>						
1939(1)	1,106	1,813	0.61	331	29.9	29.9
1947	290	409	0.71	80	27.6	29.2
1948	154	208	0.74	24	15.8	16.2
1949	563	793	0.71	74	13.1	13.5
1950	408	597	0.68	101	24.8	24.8
1951	725	1,065	0.68	134	18.5	18.5
1952	886	1,269	0.70	215	24.3	24.3
1953	1,351	2,112	0.64	292	21.6	21.6
1954	1,169	1,811	0.65	260	22.2	22.3
1955	1,498	2,381	0.63	322	21.5	21.5
1956	1,948	3,008	0.65	434	22.3	22.3
1957	2,212	3,440	0.64	-	-	-
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1939	1	1	0.57	*	30.3	30.3
1947	16	23	0.69	-	-	-
1948	6	9	0.67	*	5.5	15.7
1949	24	34	0.69	2	6.3	15.8
1950	10	15	0.68	2	15.8	15.8
1951	16	25	0.66	3	16.0	16.0
1952	16	24	0.66	2	15.8	15.8
1953	18	30	0.61	3	15.8	15.8
1954	19	31	0.62	3	15.8	15.8
1955	36	56	0.63	6	15.7	15.7
1956	28	43	0.65	4	15.8	15.8
1957	31	45	0.69	-	-	-
<u>3. United States</u>						
1939	1,021	1,669	0.61	305	29.9	29.9
1947	270	381	0.71	79	29.2	29.2
1948	142	191	0.74	23	16.5	16.5
1949	450	632	0.71	57	12.7	12.7
1950	188	274	0.69	51	26.9	26.9
1951	176	254	0.69	47	26.8	26.8
1952	593	844	0.70	159	26.8	26.8
1953	511	739	0.69	137	26.8	26.8
1954	554	797	0.70	148	26.7	26.8
1955	537	782	0.69	144	26.9	26.9
1956	635	923	0.69	171	26.9	26.9
1957	784	1,129	0.69	-	-	-
<u>4. India</u>						
1939	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947-49	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	98	155	0.64	15	15.8	15.8
1951	528	781	0.68	83	15.8	15.8

(1) Not available prior to January 1, 1939 *Under 500

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Duty</u>	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
	\$	lbs.	Value	Collected	Total	Dutiable
			\$/lb.	\$	Value	Value
<u>4. India (Cont'd)</u>						
1952	184	278	0.66	29	15.8	15.8
1953	611	1,062	0.58	96	15.7	15.7
1954	451	794	0.57	71	15.7	15.8
1955	683	1,214	0.56	108	15.8	15.8
1956	763	1,317	0.58	120	15.8	15.8
1957	845	1,502	0.56	-	-	-
<u>5. Japan</u>						
1939	*	*	1.94	*	26.4	26.4
1947-48	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	3	4	0.72	1	38.0	38.0
1950	33	50	0.67	13	38.5	38.5
1951	*	*	0.67	*	38.6	38.6
1952	5	7	0.72	2	38.0	38.0
1953	3	4	0.63	1	38.9	38.9
1954	1	2	0.67	*	27.0	27.0
1955	46	65	0.70	12	26.8	26.8
1956	202	284	0.71	54	26.7	26.7
1957	222	306	0.73	-	-	-

*Under 500

Note: Imports from Belgium, Poland and Czechoslovakia are negligible.

Table 28

Imports: Woven fabrics, n.o.p., cotton, printed, dyed or
coloured, n.o.p., valued at less than 50 cents per pound
('000)

Tariff Item 523b(3) (s.c. 3028)

					Duty as per cent of	
			Unit	Duty	Total	Dutiable
Year	Value	Volume	Value	Collected	Value	Value
	\$	lbs.	\$/lb.	\$		
<u>1. Total</u>						
1939(1)	1,098	3,020	0.36	408	37.1	37.1
1947	26	95	0.28	10	36.7	40.8
1948	9	20	0.43	1	12.9	20.1
1949	19	55	0.36	4	24.1	24.1
1950	24	61	0.40	8	32.1	32.1
1951	76	189	0.40	16	20.4	20.4
1952	68	163	0.42	18	25.9	25.9
1953	110	234	0.47	23	20.8	20.8
1954	272	615	0.44	48	17.5	17.5
1955	505	1,126	0.45	89	17.6	17.6
1956	358	800	0.45	63	17.5	17.5
1957	484	1,093	0.44	-	-	-
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1939	1	1	0.44	*	35.4	35.4
1947	3	6	0.46	-	-	-
1948	6	12	0.45	*	7.0	15.7
1949	4	10	0.41	*	10.0	15.8
1950	2	6	0.34	*	15.7	15.7
1951	12	33	0.35	2	15.8	15.8
1952	6	17	0.34	1	15.7	15.7
1953	2	4	0.42	*	16.1	16.1
1954	6	15	0.40	1	15.8	15.8
1955	7	24	0.31	1	15.8	15.8
1956	3	9	0.39	1	15.8	15.8
1957	8	19	0.42	-	-	-
<u>3. United States</u>						
1939	741	1,980	0.37	273	36.8	36.8
1947	23	89	0.26	10	40.8	40.8
1948	3	8	0.39	1	23.6	23.6
1949	12	38	0.32	3	28.6	28.6
1950	22	55	0.40	8	33.7	33.7
1951	19	51	0.38	7	34.2	34.2
1952	38	97	0.39	13	33.9	33.9
1953	30	76	0.39	10	33.9	33.9
1954	26	64	0.41	9	33.6	33.6
1955	37	105	0.35	13	34.9	34.9
1956	30	76	0.40	10	33.7	33.7
1957	43	113	0.38	-	-	-
<u>4. India</u>						
1939-50	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951	45	105	0.43	7	15.7	15.7
1952	24	49	0.50	4	15.7	15.7
1953	77	152	0.51	12	15.7	15.7
1954	239	534	0.45	38	15.5	15.5
1955	449	972	0.46	71	15.8	15.8
1956	319	704	0.45	50	15.8	15.8
1957	407	902	0.45	-	-	-

* Under 500

(1) Not available prior to January 1, 1939

Imports: Woven fabrics, cotton, denims
(1000)

Tariff Items 523b(4) and 523c (s.c. 3029)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u> \$	<u>Volume</u> lbs.	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$	<u>Duty as per cent of</u> <u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>1. Total</u>						
1939(1)	24	97	0.26	8	31.5	31.5
1947	571	625	0.91	133	23.3	23.3
1948	587	663	0.88	34	5.8	7.1
1949	667	802	0.83	31	4.6	6.9
1950	204	236	0.86	43	20.9	20.9
1951	663	695	0.95	137	20.6	20.6
1952	1,091	1,292	0.85	229	21.0	21.0
1953	2,017	2,413	0.84	417	20.7	20.7
1954	1,418	1,961	0.72	304	21.4	21.4
1955	1,495	2,112	0.71	323	21.6	21.6
1956	1,300	1,797	0.72	278	21.4	21.4
1957	1,970	2,867	0.69	-	-	-

2. United Kingdom

1939	*	2	0.28	*	18.0	18.0
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	126	118	1.06	3	2.7	15.7
1949	213	214	1.00	-	-	-
1950	4	3	1.28	1	15.7	15.7
1951	*	*	2.06	*	14.3	14.3
1952	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953	20	13	1.60	1	7.1	7.1
1954	8	4	1.86	*	5.5	5.5
1955	9	7	1.38	1	6.8	6.8
1956	8	5	1.51	*	6.1	6.1
1957	1	1	-	-	-	-

3. United States

1939	24	94	0.25	8	31.8	31.8
1947	571	625	0.91	133	23.3	23.3
1948	461	545	0.85	31	6.7	6.7
1949	443	576	0.77	31	7.0	7.0
1950	200	233	0.86	42	21.0	21.0
1951	663	695	0.95	137	20.6	20.6
1952	1,084	1,280	0.85	228	21.0	21.0
1953	1,958	2,329	0.84	409	20.9	20.9
1954	1,401	1,939	0.72	302	21.6	21.6
1955	1,479	2,092	0.71	321	21.7	21.7
1956	1,255	1,725	0.73	272	21.7	21.7
1957	1,927	2,796	0.69	-	-	-

(1) Not available prior to January 1, 1939

* Under 500

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Duty</u>	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
	\$	lbs.	Value	Collected	Total	Dutiable
			\$/lb.	\$	Value	Value
<u>4. India</u>						
1939-51			Nil			
1952	4	6	0.65	1	15.7	15.7
1953	32	62	0.51	5	15.7	15.7
1954	8	15	0.54	1	15.8	15.8
1955	7	13	0.53	1	15.7	15.7
1956	37	66	0.56	6	15.8	15.8
1957	38	66	0.58	-	-	-

Imports: Woven fabrics, cotton, of number 100 and
finer average yarn count
(1'000)

Tariff Item 523c (s.c. 3039)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Duty</u>	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
	<u>\$</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Collected</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Dutiable</u>
			<u>\$/lb.</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Value</u>
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	424	294	1.44	-	0.04	30.9
1936	446	339	1.31	-	0.2	33.9
1937	522	380	1.38	-	0.05	33.6
1938	469	332	1.41	-	0.04	28.3
1939	541	398	1.36	1	0.1	27.5
1947	6	2	2.26	2	27.5	27.5
1948	523	107	4.89	-	-	-
1949	227	63	3.62	*	0.01	27.5
1950	1,137	316	3.61	1	0.05	27.5
1951	1,260	325	3.88	*	**	27.4
1952	940	266	3.54	-	-	-
1953	1,733	542	3.20	*	0.02	27.5
1954	1,677	504	3.33	1	0.03	27.5
1955	1,405	412	3.41	1	0.04	27.5
1956	1,838	551	3.34	2	0.1	27.5
1957	2,011	594	3.38	-	-	-

2. United Kingdom

1935	424	294	1.44	-	-	-
1936	444	336	1.32	-	-	-
1937	521	379	1.38	-	0.03	34.8
1938	468	330	1.42	-	-	-
1939	538	396	1.36	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	523	107	4.89	-	-	-
1949	227	63	3.62	-	-	-
1950	1,135	315	3.61	-	-	-
1951	1,260	325	3.88	-	-	-
1952	940	266	3.54	-	-	-
1953	1,732	541	3.20	-	-	-
1954	1,675	503	3.33	-	-	-
1955	1,403	411	3.41	-	-	-
1956	1,832	549	3.34	-	-	-
1957	2,009	593	3.39	-	-	-

*Under 500

**Less than 0.01 per cent

Imports: Woven fabric, cotton, for billiard cloth*

Tariff Item 523d (s.c. 3042)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Duty</u>	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
	<u>\$</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Collected</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Dutiable</u>
			<u>\$/lb.</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Value</u>
			<u>1. Total</u>			
1935	37	12	3.08	-	26.2	31.3
1936	726	841	0.86	-	16.9	33.7
1937	154	222	0.69	-	27.3	33.4
1938	3,468	1,510	2.30	-	0.1	32.0
1939	161	94	1.71	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	397	418	0.95	124	31.2	31.2
1951	2,961	1,799	1.65	877	29.6	29.6
1952	377	200	1.89	111	29.4	29.4
1953	1,420	1,139	1.25	430	30.3	30.3
1954	430	685	0.63	142	33.0	33.0
1955	114	150	0.76	37	32.5	32.5
1956	-	-	-	-	-	-
1957	1,792	707	2.53	-	-	-
			<u>2. United States</u>			
1935	-	-	-	-	-	-
1936	459	680	0.68	-	33.7	33.7
1937	32	38	0.84	-	31.7	31.7
1938	11	14	0.79	-	32.0	32.0
1939	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	397	418	0.95	124	31.2	31.2
1951	2,961	1,799	1.65	877	31.2	31.2
1952	377	200	1.89	111	31.2	31.2
1953	1,420	1,139	1.25	430	30.3	30.3
1954	430	685	0.63	142	33.0	33.0
1955	114	150	0.76	37	32.5	32.5
1956	-	-	-	-	-	-
1957	818	458	1.79	-	-	-

*Since quantities imported are so small, it is not possible to omit the thousands.

Imports: Woven fabrics, cotton, with cut pile, n.o.p.
(1000)

Tariff Item 523e (s.c. 3040)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Duty</u>	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
	<u>\$</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Collected</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Dutiable</u>
			<u>\$/lb.</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Value</u>
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	529	596	0.89	-	17.4	17.4
1936	558	651	0.86	-	20.2	20.2
1937	370	586	0.63	-	29.7	29.7
1938	295	545	0.54	-	32.8	32.8
1939	304	538	0.57	100	32.8	32.8
1947	2,375	1,377	1.72	695	29.3	29.5
1948	1,117	622	1.80	197	17.7	18.3
1949	641	319	2.01	113	17.6	19.2
1950	916	438	2.09	246	26.9	26.9
1951	962	428	2.25	249	25.9	25.9
1952	440	225	1.96	105	23.9	23.9
1953	261	138	1.89	63	24.1	24.1
1954	214	119	1.80	51	24.0	24.0
1955	231	119	1.94	55	24.1	24.1
1956	193	97	1.99	46	24.1	24.1
1957	226	111	2.04	-	-	-
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1935	471	524	0.90	-	15.0	15.0
1936	434	451	0.96	-	15.3	15.3
1937	106	112	0.95	-	15.2	15.2
1938	30	34	0.88	-	15.1	15.1
1939	17	20	0.85	3	15.1	15.1
1947	20	8	2.50	-	-	-
1948	51	20	2.55	2	4.3	14.9
1949	75	28	2.68	3	4.3	15.0
1950	50	21	2.38	8	15.0	15.0
1951	33	13	2.54	5	15.1	15.1
1952	18	5	3.60	3	15.0	15.0
1953	13	5	2.60	2	15.0	15.0
1954	12	4	3.00	2	15.0	15.0
1955	7	2	3.50	1	15.0	15.0
1956	5	2	2.50	1	15.0	15.0
1957	11	4	2.75	-	-	-
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	30	30	1.00	-	35.0	35.0
1936	48	49	0.98	-	31.1	31.1
1937	51	51	1.00	-	31.1	31.1
1938	58	72	0.81	-	31.8	31.8
1939	123	141	0.87	39	31.5	31.5
1947	2,332	1,357	1.72	689	29.5	29.5
1948	901	493	1.83	171	19.0	19.0
1949	408	211	1.93	81	19.8	19.8
1950	546	256	2.13	146	26.6	26.6
1951	734	335	2.19	190	25.9	25.9

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u> \$	<u>Volume</u> lbs.	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>3. United States (Cont'd)</u>						
1952	356	186	1.91	87	24.3	24.3
1953	187	102	1.83	46	24.4	24.4
1954	125	76	1.64	31	24.6	24.6
1955	115	67	1.72	28	24.5	24.5
1956	93	51	1.82	23	24.4	24.4
1957	92	52	1.77	-	-	-

4. Germany

1935-36	-	-	-	-	-	-
1937	1	*	-	-	30.2	30.2
1938	1	1	1.00	-	29.2	29.2
1939	*	1	-	*	32.0	32.0
1947-50	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951	*	*	-	*	27.4	27.4
1952	1	*	-	*	24.0	24.0
1953	30	13	2.31	7	24.0	24.0
1954	59	27	2.19	14	24.1	24.1
1955	94	41	2.29	23	24.0	24.0
1956	93	42	2.21	22	24.1	24.1
1957	116	50	2.32	-	-	-

*Under 500

Imports: Woven fabric, cotton, not coloured, Table 33
for typewriter ribbons
('000)

Tariff Item 523f (s.c. 3041)

Year	Value \$	Volume lbs.	Unit	Duty	Duty as per cent of	
			Value \$/lb.	Collected \$	Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	61	n.a.	-	-	3.4	14.2
1936	65	n.a.	-	-	1.7	12.5
1937	83	n.a.	-	-	1.6	12.6
1938	91	n.a.	-	-	1.6	12.5
1939	92	n.a.	-	2	2.2	12.5
1947	347	n.a.	-	23	6.7	12.5
1948	494	n.a.	-	15	2.9	12.5
1949	411	n.a.	-	6	1.5	12.5
1950	290	n.a.	-	7	2.4	12.5
1951	656	136	4.79	20	3.1	12.5
1952	583	110	5.32	9	1.6	12.5
1953	386	86	4.43	5	1.3	12.5
1954	474	116	4.09	5	1.2	12.5
1955	568	134	4.23	6	1.0	12.5
1956	551	138	3.98	6	1.2	12.5
1957	650	156	4.17	-	-	-
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1935	48	n.a.	-	-	0.3	12.5
1936	56	n.a.	-	-	0.1	12.5
1937	73	n.a.	-	-	0.1	15.0
1938	81	n.a.	-	-	0.1	12.5
1939	76	n.a.	-	-	-	-
1947	162	n.a.	-	-	-	-
1948	378	n.a.	-	-	-	-
1949	363	n.a.	-	-	-	-
1950	236	n.a.	-	-	-	-
1951	494	111	4.44	-	-	-
1952	513	100	5.12	-	-	-
1953	347	82	4.21	-	-	-
1954	430	112	3.85	-	-	-
1955	520	128	4.05	-	-	-
1956	500	133	3.76	-	-	-
1957	592	150	3.95	-	-	-
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	13	n.a.	-	-	14.3	14.3
1936	9	n.a.	-	-	12.5	12.5
1937	9	n.a.	-	-	12.5	12.5
1938	8	n.a.	-	-	12.5	12.5
1939	9	n.a.	-	1	12.5	12.5
1947	185	n.a.	-	23	12.5	12.5
1948	77	n.a.	-	10	12.5	12.5
1949	48	n.a.	-	6	12.5	12.5
1950	51	n.a.	-	6	12.5	12.5
1951	112	15	7.26	14	12.5	12.5
1952	40	5	7.77	5	12.5	12.5
1953	37	4	8.56	5	12.5	12.5
1954	44	4	10.40	5	12.5	12.5
1955	48	6	8.22	6	12.5	12.5
1956	50	5	10.11	6	12.5	12.5
1957	52	5	10.40	-	-	-

Table 34

Imports: Woven fabrics for the manufacture of card clothing
(¹000)

Tariff Item 523g (s.c. 3572)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u> \$	<u>Volume</u> lbs.	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.
<u>1. Total</u>			
1935	1	n.a.	-
1936	1	n.a.	-
1937	3	n.a.	-
1938	5	n.a.	-
1939	1	n.a.	-
1947	11	n.a.	-
1948	9	n.a.	-
1949	5	n.a.	-
1950	18	n.a.	-
1951	28	15	1.84
1952	21	11	1.92
1953	20	11	1.81
1954	11	7	1.72
1955	10	6	1.67
1956	32	23	1.35
1957	6	3	1.80
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>			
1935	1	n.a.	-
1936	1	n.a.	-
1937	3	n.a.	-
1938	5	n.a.	-
1939	1	n.a.	-
1947	6	n.a.	-
1948	*	n.a.	-
1949	1	n.a.	-
1950	10	n.a.	-
1951	22	12	1.75
1952	15	8	1.85
1953	10	6	1.62
1954	4	3	1.45
1955	4	3	1.40
1956	6	4	1.43
1957	1	1	1.45
<u>3. United States</u>			
1935	*	n.a.	-
1936	*	n.a.	-
1937	-	-	-
1938	*	n.a.	-
1939	*	n.a.	-
1947	5	n.a.	-
1948	8	n.a.	-
1949	4	n.a.	-
1950	8	n.a.	-
1951	6	3	2.24
1952	6	3	2.10
1953	10	5	2.04
1954	7	4	1.93
1955	6	3	1.91
1956	26	19	1.33
1957	4	2	1.97

*Under 500

Note: Duty Free

Imports: Sailcloth, Egyptian cotton, for sails
(1000)

Tariff Item 523h (s.c. 3043)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Duty</u>	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
	<u>\$</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Collected</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Dutiable</u>
			<u>\$/lb.</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Value</u>
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	3	3	1.02	-	0.5	29.5
1936	5	5	0.97	-	-	-
1937	8	7	1.08	-	-	-
1938	6	6	1.04	-	0.1	30.4
1939	6	6	0.96	*	1.0	21.0
1947	9	4	2.42	*	1.0	21.0
1948	19	6	3.00	*	1.3	20.8
1949	26	8	3.33	1	2.6	20.8
1950	18	8	2.38	*	0.6	20.7
1951	12	3	3.65	*	0.4	21.1
1952	16	5	3.30	*	2.9	20.9
1953	12	8	1.60	1	12.2	22.7
1954	8	3	2.12	*	3.0	21.0
1955	9	4	2.42	*	1.0	20.9
1956	12	5	2.52	*	0.1	21.1
1957	14	6	2.33	-	-	-
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1935	3	3	1.02	-	0.5	29.5
1936	5	5	0.97	-	-	-
1937	8	7	1.08	-	-	-
1938	6	6	1.05	-	-	-
1939	6	6	0.98	*	0.1	26.9
1947	9	4	2.42	-	-	-
1948	18	6	2.94	-	-	-
1949	23	7	3.22	-	-	-
1950	18	8	2.35	-	-	-
1951	12	3	3.65	-	-	-
1952	14	4	3.24	-	-	-
1953	6	3	2.16	-	-	-
1954	7	3	1.99	-	-	-
1955	9	4	2.37	-	-	-
1956	12	5	2.51	-	-	-
1957	14	6	2.33	-	-	-

*Under 500

Imports: Filter cloth, cotton, with cut pile,
in the web or made up, for mining
(1000)

Tariff Item 523i (s.c. 3044)

Year	Value	Volume	Unit	Duty	Duty as per cent of	
	\$	lbs.	Value \$/lb.	Collected \$	Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	5	8	0.67	-	17.8	17.8
1936	6	9	0.63	-	16.8	16.8
1937	3	5	0.70	-	14.7	14.7
1938	6	9	0.65	-	15.0	15.0
1939	4	7	0.56	1	15.8	15.8
1947	4	3	1.43	*	6.7	33.0
1948	8	5	1.71	1	11.3	13.0
1949	6	4	1.34	1	17.0	17.0
1950	7	5	1.36	1	17.2	17.2
1951	9	5	1.57	1	14.6	14.6
1952	6	4	1.45	1	15.4	15.4
1953	5	4	1.36	1	19.2	19.2
1954	7	5	1.25	1	13.8	13.8
1955	4	3	1.30	1	13.1	13.1
1956	3	3	1.07	1	20.9	20.9
1957	4	3	1.33	-	-	-
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1935	4	6	0.65	-	10.0	10.0
1936	5	7	0.66	-	10.0	10.0
1937	2	3	0.72	-	10.0	10.0
1938	5	8	0.67	-	10.0	10.0
1939	3	5	0.60	*	10.0	10.0
1947	3	2	1.51	-	-	-
1948	7	4	1.74	1	8.5	10.0
1949	4	2	1.57	*	10.0	10.0
1950	5	3	1.47	*	10.0	10.0
1951	7	4	1.70	1	10.0	10.0
1952	5	3	1.61	*	10.0	10.0
1953	3	2	1.53	*	10.0	10.0
1954	6	4	1.34	1	10.0	10.0
1955	3	2	1.42	*	10.0	10.0
1956	2	1	1.45	*	10.0	10.0
1957	1	1	-	-	-	-

*Under 500

Imports: Shadow cretonnes, cotton
('000)

Table 37

Tariff Item 523j (s.c. 3046)

				Duty as per cent of		
Year	Value	Volume	Unit	Duty	Total	Dutiable
	\$	lbs.	Value \$/lb.	Collected \$	Value	Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1937(1)	68	134	0.51	-	13.3	13.3
1938	70	130	0.54	-	12.7	12.7
1939	69	135	0.51	9	12.5	12.5
1947	16	9	1.65	1	7.0	31.4
1948	47	24	1.94	2	3.4	13.6
1949	20	11	1.80	*	1.2	11.4
1950	20	14	1.48	3	17.0	17.0
1951	12	10	1.15	2	19.6	19.6
1952	7	6	1.23	1	17.8	17.8
1953	7	6	1.37	1	18.3	18.3
1954	3	2	1.12	*	16.0	16.0
1955	3	3	1.11	1	22.8	22.8
1956	3	2	0.99	1	24.4	24.4
1957	1	2	0.50	-	-	-
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1937	68	134	0.51	-	12.5	12.5
1938	67	123	0.54	-	12.5	12.5
1939	69	135	0.51	9	12.5	12.5
1947	12	5	2.23	-	-	-
1948	41	21	1.95	1	1.5	10.0
1949	20	11	1.82	*	1.0	10.0
1950	12	6	2.04	1	10.0	10.0
1951	6	3	2.25	1	10.0	10.0
1952	4	2	2.45	*	10.0	10.0
1953	4	2	2.33	*	10.0	10.0
1954	2	1	1.82	*	10.0	10.0
1955	1	1	2.17	*	10.0	10.0
1956	1	1	1.52	*	10.0	10.0
1957	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>3. United States</u>						
1937	-	-	-	-	-	-
1938	3	7	0.48	-	32.8	32.8
1939	*	*	0.39	*	36.6	36.6
1947	4	4	0.90	1	31.4	31.4
1948	5	3	1.82	1	17.8	17.8
1949	*	*	0.91	*	23.7	23.7
1950	8	8	1.03	2	28.5	28.5
1951	6	7	0.76	2	29.6	29.6
1952	3	4	0.69	1	30.1	30.1
1953	3	4	0.89	1	28.9	28.9
1954	1	1	0.57	*	31.2	31.2
1955	2	2	0.90	1	28.9	28.9
1956	2	2	0.89	1	29.0	29.0
1957	1	2	0.50	-	-	-

*Under 500

(1) From February 26, 1937

Imports: Gabardines, cotton
(1000)

Table 38

Tariff Item 523k (s.c. 3047)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Duty</u>	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
	\$	lbs.	Value \$/lb.	Collected \$	Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1937(1)	63	35	1.83	-	12.6	12.6
1938	89	46	1.94	-	13.2	13.2
1939	67	36	1.88	8	12.6	12.6
1947	317	165	1.93	61	19.1	29.5
1948	365	162	2.25	33	9.2	17.4
1949	430	186	2.30	29	6.7	17.3
1950	317	160	1.97	54	16.9	16.9
1951	239	105	2.28	35	14.8	14.8
1952	120	57	2.11	18	14.9	14.9
1953	146	75	1.95	21	14.2	14.2
1954	143	63	2.29	17	11.9	11.9
1955	141	65	2.15	15	10.6	10.6
1956	198	72	2.74	24	11.9	11.9
1957	195	63	3.10	-	-	-
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1937	63	35	1.83	-	12.5	12.5
1938	86	43	2.02	-	12.5	12.5
1939	66	35	1.90	8	12.5	12.5
1947	112	46	2.46	-	-	-
1948	267	90	2.97	9	3.5	10.0
1949	325	114	2.85	7	2.0	10.4
1950	190	81	2.34	19	10.0	10.0
1951	171	67	2.56	17	10.0	10.0
1952	87	33	2.62	9	10.0	10.0
1953	111	48	2.31	11	10.0	10.0
1954	127	51	2.50	13	10.0	10.0
1955	137	61	2.23	14	10.0	10.0
1956	177	57	3.11	18	10.0	10.0
1957	186	56	3.32	-	-	-
<u>3. United States</u>						
1937	*	*	0.91	-	31.1	31.1
1938	3	3	0.91	-	31.6	31.6
1939	*	1	0.79	*	31.9	31.9
1947	193	112	1.72	57	29.5	29.5
1948	95	70	1.35	23	24.8	24.8
1949	93	64	1.44	20	21.9	21.9
1950	117	72	1.62	32	27.2	27.2
1951	62	34	1.80	17	27.0	27.0
1952	33	24	1.40	9	27.5	27.5
1953	35	27	1.30	10	27.7	27.7
1954	16	12	1.36	4	27.3	27.3
1955	4	4	1.06	1	28.3	28.3
1956	21	15	1.38	6	27.5	27.5
1957	10	7	1.43	-	-	-

*Under 500

(1) From February 26, 1937

Table 39

Imports: Woven fabrics, cotton, of number 80 to not
more than number 99 average yarn count
(1000)

Tariff Item 5231 (s.c. 3048)

Year	Value \$	Volume lbs.	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1937(1)	54	45	1.20	-	12.5	12.5
1938	65	48	1.37	-	12.5	12.5
1939	66	44	1.51	8	12.5	12.5
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	117	57	2.03	13	11.3	14.4
1949	40	30	1.31	5	12.5	12.5
1950	89	24	3.65	11	12.8	12.8
1951	80	21	3.83	10	13.0	13.0
1952	38	15	2.67	5	13.5	13.5
1953	44	16	2.75	7	15.3	15.3
1954	60	21	2.82	9	14.5	14.5
1955	111	34	3.32	14	12.8	12.8
1956	134	44	3.03	17	12.8	12.8
1957	136	40	3.40	-	-	-
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1937	54	45	1.20	-	12.5	12.5
1938	65	48	1.37	-	12.5	12.5
1939	66	44	1.51	8	12.5	12.5
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	74	19	3.89	6	8.3	12.5
1949	15	4	3.70	2	12.5	12.5
1950	86	22	3.89	11	12.5	12.5
1951	76	18	4.17	9	12.5	12.5
1952	34	12	2.97	4	12.5	12.5
1953	31	8	3.81	4	12.5	12.5
1954	47	14	3.43	6	12.5	12.5
1955	107	31	3.49	13	12.5	12.5
1956	130	39	3.31	16	12.5	12.5
1957	135	40	3.37	-	-	-
<u>3. United States</u>						
1937-47			Nil			
1948	43	38	1.11	7	16.6	16.6
1949	23	26	0.88	3	12.8	12.8
1950	3	2	1.25	1	22.4	22.4
1951	4	3	1.60	1	21.9	21.9
1952	4	3	1.39	1	22.2	22.2
1953	11	8	1.49	2	22.0	22.0
1954	12	7	1.58	3	21.9	21.9
1955	4	3	1.40	1	22.1	22.1
1956	4	5	0.79	1	23.8	23.8
1957	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) From February 26, 1937

Imports: Cotton bags (n.o.p.)
(1000)

Tariff Item 523n (1) and (2) (s.c. 3082)

Year	Value \$	Volume lbs.	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	41	133	0.31	-	43.8	43.8
1936	39	122	0.32	-	32.1	32.1
1937	30	79	0.38	-	29.2	29.2
1938	36	218	0.17	-	30.9	30.9
1939	29	169	0.17	8	26.9	26.9
1947	210	284	0.74	58	27.5	27.5
1948	90	136	0.66	20	22.5	22.7
1949	187	294	0.64	42	22.5	22.5
1950	110	135	0.81	25	22.4	22.4
1951	346	402	0.86	77	22.4	22.4
1952	110	162	0.68	25	22.5	22.5
1953	55	91	0.60	12	22.4	22.4
1954	52	72	0.72	12	22.5	22.5
1955	42	40	1.05	9	21.7	22.5
1956	50	57	0.88	11	22.5	22.5
1957	60	117	0.51	-	-	-
<u>2. United States</u>						
1935	37	120	0.31	-	44.7	44.7
1936	34	104	0.33	-	34.0	34.0
1937	26	65	0.40	-	30.1	30.1
1938	22	84	0.26	-	30.9	30.9
1939	26	159	0.16	7	27.5	27.5
1947	210	284	0.74	58	27.5	27.5
1948	90	136	0.66	20	22.6	22.8
1949	179	286	0.63	40	22.5	22.5
1950	108	133	0.81	24	22.5	22.5
1951	335	399	0.84	75	22.4	22.5
1952	110	162	0.68	25	22.5	22.5
1953	54	90	0.60	12	22.5	22.5
1954	52	72	0.72	12	22.5	22.5
1955	40	39	1.03	9	21.8	22.5
1956	49	57	0.86	11	22.5	22.5
1957	59	115	0.51	-	-	-

Table 41

Imports: Bags, used or second-hand, made from fabrics
composed wholly of vegetable fibres

(1000)

Tariff Items 523n(1), (2), 547, 547a, 548 (s.c. 3550)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u> ¹ \$	<u>Duty Collected</u> \$	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
			<u>Total Value</u>	<u>Dutiable Value</u>
<u>1. Total</u>				
1947*	3,088	-	-	-
1948	126	-	-	-
1949	27	-	-	-
1950	16	-	-	-
1951	185	-	-	-
1952	136	13	9.3	18.5
1953	234	46	19.6	19.6
1954	67	13	20.2	20.2
1955	123	24	19.2	19.2
1956	78	12	16.0	16.0
1957	37			
<u>2. United States</u>				
1947	3,074	-	-	-
1948	126	-	-	-
1949	26	-	-	-
1950	14	-	-	-
1951	185	-	-	-
1952	124	12	9.9	18.6
1953	231	45	19.5	19.7
1954	65	13	20.3	20.3
1955	120	23	19.3	19.3
1956	77	12	16.0	16.0
1957	36			

¹Quantities not available

*Not available prior to 1942

Imports: Duck, seamless cotton, for hose pipe
(1000)

Tariff Item 524 (s.c. 3089)

Year	Value \$	Volume lbs.	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>United States(1)</u>						
1935	77	n.a.	-	-	10.0	10.0
1936	80	n.a.	-	-	10.0	10.0
1937	110	n.a.	-	-	10.0	10.0
1938	82	n.a.	-	-	10.0	10.0
1939	104	n.a.	-	10	10.0	10.0
1947	267	n.a.	-	27	10.0	10.0
1948	265	n.a.	-	26	10.0	10.0
1949	263	n.a.	-	26	10.0	10.0
1950	255	n.a.	-	25	10.0	10.0
1951	175	144	1.22	17	10.0	10.0
1952	83	75	1.09	8	10.0	10.0
1953	3	5	0.70	-	-	-
1954	1	2	0.93	*	10.0	10.0
1955	1	1	1.26	*	10.0	10.0
1956	1	*	1.43	*	10.0	10.0
1957	1	*	1.51	-	-	-

* Under 500

(1) Imports from other sources negligible

Imports: Fabrics with cut weft pile, cotton,
or of cotton and synthetic fibre

Table 43

('000)

Tariff Item 524a (s.c. 3049)

Year	Value	Volume	Unit	Duty	Duty as per cent of	
	\$	lbs.	\$/lb.	Collected	Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1937(1)	335	297	1.13	-	5.0	5.0
1938	403	394	1.02	-	5.0	5.0
1939	557	541	1.03	28	5.0	5.0
1947	669	234	2.86	-	-	-
1948	1,193	395	3.02	47	4.0	9.9
1949	2,363	1,038	2.28	323	13.7	19.5
1950	4,391	2,270	1.93	900	20.5	20.5
1951	4,382	1,892	2.32	824	18.8	18.8
1952	4,634	2,491	1.86	1,052	22.7	22.7
1953	3,075	1,776	1.73	687	22.3	22.3
1954	1,907	1,210	1.58	404	21.2	21.2
1955	1,904	1,212	1.57	420	22.0	22.0
1956	1,989	1,295	1.54	448	22.5	22.5
1957	2,462	1,604	1.54	-	-	-
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1937	335	297	1.13	-	5.0	5.0
1938	403	394	1.02	-	5.0	5.0
1939	557	541	1.03	28	5.0	5.0
1947	669	234	2.86	-	-	-
1948	1,058	321	3.29	18	1.7	5.1
1949	1,108	406	2.73	20	1.8	5.0
1950	1,729	707	2.44	86	5.0	5.0
1951	1,642	560	2.93	82	5.0	5.0
1952	992	330	3.01	50	5.0	5.0
1953	753	259	2.91	38	5.0	5.0
1954	534	190	2.81	27	5.0	5.0
1955	461	186	2.47	23	5.0	5.0
1956	444	176	2.53	22	5.0	5.0
1957	448	159	2.82	-	-	-
<u>3. United States</u>						
1937-47			Nil			
1948	102	56	1.83	23	22.0	22.0
1949	727	365	1.99	176	24.2	24.2
1950	1,103	533	2.07	295	26.7	26.7
1951	2,353	1,119	2.10	627	26.7	26.7
1952	3,020	1,793	1.69	818	27.1	27.1
1953	1,794	1,060	1.69	482	26.9	26.9
1954	1,200	886	1.35	329	27.4	27.4
1955	903	607	1.49	247	27.4	27.4
1956	846	606	1.40	233	27.5	27.5
1957	1,066	741	1.44	-	-	-
<u>4. Japan</u>						
1937-48			Nil			
1949	63	45	1.40	22	35.4	35.4
1950	1,191	862	1.38	422	35.4	35.4
1951	125	75	1.67	44	34.9	34.9
1952	216	124	1.75	75	34.8	34.8

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Duty</u>	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
	\$	lbs.	Value	Collected	Total	Dutiable
			\$/lb.	\$	Value	Value
<u>4. Japan (Cont'd)</u>						
1953	237	242	0.98	87	36.8	36.8
1954	95	73	1.30	27	28.0	28.0
1955	506	399	1.27	140	27.8	27.8
1956	670	492	1.36	185	27.6	27.6
1957	881	655	1.35	-	-	-

(1) From February 26, 1937

Table 44

Imports: Woven fabrics, cotton, for use as a detachable
protective covering for uncured rubber sheeting
(1000)

Tariff Item 525 (s.c. 3488)

Year	Value \$	Volume lbs.	Unit	Duty	Duty as per cent of	
			Value \$/lb.	Collected \$	Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	48	n.a.	-	-	6.0	33.7
1936	50	n.a.	-	-	5.4	30.1
1937	77	n.a.	-	-	7.0	30.0
1938	50	n.a.	-	-	5.1	30.0
1939	56	n.a.	-	4	7.4	30.0
1947	141	n.a.	-	39	27.7	30.0
1948	211	n.a.	-	40	18.9	27.5
1949	168	n.a.	-	30	17.9	27.5
1950	171	n.a.	-	23	13.5	27.5
1951	260	148	1.76	30	11.5	27.5
1952	196	114	1.72	4	2.0	27.5
1953	151	114	1.33	8	5.3	27.5
1954	115	88	1.30	5	4.7	27.5
1955	123	90	1.37	3	2.4	27.5
1956	141	101	1.38	3	2.3	27.5
1957	109	86	1.26			
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1935	38	n.a.	-	-	-	-
1936	41	n.a.	-	-	-	-
1937	60	n.a.	-	-	-	-
1938	41	n.a.	-	-	-	-
1939	42	n.a.	-	-	-	-
1947	12	n.a.	-	-	-	-
1948	66	n.a.	-	-	-	-
1949	58	n.a.	-	-	-	-
1950	87	n.a.	-	-	-	-
1951	150	80	1.87	-	-	-
1952	185	106	1.75	1	0.6	27.5
1953	140	105	1.33	5	3.4	27.2
1954	99	77	1.29	1	1.1	27.5
1955	112	82	1.37	-	-	-
1956	129	93	1.38	-	-	-
1957	92	74	1.24			
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	9	n.a.	-	-	33.7	33.7
1936	9	n.a.	-	-	30.1	30.1
1937	17	n.a.	-	-	30.0	30.0
1938	9	n.a.	-	-	30.0	30.0
1939	14	n.a.	-	4	30.0	30.0
1947	129	n.a.	-	39	30.0	30.0
1948	145	n.a.	-	40	27.5	27.5
1949	110	n.a.	-	30	30.0	30.0
1950	84	n.a.	-	23	30.0	30.0
1951	110	68	1.62	30	30.0	30.0
1952	11	8	1.37	3	27.5	27.5
1953	11	9	1.29	3	27.5	27.5
1954	16	11	1.38	4	27.5	27.5
1955	11	8	1.31	3	27.5	27.5
1956	12	8	1.39	3	27.5	27.5
1957	17	12	1.38			

Imports: Cotton shirts, not knitted
('000)

Table 45

Tariff Item 532 (s.c. 3066)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Duty</u>	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
	<u>\$</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Collected</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Dutiable</u>
			<u>\$/lb.</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Value</u>
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	18	11	1.65	-	30.8	30.8
1936	30	18	1.66	-	28.1	28.1
1937	28	18	1.58	-	26.6	26.6
1938	37	35	1.05	-	28.7	28.7
1939	92	94	0.98	27	29.1	29.1
1947	545	205	2.66	138	25.3	30.0
1948	230	61	3.75	54	23.5	23.6
1949	150	52	2.87	36	24.2	24.2
1950	253	309	0.82	84	33.4	33.4
1951	247	84	2.95	62	25.0	25.0
1952	436	152	2.88	109	25.0	25.0
1953	678	269	2.14	169	25.0	25.0
1954	431	177	2.43	108	25.0	25.0
1955	1,220	799	1.53	305	25.0	25.0
1956	2,421	1,736	1.39	605	25.0	25.0
1957	2,793	2,215	1.26	-	-	-
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1935	8	4	1.99	-	23.4	23.4
1936	12	4	2.75	-	22.8	22.8
1937	13	6	2.32	-	22.5	22.5
1938	8	3	3.23	-	22.5	22.5
1939	11	4	2.88	2	22.5	22.5
1947	86	14	6.35	-	-	-
1948	123	23	5.64	28	22.3	22.5
1949	50	13	3.81	11	22.5	22.5
1950	58	14	3.97	14	23.9	23.9
1951	38	8	5.02	9	24.9	24.9
1952	33	7	4.61	8	24.9	24.9
1953	59	13	4.45	15	25.0	25.0
1954	50	11	4.71	13	25.0	25.0
1955	50	11	4.38	12	25.0	25.0
1956	59	12	4.89	15	25.0	25.0
1957	63	14	4.50	-	-	-
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	10	7	1.44	-	36.3	36.3
1936	17	12	1.42	-	31.2	31.2
1937	14	10	1.35	-	30.1	30.1
1938	28	31	0.89	-	30.0	30.0
1939	79	85	0.93	24	30.0	30.0
1947	458	191	2.39	137	30.0	30.0
1948	94	33	2.89	24	25.0	25.0
1949	100	39	2.55	25	25.0	25.0
1950	83	32	2.62	20	25.0	25.0
1951	177	68	2.61	44	25.0	25.0
1952	384	137	2.81	96	25.0	25.0
1953	594	243	2.44	148	25.0	25.0
1954	320	135	2.37	80	25.0	25.0
1955	600	293	2.04	150	25.0	25.0
1956	812	344	2.36	203	25.0	25.0
1957	696	269	2.59	-	-	-

Year	Value	Volume	Unit	Duty	Duty as per cent of	
	\$	lbs.	Value \$/lb.	Collected \$	Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>4. India</u>						
1935-52			Nil			
1953	5	5	1.00	1	25.0	25.0
1954	6	6	1.12	2	25.0	25.0
1955	-	-	-	-	-	-
1956	*	*	0.67	*	25.0	25.0
1957	2	2	1.00	-	-	-
<u>5. Austria</u>						
1935-50			Nil			
1951	18	5	3.80	4	25.0	25.0
1952	10	3	3.36	2	25.0	25.0
1953	6	2	2.63	1	25.0	25.0
1954	13	4	3.19	3	25.0	25.0
1955	28	10	2.66	7	25.0	25.0
1956	6	3	1.87	1	25.0	25.0
1957	1	1	1.00	-	-	-
<u>6. Germany</u>						
1935-51			Nil			
1952	7	4	1.60	2	25.0	25.0
1953	*	*	1.93	*	25.0	25.0
1954	*	*	2.16	*	25.2	25.2
1955	*	*	1.72	*	24.6	24.6
1956	-	-	-	-	-	-
1957	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>7. Switzerland</u>						
1935-38			Nil			
1939	*	*	1.69	*	29.6	29.6
1947	*	*	9.57	*	29.9	29.9
1948-50			Nil			
1951	13	4	3.59	3	25.0	25.0
1952	2	1	2.92	*	25.0	25.0
1953	10	2	6.08	3	25.0	25.0
1954	15	4	4.26	4	25.0	25.0
1955	40	11	3.76	10	25.0	25.0
1956	38	6	6.06	10	25.0	25.0
1957	37	7	5.29	-	-	-
<u>8. Japan</u>						
1935-36			Nil			
1937	*	1	0.49	-	30.6	30.6
1938	*	1	0.42	-	30.0	30.0
1939	2	6	0.41	1	30.0	30.0
1947-49			Nil			
1950	112	263	0.43	50	44.4	44.4
1951	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953	*	*	0.71	*	40.6	40.6
1954	16	14	1.17	4	25.0	25.0
1955	480	462	1.04	120	25.0	25.0
1956	1,407	1,260	1.12	352	25.0	25.0
1957	1,594	1,526	1.04	-	-	-

*Under 500

Imports: Clothing of woven cotton fabric, n.o.p.
(1000)

Tariff Item 532 (s.c. 3068)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u> \$	<u>Volume</u> lbs.	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$	<u>Duty as per cent of</u> <u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>1. Total</u>						
1947(1)	1,177	535	2.20	272	23.1	30.0
1948	442	143	3.09	103	23.4	24.0
1949	478	202	2.37	115	24.1	24.1
1950	530	374	1.42	138	26.0	26.0
1951	979	382	2.56	245	25.0	25.1
1952	1,307	506	2.58	328	25.1	25.1
1953	2,017	811	2.49	505	25.0	25.0
1954	1,784	674	2.65	446	25.0	25.0
1955	2,332	1,033	2.26	583	25.0	25.0
1956	3,872	2,035	1.90	968	25.0	25.0
1957	4,722	2,684	1.76	-	-	-
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1947	272	61	4.46	-	-	-
1948	222	62	3.58	47	21.3	22.5
1949	189	68	2.78	42	22.5	22.5
1950	161	59	2.73	39	24.1	24.1
1951	150	38	3.95	37	24.7	24.8
1952	127	32	3.97	32	25.0	25.0
1953	156	45	3.47	39	25.0	25.0
1954	143	40	3.58	36	25.0	25.0
1955	156	42	3.71	39	25.0	25.0
1956	191	52	3.67	47	25.0	25.0
1957	198	54	3.67	-	-	-
<u>3. United States</u>						
1947	755	454	1.66	226	30.0	30.0
1948	130	68	1.91	33	25.1	25.1
1949	168	114	1.47	42	25.0	25.0
1950	243	228	1.07	61	25.0	25.0
1951	735	332	2.21	184	25.0	25.0
1952	1,101	458	2.40	275	25.0	25.0
1953	1,751	727	2.41	438	25.0	25.0
1954	1,504	599	2.51	376	25.0	25.0
1955	1,710	739	2.31	427	25.0	25.0
1956	1,737	659	2.64	434	25.0	25.0
1957	1,976	780	2.53	-	-	-

(1) Not available separately in pre-war years

Year	Value \$	Volume lbs.	Unit	Duty	Duty as per cent of	
			Value \$/lb.	Collected \$	Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>4. Azores and Madeira</u>						
1947	111	15	7.40	33	30.0	30.0
1948	66	10	6.60	17	25.0	25.0
1949	101	16	6.31	25	25.0	25.0
1950	54	13	4.15	13	25.0	25.0
1951	47	7	6.71	12	25.0	25.0
1952	30	5	6.00	7	25.0	25.0
1953	26	7	3.71	6	25.0	25.0
1954	6	1	6.00	1	25.0	25.0
1955	4	1	4.00	1	25.0	25.0
1956	3	1	5.48	1	25.0	25.0
1957	8	1	8.00	-	-	-
<u>5. Switzerland</u>						
1947	26	3	9.65	8	30.0	30.0
1948	9	1	6.71	2	25.0	25.0
1949	11	2	7.40	3	25.0	25.0
1950	20	2	8.50	5	25.0	25.0
1951	24	2	9.92	6	25.0	25.0
1952	14	2	7.78	3	25.0	25.0
1953	20	2	8.74	5	25.0	25.0
1954	37	4	8.91	9	25.0	25.0
1955	44	5	9.41	11	25.0	25.0
1956	68	8	8.52	17	25.0	25.0
1957	76	10	7.60	-	-	-
<u>6. Japan</u>						
1947-48	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	2	2	1.17	1	38.4	38.4
1950	40	70	0.57	17	42.0	42.0
1951	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	*	1	0.18	*	58.0	58.0
1953	1	1	1.28	*	38.1	38.1
1954	8	5	1.72	2	27.7	27.7
1955	301	218	1.38	75	25.0	25.0
1956	1,672	1,266	1.32	418	25.0	25.0
1957	2,120	1,671	1.27	-	-	-

*Under 500

Imports: Dresses of woven cotton fabric,
women's and children's
(1000)

Table 47

Tariff Item 532 (s.c. 3069)

					Duty as per cent of	
			Unit	Duty	Total	Dutiable
Year	Value	Quantity	Value	Collected	Value	Value
	\$	No.	\$	\$		
<u>1. Total</u>						
1939(1)	217	n.a.	-	64	29.7	29.7
1947	317	n.a.	-	94	29.6	30.0
1948	103	n.a.	-	26	24.6	24.6
1949	217	n.a.	-	53	24.5	24.5
1950	276	n.a.	-	69	24.8	24.8
1951	424	n.a.	-	106	25.0	25.0
1952	617	n.a.	-	154	25.0	25.0
1953	1,108	404	2.74	277	25.0	25.0
1954	957	309	3.09	239	25.0	25.0
1955	1,337	406	3.30	334	25.0	25.0
1956	1,417	442	3.20	354	25.0	25.0
1957	1,304	412	3.17	-	-	-
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1939	10	n.a.	-	2	22.5	22.5
1947	4	n.a.	-	-	-	-
1948	16	n.a.	-	4	22.5	22.5
1949	40	n.a.	-	9	22.5	22.5
1950	32	n.a.	-	7	23.4	23.4
1951	13	n.a.	-	3	24.9	24.9
1952	8	n.a.	-	2	25.0	25.0
1953	9	3	3.49	2	25.0	25.0
1954	6	1	7.48	1	25.0	25.0
1955	20	3	7.15	5	25.0	25.0
1956	33	3	10.83	8	25.0	25.0
1957	26	3	8.67	-	-	-
<u>3. United States</u>						
1939	197	n.a.	-	59	30.0	30.0
1947	225	n.a.	-	67	30.0	30.0
1948	58	n.a.	-	15	25.0	25.0
1949	125	n.a.	-	31	25.0	25.0
1950	206	n.a.	-	52	25.0	25.0
1951	369	n.a.	-	92	25.0	25.0
1952	590	n.a.	-	148	25.0	25.0
1953	1,084	400	2.71	271	25.0	25.0
1954	929	304	3.05	232	25.0	25.0
1955	1,279	398	3.22	320	25.0	25.0
1956	1,254	386	3.25	314	25.0	25.0
1957	1,182	344	3.44	-	-	-

(1) From April 1, 1939

Year	Value \$	Quantity No.	Unit	Duty	Duty as per cent of	
			Value \$	Collected \$	Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>4. France</u>						
1939	3	n.a.	-	1	30.0	30.0
1947	2	n.a.	-	1	30.0	30.0
1948	5	n.a.	-	1	25.0	25.0
1949	11	n.a.	-	3	25.0	25.0
1950	9	n.a.	-	2	25.0	25.0
1951	8	n.a.	-	2	25.0	25.0
1952	3	n.a.	-	1	25.0	25.0
1953	6	1	6.29	1	25.0	25.0
1954	6	1	6.43	1	25.0	25.0
1955	5	1	8.42	1	25.0	25.0
1956	6	1	7.89	2	25.0	25.0
1957	13	2	7.94	-	-	-
<u>5. Azores and Madeira</u>						
1939	7	n.a.	-	2	30.0	30.0
1947	84	n.a.	-	25	30.0	30.0
1948	24	n.a.	-	6	25.0	25.0
1949	38	n.a.	-	10	25.0	25.0
1950	28	n.a.	-	7	25.0	25.0
1951	30	n.a.	-	8	25.0	25.0
1952	11	n.a.	-	3	25.0	25.0
1953	2	*	4.77	*	25.0	25.0
1954	2	1	2.18	*	25.0	25.0
1955	1	1	1.20	*	25.0	25.0
1956	*	*	4.65	*	25.0	25.0
1957	1	1	1.00	-	-	-

*Under 500

Table 48

Imports: Smocks and overalls of woven cotton fabric, men's
('000)

Tariff Item 532 (s.c. 3070)

Year	Value	Volume	Unit	Duty	Duty as per cent of	
	\$	lbs.	Value \$/lb.	Collected \$	Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1939(1)	40	91	0.43	12	30.0	30.0
1947	54	61	0.89	16	29.3	30.0
1948	5	4	1.32	1	24.9	24.9
1949	14	10	1.38	4	24.7	24.7
1950	16	44	0.36	4	24.5	24.5
1951	47	27	1.71	12	25.0	25.0
1952	103	65	1.57	26	25.0	25.0
1953	292	190	1.54	73	25.0	25.0
1954	177	122	1.45	44	25.0	25.0
1955	327	226	1.45	82	25.0	25.0
1956	386	249	1.55	97	25.0	25.0
1957	568	369	1.54	-	-	-
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1939	*	*	0.96	*	22.5	22.5
1947	1	1	1.99	-	-	-
1948	*	*	2.42	*	22.7	22.7
1949	2	*	3.83	*	22.5	22.5
1950	4	4	1.20	1	23.3	23.3
1951	*	*	1.94	*	25.0	25.0
1952	*	*	2.77	*	25.0	25.0
1953	3	1	1.91	1	25.0	25.0
1954	*	*	1.69	*	25.0	25.0
1955	*	*	1.67	*	25.0	25.0
1956	*	*	1.30	*	25.0	25.0
1957	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>3. United States</u>						
1939	40	91	0.43	12	30.0	30.0
1947	53	60	0.88	16	30.0	30.0
1948	5	4	1.29	1	25.1	25.1
1949	12	10	1.27	3	25.0	25.0
1950	7	4	1.66	2	25.0	25.0
1951	47	27	1.71	12	25.0	25.0
1952	102	65	1.57	26	25.0	25.0
1953	289	188	1.53	72	25.0	25.0
1954	175	120	1.45	44	25.0	25.0
1955	314	216	1.46	78	25.0	25.0
1956	332	206	1.61	83	25.0	25.0
1957	414	239	1.73	-	-	-

*Under 500

(1) Not available separately prior to April 1, 1939

Imports: Raincoats of waterproofed cotton fabric
(000)

Tariff Item 532 (s.c. 3071)

				Duty as per cent of		
Year	Value	Quantity	Unit	Duty	Total	Dutiable
	\$	No.	Value	Collected	Value	Value
			\$	\$		
<u>1. Total</u>						
1947(1)	854	86	9.93	53	6.2	26.5
1948	335	26	13.05	65	19.5	21.8
1949	188	16	11.83	42	22.3	22.3
1950	119	11	10.59	27	22.9	22.9
1951	194	27	7.16	48	24.5	24.5
1952	153	28	5.52	38	24.8	24.8
1953	151	22	6.87	37	24.8	24.8
1954	213	29	7.31	53	24.8	24.8
1955	261	37	7.10	65	24.9	24.9
1956	354	55	6.40	89	25.2	25.2
1957	368	51	7.22	-	-	-
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1947	694	59	11.68	5	0.1	12.5
1948	332	25	13.16	64	19.4	21.8
1949	180	14	12.45	40	22.2	22.2
1950	114	10	11.35	26	22.7	22.7
1951	150	15	9.74	36	23.8	23.8
1952	91	10	8.75	21	23.5	23.5
1953	89	9	9.77	21	23.7	23.7
1954	116	12	9.61	28	24.0	24.0
1955	136	14	9.44	33	24.3	24.3
1956	147	15	9.53	35	23.9	23.9
1957	175	20	8.75	-	-	-
<u>3. United States</u>						
1947	155	26	5.95	47	30.0	30.0
1948	3	*	6.67	1	25.7	25.7
1949	8	1	5.63	2	25.2	25.2
1950	4	1	3.69	1	26.9	26.9
1951	44	12	3.78	12	26.8	26.8
1952	49	16	3.00	13	27.3	27.3
1953	41	11	3.88	11	26.8	26.8
1954	38	10	3.90	10	26.6	26.6
1955	46	13	3.60	13	27.0	27.0
1956	65	18	3.73	18	26.8	26.8
1957	64	15	4.27	-	-	-
<u>4. Israel</u>						
1947-51			Nil			
1952	13	1	13.00	3	25.0	25.0
1953	*	*	10.21	*	27.3	27.3
1954	3	1	6.48	1	26.3	26.3
1955	3	*	6.86	1	27.5	27.5
1956	5	1	6.57	1	25.4	25.4
1957	21	3	7.00	-	-	-

*Under 500

(1)Not available separately in pre-war years

Table 50

Imports: Tapes and webbings having hooks,
eyes or eyelets attached thereto
('000)

Tariff Item 532 (s.c. 3085)

				Duty as per cent of		
Year	Value	Volume	Unit	Duty	Total	Dutiable
	\$	lbs.	Value \$/lb.	Collected \$	Value	Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1949(1)	85	46	1.83	4	4.6	23.2
1950	6	2	2.97	1	24.9	24.9
1951	10	5	1.95	2	23.1	25.0
1952	10	5	1.91	2	25.7	25.7
1953	13	6	2.26	3	25.0	25.0
1954	15	6	2.65	4	25.0	25.0
1955	9	5	1.93	2	25.0	25.0
1956	15	7	2.20	4	25.0	25.0
1957	7	4	2.00	-	-	-
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1949	64	40	1.61	3	4.3	22.5
1950	1	*	2.11	*	24.4	24.4
1951	4	3	1.21	1	20.1	25.0
1952	4	3	1.40	1	25.0	25.0
1953	4	2	2.21	1	25.0	25.0
1954	1	*	3.28	*	25.0	25.0
1955	1	*	1.40	*	24.9	24.9
1956	*	*	1.24	*	25.0	25.0
1957	3	2	1.69	-	-	-
<u>3. United States</u>						
1949	21	6	3.23	1	5.4	25.0
1950	5	1	3.21	1	25.0	25.0
1951	6	2	3.26	1	25.0	25.0
1952	5	2	3.13	1	25.0	25.0
1953	9	4	2.29	2	25.0	25.0
1954	13	5	2.61	3	25.0	25.0
1955	8	4	1.97	2	25.0	25.0
1956	15	7	2.22	4	25.0	25.0
1957	4	2	2.29	-	-	-
<u>4. Japan</u>						
1949-51			Nil			
1952	*	*	0.95	*	39.2	39.2
1953-56			Nil			
1957			Nil			

* Under 500

(1) Not available prior to October 1, 1948

Imports: Tray cloths, table cloths, doilies,
napkins, dresser scarves, cotton
('000)

Table 51

Tariff Item 532 (s.c. 3088)

Year	Value \$	Volume lbs.	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1947(1)	1,383	586	2.36	306	22.1	29.6
1948	1,323	502	2.64	297	22.4	23.3
1949	948	396	2.39	228	24.1	24.1
1950	1,209	567	2.13	287	23.7	23.7
1951	1,136	456	2.49	259	22.8	22.8
1952	898	446	2.01	210	23.4	23.4
1953	839	445	1.89	195	23.2	23.2
1954	717	400	1.79	163	22.8	22.8
1955	792	448	1.77	178	22.5	22.5
1956	998	562	1.78	225	22.5	22.5
1957	891	513	1.74	-	-	-
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1947	351	128	2.74	-	-	-
1948	899	329	2.73	191	21.2	22.5
1949	467	177	2.64	105	22.5	22.5
1950	532	238	2.24	120	22.6	22.6
1951	561	216	2.60	127	22.6	22.6
1952	348	145	2.40	78	22.5	22.5
1953	256	111	2.31	58	22.5	22.5
1954	206	94	2.19	46	22.6	22.6
1955	240	114	2.11	54	22.5	22.5
1956	272	131	2.08	61	22.5	22.5
1957	206	98	2.10	-	-	-
<u>3. United States</u>						
1947	652	385	1.69	196	30.0	30.0
1948	210	98	2.14	53	25.0	25.0
1949	125	74	1.69	31	25.0	25.0
1950	152	86	1.77	36	23.8	23.8
1951	224	122	1.84	50	22.5	22.5
1952	219	138	1.59	50	22.6	22.6
1953	186	107	1.74	42	22.6	22.6
1954	162	103	1.57	36	22.5	22.5
1955	142	94	1.51	32	22.5	22.5
1956	173	107	1.68	39	22.5	22.5
1957	151	92	1.64	-	-	-
<u>4. Hong Kong</u>						
1947	4	1	4.98	1	30.0	30.0
1948	21	9	2.40	5	25.0	25.0
1949	57	23	2.43	14	25.0	25.0
1950	83	37	2.24	20	23.8	23.8
1951	88	36	2.44	20	22.5	22.5
1952	162	67	2.42	36	22.5	22.5
1953	154	65	2.37	35	22.5	22.5
1954	142	65	2.18	32	22.5	22.5
1955	81	29	2.79	18	22.5	22.5
1956	103	42	2.45	23	22.5	22.5
1957	114	53	2.15	-	-	-

Year	Value \$	Volume lbs.	Unit	Duty	Duty as per cent of	
			Value \$/lb.	Collected \$	Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>5. China</u>						
1947	145	36	3.98	43	30.0	30.0
1948	103	42	2.45	26	25.0	25.0
1949	179	81	2.20	45	25.0	25.0
1950	270	144	1.88	64	23.7	23.7
1951	67	36	1.84	15	22.5	22.5
1952	3	1	2.78	1	22.5	22.5
1953	1	*	3.59	*	22.4	22.4
1954	2	1	2.65	*	22.5	22.5
1955	102	57	1.77	23	22.5	22.5
1956	162	74	2.19	37	22.5	22.5
1957	134	67	2.00	-	-	-
<u>6. Japan</u>						
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	2	1	3.47	1	36.1	36.1
1949	22	21	1.04	9	38.8	38.8
1950	43	35	1.23	16	38.3	38.3
1951	15	16	0.94	6	39.3	39.3
1952	46	47	0.96	18	39.2	39.2
1953	34	37	0.94	13	39.3	39.3
1954	57	58	0.98	15	25.9	25.9
1955	101	91	1.10	23	22.5	22.5
1956	139	127	1.09	31	22.5	22.5
1957	107	121	0.88	-	-	-
<u>7. The Netherlands</u>						
1947	20	10	1.94	6	30.0	30.0
1948	17	10	1.75	4	25.0	25.0
1949	4	1	3.32	1	25.0	25.0
1950	9	4	2.43	2	24.3	24.3
1951	12	5	2.50	3	22.7	22.7
1952	38	29	1.31	8	22.5	22.5
1953	139	107	1.30	31	22.5	22.5
1954	86	62	1.39	19	22.5	22.5
1955	75	48	1.54	17	22.5	22.5
1956	96	65	1.48	22	22.5	22.5
1957	114	63	1.80	-	-	-
<u>8. Switzerland</u>						
1947	65	6	10.55	20	30.0	30.0
1948	13	2	5.84	3	25.0	25.0
1949	11	2	7.40	3	25.0	25.0
1950	58	8	6.80	13	23.1	23.1
1951	124	18	6.89	28	22.5	22.5
1952	44	6	7.77	10	22.5	22.5
1953	30	4	7.24	7	22.6	22.6
1954	29	5	6.06	7	22.6	22.6
1955	21	3	6.84	5	22.5	22.5
1956	18	3	6.70	4	22.5	22.5
1957	10	1	7.16	-	-	-

(1) Included more items in pre-war years

* Under 500

Imports: Cotton quilts and counterpanes
(1000)

Table 52

Tariff Item 532 (s.c. 3094)

April 1960 (S.O. 3074)

Year	Value	Volume	Unit	Duty	Duty as per cent of	
	\$	lbs.	Value \$/lb.	Collected \$	Total Value	Dutiable Value
1. Total						
1935	141	255	0.55	-	30.2	30.2
1936	178	293	0.61	-	28.2	28.2
1937	217	329	0.66	-	27.5	27.5
1938	254	400	0.64	-	28.4	28.4
1939	321	552	0.58	94	29.2	29.2
1947	562	415	1.35	156	27.8	30.0
1948	379	303	1.25	91	24.1	24.4
1949	300	250	1.20	74	24.8	24.8
1950	613	503	1.22	149	24.2	24.2
1951	756	538	1.40	170	22.5	22.5
1952	1,331	1,079	1.23	300	22.5	22.5
1953	1,865	1,562	1.19	420	22.5	22.5
1954	1,670	1,487	1.12	376	22.5	22.5
1955	1,332	1,126	1.18	300	22.5	22.5
1956	1,275	1,002	1.27	287	22.5	22.5
1957	1,203	975	1.23			
2. United Kingdom						
1935	92	200	0.46	-	26.5	26.5
1936	90	188	0.48	-	22.9	22.9
1937	88	167	0.53	-	22.5	22.5
1938	81	142	0.57	-	22.5	22.5
1939	61	106	0.57	14	22.5	22.5
1947	42	28	1.51	-	-	-
1948	133	95	1.40	29	21.7	22.5
1949	30	24	1.23	7	22.5	22.5
1950	82	61	1.35	18	22.5	22.5
1951	44	32	1.39	10	22.5	22.5
1952	34	35	0.97	8	22.5	22.5
1953	42	32	1.34	10	22.5	22.5
1954	31	25	1.24	7	22.5	22.5
1955	41	30	1.35	9	22.5	22.5
1956	26	17	1.54	6	22.5	22.5
1957	41	30	1.36			
3. United States						
1935	39	44	0.89	-	37.4	37.4
1936	65	74	0.88	-	31.6	31.6
1937	89	100	0.89	-	30.0	30.0
1938	145	203	0.72	-	30.0	30.0
1939	217	338	0.64	65	30.0	30.0
1947	502	381	1.32	151	30.0	30.0
1948	230	188	1.22	58	25.1	25.1
1949	266	223	1.20	67	25.0	25.0
1950	450	362	1.24	107	23.8	23.8
1951	692	493	1.40	156	22.5	22.5
1952	1,265	1,014	1.25	285	22.5	22.5
1953	1,765	1,480	1.19	397	22.5	22.5
1954	1,606	1,429	1.12	361	22.5	22.5
1955	1,265	1,068	1.18	285	22.5	22.5
1956	1,217	952	1.28	274	22.5	22.5
1957	1,102	870	1.26			

Year	Value \$	Volume lbs.	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>4. India</u>						
1935-36			Nil			
1937	*	*	0.64	-	22.5	22.5
1938	2	7	0.26	-	22.5	22.5
1939	2	11	0.21	1	22.5	22.5
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	1	*	2.19	*	22.3	22.3
1951	6	4	1.36	1	22.5	22.5
1952	8	6	1.38	2	22.5	22.5
1953	10	10	1.01	2	22.5	22.5
1954	6	6	1.05	1	22.5	22.5
1955	3	3	1.05	1	22.5	22.5
1956	11	10	1.10	2	22.5	22.5
1957	4	3	1.25			

5. Belgium and Luxembourg

1935	1	2	0.46	-	37.1	37.1
1936	8	15	0.53	-	33.2	33.2
1937	12	26	0.45	-	30.0	30.0
1938	4	7	0.50	-	30.0	30.0
1939	3	8	0.39	1	30.0	30.0
1947	2	1	1.36	1	30.0	30.0
1948	2	1	1.22	*	25.0	25.0
1949	1	1	1.19	*	25.0	25.0
1950	48	49	0.98	11	23.7	23.7
1951	3	4	0.98	1	22.5	22.5
1952	3	4	0.63	1	22.5	22.5
1953	7	9	0.73	2	22.5	22.5
1954	1	1	1.66	*	22.5	22.5
1955	6	7	0.83	1	22.5	22.5
1956	2	2	0.79	*	22.5	22.5
1957	1	1	0.86			

6. Italy

1935-36			Nil			
1937	1	*	1.27	-	30.0	30.0
1938	2	4	0.36	-	30.0	30.0
1939	*	1	0.52	*	30.0	30.0
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	2	2	0.96	1	25.0	25.0
1949	2	1	1.05	*	25.0	25.0
1950	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951	3	2	1.14	1	22.5	22.5
1952	15	15	1.01	3	22.5	22.5
1953	17	16	1.09	4	22.5	22.5
1954	2	2	0.92	*	22.5	22.5
1955	-	-	-	-	-	-
1956	*	*	1.26	*	22.5	22.5
1957	2	2	0.94			

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Duty</u>	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
	<u>\$</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Collected</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Dutiable</u>
			<u>\$/lb.</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Value</u>
<u>7. The Netherlands</u>						
1935-36			Nil			
1937	10	18	0.57	-	30.4	30.4
1938	7	14	0.49	-	30.0	30.0
1939	3	7	0.47	1	30.0	30.0
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	*	*	1.47	*	25.2	25.2
1949	*	*	1.49	*	25.1	25.1
1950	*	*	1.83	*	27.3	27.3
1951	5	2	2.67	1	22.5	22.5
1952	6	5	1.30	1	22.5	22.5
1953	23	15	1.48	5	22.5	22.5
1954	16	13	1.23	4	22.5	22.5
1955	13	11	1.13	3	22.5	22.5
1956	12	10	1.22	3	22.5	22.5
1957	18	17	1.05			

*Under 500

Imports: Cotton Towels
('000)

Table 54

Tariff Item 532 (s.c. 3096)

					Duty as per cent of	
			Unit	Duty	Total	Dutiable
<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Collected</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Value</u>
	\$	lbs.	\$/lb.	\$		
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	351	1,016	0.35	-	30.5	30.5
1936	434	1,184	0.37	-	25.6	25.6
1937	485	1,213	0.40	-	25.3	25.3
1938	454	1,236	0.37	-	26.2	26.2
1939	440	1,276	0.34	115	26.1	26.1
1947	1,621	1,354	1.20	441	27.2	30.0
1948	937	837	1.12	217	23.1	23.5
1949	396	351	1.13	107	27.2	27.2
1950	496	454	1.09	136	27.4	27.4
1951	771	565	1.36	180	23.4	23.4
1952	2,317	2,187	1.06	534	23.1	23.1
1953	3,001	2,854	1.05	691	23.0	23.0
1954	2,847	2,831	1.01	641	22.5	22.5
1955	3,314	3,367	0.98	746	22.5	22.5
1956	3,502	3,607	0.97	788	22.5	22.5
1957	3,917	3,841	1.02			
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1935	287	907	0.32	-	28.3	28.3
1936	321	985	0.33	-	23.0	23.0
1937	339	960	0.35	-	22.5	22.5
1938	241	709	0.34	-	22.5	22.5
1939	236	714	0.33	53	22.5	22.5
1947	150	128	1.17	-	-	-
1948	571	549	1.04	125	21.9	22.5
1949	68	64	1.06	15	22.5	22.5
1950	65	58	1.12	15	22.6	22.6
1951	41	23	1.74	9	22.5	22.5
1952	37	25	1.50	8	22.5	22.5
1953	51	43	1.18	12	22.5	22.5
1954	54	49	1.09	12	22.5	22.5
1955	27	23	1.16	6	22.5	22.5
1956	32	28	1.12	7	22.5	22.5
1957	29	25	1.13			
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	59	103	0.57	-	40.0	40.0
1936	101	177	0.57	-	32.6	32.6
1937	103	162	0.64	-	30.0	30.0
1938	123	226	0.54	-	30.0	30.0
1939	123	215	0.57	37	30.0	30.0
1947	1,454	1,221	1.19	436	30.0	30.0
1948	363	286	1.27	91	25.0	25.0
1949	255	198	1.29	64	25.0	25.0
1950	312	242	1.29	74	23.9	23.9
1951	690	495	1.39	156	22.6	22.6
1952	2,208	2,074	1.06	499	22.6	22.6
1953	2,817	2,658	1.06	634	22.5	22.5
1954	2,705	2,679	1.01	609	22.5	22.5
1955	3,079	3,088	1.00	693	22.5	22.5
1956	3,215	3,260	0.99	723	22.5	22.5
1957	3,560	3,360	0.93			

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Duty</u>	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
	<u>\$</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Collected</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Dutiable</u>
			<u>\$/lb.</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Value</u>
<u>4. India</u>						
1935-50			Nil			
1951	*	*	0.68	*	22.5	22.5
1952	4	6	0.67	1	22.5	22.5
1953	10	15	0.72	2	22.5	22.5
1954	3	5	0.67	1	22.5	22.5
1955	6	10	0.62	1	22.5	22.5
1956	28	43	0.66	6	22.5	22.5
1957	18	28	0.65			

5. Belgium and Luxembourg

1935-36			Nil			
1937	5	7	0.63	-	30.0	30.0
1938	6	10	0.60	-	30.0	30.0
1939	6	9	0.70	2	30.0	30.0
1947	1	*	1.52	*	30.0	30.0
1948	1	1	2.26	*	25.0	25.0
1949	2	1	1.72	*	25.0	25.0
1950	1	*	2.79	*	22.6	22.6
1951	*	*	2.73	*	22.5	22.5
1952	3	2	1.19	1	22.8	22.8
1953	2	2	0.97	1	22.5	22.5
1954	2	2	1.24	*	22.5	22.5
1955	9	7	1.15	2	22.5	22.5
1956	4	3	1.27	1	22.5	22.5
1957	8	7	1.15			

6. Japan

1935-36			Nil			
1937	29	74	0.39	-	30.0	30.0
1938	72	276	0.26	-	30.0	30.0
1939	70	329	0.21	21	30.0	30.0
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	68	87	0.78	27	40.1	40.1
1950	110	152	0.72	45	40.1	40.1
1951	34	44	0.79	14	40.1	40.1
1952	59	76	0.78	24	40.1	40.1
1953	86	112	0.77	35	40.2	40.2
1954	29	51	0.58	8	25.7	25.7
1955	132	173	0.77	30	22.5	22.5
1956	117	142	0.82	26	22.5	22.5
1957	93	135	0.69			

*Under 500

Imports: Cotton manufactures, n.o.p.
(1000)

Table 55

Tariff Item 532 (s.c. 3097)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Duty</u>	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
	<u>\$</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Collected</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Dutiable</u>
			<u>\$/lb.</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Value</u>
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	449	604	0.74	-	33.8	33.8
1936	524	717	0.73	-	29.8	29.8
1937	592	824	0.72	-	28.3	28.3
1938	551	840	0.66	-	28.2	28.2
1939	583	1,032	0.56	166	28.4	28.4
1947	1,301	1,109	1.17	350	26.9	30.0
1948	489	399	1.23	116	23.8	24.2
1949	595	424	1.40	145	24.3	24.3
1950	590	378	1.56	147	24.9	24.9
1951	921	515	1.79	230	25.0	25.1
1952	1,176	784	1.50	292	24.8	25.0
1953	1,712	1,194	1.43	428	25.0	25.1
1954	1,766	1,257	1.40	440	24.9	25.0
1955	1,962	1,580	1.24	489	24.9	25.0
1956	2,010	1,520	1.32	502	25.0	25.0
1957	2,132	1,654	1.29			

2. United Kingdom

1935	144	244	0.59	-	25.8	25.8
1936	160	253	0.63	-	22.9	22.9
1937	184	257	0.72	-	22.7	22.7
1938	150	203	0.74	-	22.8	22.8
1939	160	263	0.61	36	22.6	22.6
1947	133	103	1.29	-	-	-
1948	166	98	1.69	36	21.5	22.5
1949	192	102	1.88	43	22.5	22.5
1950	169	119	1.42	40	24.0	24.0
1951	213	122	1.75	53	24.9	25.0
1952	185	125	1.48	46	25.0	25.0
1953	249	160	1.56	62	25.0	25.0
1954	223	144	1.55	56	25.0	25.0
1955	264	218	1.21	66	25.0	25.0
1956	253	193	1.31	63	25.1	25.1
1957	196	133	1.47			

3. United States

1935	239	303	0.79	-	38.9	38.9
1936	256	344	0.74	-	32.1	32.1
1937	272	362	0.68	-	30.1	30.1
1938	275	402	0.68	-	30.0	30.0
1939	322	491	0.66	97	30.0	30.0
1947	1,149	997	1.15	345	30.0	30.0
1948	304	288	1.06	76	24.9	25.0
1949	341	256	1.33	85	25.0	25.0
1950	366	211	1.73	92	25.0	25.0
1951	651	363	1.79	162	24.9	25.0

Year	Value \$	Volume lbs.	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>3. United States (Cont'd)</u>						
1952	945	632	1.50	234	24.8	25.0
1953	1,387	984	1.41	346	25.0	25.0
1954	1,448	1,025	1.41	360	24.9	25.0
1955	1,590	1,210	1.31	396	24.9	25.0
1956	1,630	1,215	1.34	407	25.0	25.0
1957	1,722	1,242	1.38			

4. Belgium and Luxembourg

1935	7	11	0.59	-	36.5	36.5
1936	11	22	0.51	-	33.1	33.1
1937	22	33	0.65	-	30.9	30.9
1938	12	24	0.51	-	30.0	30.0
1939	7	13	0.51	2	30.0	30.0
1947	6	5	1.13	2	30.0	30.0
1948	2	1	1.85	*	25.0	25.0
1949	16	14	1.13	4	25.0	25.0
1950	29	31	0.92	7	25.0	25.0
1951	19	12	1.61	5	25.0	25.0
1952	17	12	1.39	4	25.0	25.0
1953	32	22	1.43	8	25.0	25.0
1954	33	26	1.27	8	25.0	25.0
1955	22	17	1.31	5	25.0	25.0
1956	17	15	1.15	4	25.0	25.0
1957	25	28	0.89			

5. China

1935	13	12	1.08	-	38.5	38.5
1936	36	37	0.99	-	39.1	39.1
1937	27	29	0.92	-	39.2	39.2
1938	19	23	0.81	-	40.9	40.9
1939	22	36	0.63	9	41.4	41.4
1947	3	1	4.28	1	30.0	30.0
1948	2	*	3.43	*	25.0	25.0
1949	18	7	2.70	4	25.0	25.0
1950	5	2	2.12	1	25.0	25.0
1951	5	2	2.62	1	25.0	25.0
1952	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953	*	*	4.09	*	25.0	25.0
1954	*	*	1.89	*	25.1	25.1
1955	1	*	2.24	*	24.9	24.9
1956	5	2	2.20	1	25.0	25.0
1957	4	2	2.02			

6. Germany

1935	10	6	1.62	-	32.6	32.6
1936	12	7	1.67	-	30.9	30.9
1937	17	25	0.68	-	30.1	30.1
1938	18	26	0.68	-	30.0	30.0
1939	9	12	0.73	3	30.2	30.2
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Under 500

Year	Value	Volume	Unit	Duty	Duty as per cent of	
	\$	lbs.	Value \$/lb.	Collected \$	Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>6. Germany (Cont'd)</u>						
1949	*	*	3.48	*	25.3	25.3
1950	1	*	6.28	*	25.5	25.5
1951	3	3	1.03	1	25.4	25.4
1952	6	3	2.02	2	25.0	25.0
1953	4	2	1.85	1	25.0	25.0
1954	7	10	0.73	2	25.0	25.0
1955	12	10	1.19	3	25.0	25.0
1956	15	14	1.03	4	25.0	25.0
1957	16	13	1.25			
<u>7. Japan</u>						
1935	3	5	0.58	-	37.4	37.4
1936	10	25	0.40	-	34.3	34.3
1937	16	51	0.32	-	30.0	30.0
1938	27	91	0.30	-	30.0	30.0
1939	31	113	0.28	9	30.0	30.0
1947	*	*	0.47	*	43.6	43.6
1948	1	3	0.19	*	55.7	55.7
1949	4	10	0.34	2	46.6	46.6
1950	8	11	0.80	3	40.0	40.0
1951	4	5	0.87	2	39.6	39.6
1952	2	3	0.52	1	42.8	42.8
1953	4	3	1.31	2	38.0	38.0
1954	8	14	0.60	2	27.9	27.9
1955	17	19	0.92	4	25.0	25.0
1956	31	33	0.93	8	25.0	25.0
1957	91	110	0.82			
<u>8. The Netherlands</u>						
1935-36	-	-	-	-	-	-
1937	4	9	0.46	-	31.4	31.4
1938	5	12	0.46	-	30.0	30.0
1939	4	8	0.53	1	30.0	30.0
1947	*	*	2.07	*	30.1	30.1
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	2	*	5.78	*	25.0	25.0
1950	*	*	2.30	*	25.0	25.0
1951	10	2	5.66	3	25.0	25.0
1952	3	3	1.12	1	25.0	25.0
1953	18	17	1.03	4	25.0	25.0
1954	23	23	0.97	6	25.0	25.0
1955	13	11	1.12	3	25.0	25.0
1956	20	14	1.38	5	25.0	25.0
1957	20	20	1.00			

*Under 500

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Duty</u>	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
	\$	lbs.	Value	Collected	Total	Dutiable
			\$/lb.	\$	Value	Value
<u>9. Switzerland</u>						
1935	3	1	2.41	-	31.5	31.5
1936	3	2	1.60	-	30.7	30.7
1937	7	3	1.98	-	30.0	30.0
1938	9	4	2.06	-	30.0	30.0
1939	5	6	0.93	2	30.0	30.0
1947	3	*	13.88	1	30.0	30.0
1948	1	*	6.97	*	25.1	25.1
1949	1	*	8.08	*	25.0	25.0
1950	3	*	7.70	1	25.0	25.0
1951	6	1	7.10	1	25.0	25.0
1952	5	1	6.32	1	25.0	25.0
1953	6	1	5.20	2	25.0	25.0
1954	6	3	2.54	2	25.0	25.0
1955	7	2	4.22	2	25.0	25.0
1956	9	2	5.74	2	25.0	25.0
1957	7	2	4.48			

*Under 500

Tariff Item 532 (s.c. 3098)

			Unit	Duty	Duty as per cent of	
Year	Value	Volume	Value	Collected	Total	Dutiable
	\$	lbs.	\$/lb.	\$	Value	Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1939(1)	23	51	0.44	7	29.9	29.9
1947	131	92	1.43	38	28.7	30.0
1948	63	52	1.23	16	24.7	24.7
1949	48	46	1.03	14	30.2	30.2
1950	79	75	1.07	25	31.8	31.8
1951	123	90	1.36	29	23.3	23.3
1952	756	605	1.25	175	23.1	23.1
1953	1,113	940	1.18	256	23.0	23.0
1954	944	793	1.19	213	22.6	22.6
1955	759	631	1.20	172	22.6	22.6
1956	736	624	1.18	167	22.7	22.7
1957	644	474	1.36			
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1939	2	5	0.47	1	22.5	22.5
1947	7	4	1.56	*	4.7	30.0
1948	9	9	1.04	2	22.5	22.5
1949	1	1	1.01	*	22.5	22.5
1950	6	4	1.56	1	22.7	22.7
1951	10	4	2.24	2	22.5	22.5
1952	8	7	1.08	2	22.5	22.5
1953	6	4	1.63	1	22.5	22.5
1954	2	1	1.24	*	22.5	22.5
1955	1	1	1.33	*	22.8	22.8
1956	1	1	1.52	*	23.6	23.6
1957	3	2	1.51			
<u>3. United States</u>						
1939	12	18	0.67	4	30.4	30.4
1947	124	87	1.42	37	30.0	30.0
1948	54	43	1.26	14	25.0	25.0
1949	28	22	1.27	7	25.0	25.0
1950	31	23	1.32	7	24.0	24.0
1951	95	69	1.39	21	22.6	22.6
1952	723	573	1.26	164	22.7	22.7
1953	1,040	864	1.35	234	22.5	22.5
1954	929	772	1.20	209	22.5	22.5
1955	747	608	1.23	169	22.6	22.6
1956	713	558	1.28	162	22.7	22.7
1957	606	423	1.43			
<u>4. Germany</u>						
1939	*	*	1.07	*	30.0	30.0
1947-51	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	3	3	0.99	1	22.5	22.5
1953	17	16	1.01	4	22.5	22.5

*Under 500

(1) Not classified separately prior to April 1, 1939

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Duty</u>	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
	\$	lbs.	Value	Collected	Total	Dutiabale
			\$/lb.	\$	Value	Value
<u>4. Germany (Cont'd)</u>						
1954	1	*	1.77	*	22.5	22.5
1955	1	1	1.27	*	22.7	22.7
1956	*	*	2.38	*	22.5	22.5
1957	-	-	-			
<u>5. Japan</u>						
1939	6	26	0.24	2	30.0	30.0
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	17	21	0.79	7	40.0	40.0
1950	41	46	0.89	16	39.5	39.5
1951	6	6	1.02	2	38.9	38.9
1952	18	17	1.01	7	39.0	39.0
1953	31	35	0.90	12	39.5	39.5
1954	4	5	0.93	1	32.2	32.2
1955	8	20	0.39	2	22.5	22.5
1956	12	52	0.23	3	22.5	22.5
1957	5	8	0.65			

*Under 500

Imports: Cotton pillow cases
('000)

Table 57

Tariff Item 532 (s.c. 3100)

Year	Value	Volume	Unit	Duty	Duty as per cent of	
	\$	lbs.	Value \$/lb.	Collected \$	Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1947(1)	624	356	1.75	170	27.2	30.0
1948	456	249	1.83	109	23.8	24.3
1949	487	288	1.69	120	24.7	24.7
1950	599	377	1.59	144	24.1	24.1
1951	528	307	1.72	123	23.2	23.2
1952	579	366	1.58	131	22.7	22.7
1953	774	492	1.57	179	23.1	23.1
1954	978	781	1.25	226	23.2	23.2
1955	1,059	969	1.09	238	22.5	22.5
1956	1,006	923	1.09	226	22.5	22.5
1957	1,021	1,004	1.02			
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1947	58	32	1.83	-	-	-
1948	161	91	1.78	35	21.4	22.5
1949	109	64	1.71	25	22.5	22.5
1950	114	70	1.64	26	22.7	22.7
1951	146	79	1.85	33	22.5	22.5
1952	111	61	1.82	25	22.5	22.5
1953	141	77	1.82	32	22.5	22.5
1954	167	89	1.87	38	22.5	22.5
1955	110	61	1.81	25	22.5	22.5
1956	77	45	1.70	17	22.5	22.5
1957	84	53	1.58			
<u>3. United States</u>						
1947	442	294	1.50	133	30.0	30.0
1948	145	87	1.66	36	25.1	25.1
1949	104	78	1.33	26	25.0	25.0
1950	89	59	1.51	21	23.8	23.8
1951	132	74	1.78	30	22.5	22.5
1952	318	240	1.32	72	22.5	22.5
1953	381	285	1.34	86	22.6	22.6
1954	372	305	1.22	84	22.5	22.5
1955	237	187	1.26	53	22.5	22.5
1956	222	191	1.16	50	22.5	22.5
1957	139	106	1.31			
<u>4. Hong Kong</u>						
1947	*	*	2.68	*	29.9	29.9
1948	11	6	1.95	3	25.0	25.0
1949	14	7	1.94	4	25.0	25.0
1950	43	29	1.50	10	23.1	23.1
1951	71	43	1.64	16	22.5	22.5
1952	75	40	1.85	17	22.5	22.5
1953	156	85	1.84	35	22.5	22.5
1954	135	80	1.70	30	22.5	22.5
1955	88	57	1.56	20	22.5	22.5
1956	66	36	1.81	15	22.5	22.5
1957	134	99	1.35			

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Duty</u>	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
	<u>\$</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Collected</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Dutiable</u>
			<u>\$/lb.</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Value</u>
<u>5. Japan</u>						
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	3	2	1.57	1	37.5	37.5
1949	9	9	1.06	4	38.9	38.9
1950	32	24	1.37	12	37.9	37.9
1951	21	25	0.86	9	39.7	39.7
1952	6	4	1.59	2	37.5	37.5
1953	29	24	1.20	11	38.3	38.3
1954	224	280	0.80	57	25.3	25.3
1955	450	567	0.79	101	22.5	22.5
1956	493	551	0.89	111	22.5	22.5
1957	576	688	0.84			

6. Azores and Madeira

1947	103	24	4.23	31	30.1	30.1
1948	55	16	3.42	14	25.0	25.0
1949	79	23	3.37	20	25.0	25.0
1950	88	26	3.41	21	23.7	23.7
1951	80	21	3.80	18	22.5	22.5
1952	59	17	3.47	13	22.5	22.5
1953	54	17	3.23	12	22.5	22.5
1954	64	21	3.08	14	22.5	22.5
1955	69	27	2.61	16	22.5	22.5
1956	36	10	3.53	8	22.5	22.5
1957	16	5	3.36			

* Under 500

(1) Included with cotton sheets in previous years

Imports: Typewriter ribbons
(1000)

Table 58

Tariff Item 532 (s.c. 3487)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Duty</u>	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
	\$	lbs.	Value \$/lb.	Collected \$	Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	24	5	4.43	-	33.7	33.7
1936	24	5	4.78	-	30.0	30.0
1937	19	5	4.03	-	29.5	29.5
1938	17	3	4.81	-	29.4	29.4
1939	37	4	9.05	11	29.7	29.7
1947	90	20	4.57	15	17.2	30.0
1948	19	5	3.71	4	22.4	23.5
1949	15	3	4.28	4	23.8	23.8
1950	18	4	4.58	5	24.8	24.8
1951	33	8	4.13	8	25.0	25.0
1952	29	7	3.92	7	25.0	25.0
1953	21	4	4.67	5	25.0	25.0
1954	32	7	4.77	8	25.0	25.0
1955	31	7	4.46	8	25.2	25.2
1956	49	13	3.83	12	25.2	25.2
1957	64	15	4.22			
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1935	2	*	3.36	-	23.0	23.0
1936	1	*	3.46	-	22.5	22.5
1937	1	1	1.85	-	22.5	22.5
1938	2	*	3.93	-	22.5	22.5
1939	1	*	6.76	*	22.5	22.5
1947	38	11	3.39	-	-	-
1948	12	4	3.21	3	20.7	22.5
1949	7	2	3.28	2	22.5	22.5
1950	6	3	2.39	2	24.3	24.3
1951	21	6	3.45	5	25.0	25.0
1952	14	5	2.64	3	25.0	25.0
1953	8	3	2.53	2	25.0	25.0
1954	13	5	2.65	3	25.0	25.0
1955	13	5	2.68	3	25.0	25.0
1956	23	9	2.43	6	25.0	25.0
1957	18	7	2.61			
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	22	5	4.52	-	34.4	34.4
1936	23	5	4.83	-	30.3	30.3
1937	17	4	4.39	-	30.0	30.0
1938	15	3	4.94	-	30.0	30.0
1939	36	4	9.19	11	30.0	30.0
1947	51	8	6.15	15	30.0	30.0
1948	7	1	5.04	1	25.1	25.1
1949	8	1	5.99	2	25.1	25.1
1950	10	1	8.34	3	25.0	25.0
1951	11	2	6.65	3	25.0	25.0
1952	14	2	6.45	4	25.0	25.0
1953	8	1	8.05	2	25.0	25.0

Year	Value \$	Volume lbs.	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>3. United States (Cont'd)</u>						
1954	10	1	7.41	3	25.0	25.0
1955	14	2	6.93	4	25.5	25.5
1956	21	3	7.08	5	25.6	25.6
1957	41	5	8.04			

4. Germany

1935	-	-	-	-	-	-
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-
1937	*	*	8.50	-	30.0	30.0
1938	-	-	-	-	-	-
1939	*	*	1.54	*	30.0	30.0
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	1	*	61.89	*	25.0	25.0
1953	4	*	47.42	1	25.0	25.0
1954	8	*	47.11	2	25.0	25.0
1955	4	*	49.06	1	25.0	25.0
1956	4	*	23.79	1	25.0	25.0
1957	-	-	-			

*Under 500

Imports: Surgical dressings, antiseptic or aseptic, including absorbent cotton, lint, lambs' wool, tow, jute, oakum, woven fabric of cotton weighing not more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per 100 square yards, not stitched; surgical bandages and slabs of textile fabrics coated with Plaster of Paris compound; sanitary napkins

(1000)

Tariff Items 236, 236c, 532 and 548 (s.c. 3566)

Year	Value ¹ \$	Duty Collected \$	Duty as per cent of	
			Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>				
1935	235	-	15.3	15.3
1936	260	-	14.6	14.6
1937	255	-	12.8	12.8
1938	205	-	13.8	13.8
1939	296	42	14.3	14.3
1947	588	115	19.6	19.6
1948	559	101	18.2	18.2
1949	622	102	16.5	16.5
1950	711	123	17.2	17.2
1951	805	133	16.5	16.5
1952	732	119	16.3	16.3
1953	942	156	16.5	16.5
1954	878	142	16.2	16.2
1955	1,101	177	16.1	16.1
1956	1,192	192	16.1	16.1
1957	1,170			
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>				
1935	196	-	12.5	12.5
1936	220	-	12.3	12.3
1937	210	-	10.1	10.1
1938	154	-	10.2	10.2
1939	171	17	10.0	10.0
1947	16	1	5.0	5.0
1948	90	9	10.0	10.0
1949	190	19	10.0	10.0
1950	166	17	10.0	10.0
1951	244	24	10.0	10.0
1952	254	25	10.0	10.0
1953	306	31	10.0	10.0
1954	290	29	10.0	10.0
1955	388	39	10.0	10.0
1956	439	45	10.3	10.3
1957	375			
<u>3. United States</u>				
1935	35	-	32.5	32.5
1936	37	-	25.0	25.0
1937	42	-	25.0	25.0
1938	49	-	23.6	23.6
1939	122	24	20.0	20.0

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u> ¹ \$	<u>Duty Collected</u> \$	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
			<u>Total Value</u>	<u>Dutiable Value</u>
<u>3. United States (Cont'd)</u>				
1947	572	114	20.0	20.0
1948	467	92	19.7	19.7
1949	432	83	19.3	19.3
1950	545	106	19.4	19.4
1951	550	107	19.4	19.4
1952	467	92	19.6	19.6
1953	619	122	19.6	19.6
1954	561	108	19.3	19.3
1955	658	127	19.3	19.3
1956	709	138	19.5	19.5 ^F
1957	761			

4. Germany

1935-36	-	-	-	-
1937	1	-	25.0	25.0
1938	*	-	23.5	23.5
1939	*	*	19.9	19.9
1947-50	-	-	-	-
1951	11	2	16.6	16.6
1952	11	2	20.0	20.0
1953	17	3	18.7	18.7
1954	27	5	20.0	20.0
1955	54	11	20.0	20.0
1956	44	9	20.1	20.1
1957	33			

¹Quantities not available

*Under 500

Imports: Cotton handkerchiefs
('000)

Table 60

Tariff Item 532a (s.c. 3091)

Year	Value	Volume	Unit	Duty	Duty as per cent of	
	\$		Value		Total	Dutiable
		lbs.	\$/lb.	Collected	Value	Value
				\$		
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	593	491	1.21	-	26.3	26.3
1936	607	526	1.15	-	25.4	25.4
1937	707	607	1.17	-	20.9	20.9
1938	632	558	1.13	-	21.5	21.5
1939	677	751	0.90	148	21.9	21.9
1947	1,199	190	6.32	190	15.8	30.0
1948	1,022	196	5.20	159	15.6	16.0
1949	1,180	318	3.71	222	18.8	18.8
1950	1,357	425	3.19	271	20.0	20.0
1951	1,245	353	3.53	270	21.7	21.7
1952	1,050	321	3.27	215	20.5	20.5
1953	1,339	405	3.30	248	18.5	18.5
1954	1,305	485	2.69	261	20.0	20.0
1955	1,153	449	2.57	243	21.1	21.1
1956	1,154	460	2.51	233	20.2	20.2
1957	1,145	503	2.28	-	-	-
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1935	456	428	1.07	-	24.2	24.2
1936	436	398	1.10	-	22.2	22.2
1937	466	395	1.18	-	15.1	15.1
1938	396	329	1.20	-	15.1	15.1
1939	371	326	1.14	56	15.1	15.1
1947	567	109	5.21	-	-	-
1948	795	168	4.72	96	12.1	12.5
1949	744	185	4.01	93	12.5	12.5
1950	811	229	3.53	101	12.5	12.5
1951	603	162	3.73	75	12.5	12.5
1952	565	182	3.10	71	12.5	12.5
1953	854	285	2.99	107	12.5	12.5
1954	675	237	2.85	84	12.5	12.5
1955	493	172	2.86	62	12.5	12.5
1956	561	203	2.76	70	12.5	12.5
1957	503	184	2.73	-	-	-
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	8	7	1.10	-	37.6	37.6
1936	15	8	1.76	-	32.1	32.1
1937	8	5	1.63	-	31.0	31.0
1938	14	11	1.33	-	30.9	30.9
1939	29	16	1.77	9	30.0	30.0
1947	230	56	4.10	69	30.0	30.0
1948	22	6	3.45	6	27.5	27.5
1949	48	17	2.89	13	27.4	27.4
1950	22	6	3.96	6	27.5	27.5
1951	47	13	3.58	13	27.5	27.5
1952	90	38	2.38	25	28.2	28.2
1953	79	26	3.02	22	27.6	27.6
1954	79	29	2.74	22	27.5	27.5
1955	109	30	3.67	30	27.5	27.5
1956	107	38	2.83	29	27.5	27.5
1957	116	39	2.97	-	-	-

Year	Value \$	Volume lbs.	Unit	Duty	Duty as per cent of	
			Value \$/lb.	Collected \$	Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>4. Austria</u>						
1935	17	5	3.34	-	31.0	31.0
1936	20	6	3.31	-	30.5	30.5
1937	20	7	2.91	-	30.9	30.9
1938	*	*	1.03	-	-	-
1939	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	2	*	13.53	1	35.1	35.1
1950	1	*	8.71	*	27.5	27.5
1951	5	*	10.64	1	27.5	27.5
1952	3	*	6.84	1	27.5	27.5
1953	7	1	8.45	2	27.5	27.5
1954	7	1	8.21	2	27.5	27.5
1955	12	2	7.35	3	27.5	27.5
1956	9	1	7.24	3	27.5	27.5
1957	8	1	8.00	-	-	-
<u>5. Czechoslovakia</u>						
1935	-	-	-	-	-	-
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-
1937	4	2	1.79	-	30.9	30.9
1938	10	5	1.99	-	30.9	30.9
1939	1	*	1.86	*	31.9	31.9
1947	10	1	8.52	3	30.0	30.0
1948	1	*	6.72	*	27.5	27.5
1949	*	*	6.62	*	27.3	27.3
1950	16	6	2.70	4	27.5	27.5
1951	18	6	2.78	5	27.5	27.5
1952	14	5	2.77	4	27.5	27.5
1953	19	7	2.88	5	27.5	27.5
1954	17	7	2.65	5	27.5	27.5
1955	11	4	2.49	3	27.5	27.5
1956	14	6	2.31	4	27.5	27.5
1957	34	18	1.89	-	-	-
<u>6. Germany</u>						
1935	10	3	3.58	-	31.0	31.0
1936	9	2	4.33	-	30.4	30.4
1937	11	3	3.39	-	30.4	30.4
1938	17	5	3.43	-	29.3	29.3
1939	4	2	2.42	1	30.0	30.0
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	*	*	2.62	*	27.0	27.0
1950	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	5	3	1.89	1	27.5	27.5
1953	*	*	2.04	*	27.5	27.5
1954	*	*	3.55	*	27.5	27.5
1955	2	*	5.29	1	27.5	27.5
1956	2	*	3.91	*	27.5	27.5
1957	3	1	3.00	-	-	-

Year	Value \$	Volume lbs.	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>7. Japan</u>						
1935	4	7	0.61	-	36.8	36.8
1936	35	73	0.47	-	33.4	33.4
1937	72	139	0.52	-	33.6	33.6
1938	69	162	0.42	-	32.4	32.4
1939	138	351	0.39	41	30.0	30.0
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	5	3	1.52	2	37.6	37.6
1949	83	64	1.30	32	38.1	38.1
1950	180	148	1.22	69	38.3	38.3
1951	199	132	1.50	75	37.7	37.7
1952	100	66	1.52	37	37.6	37.6
1953	76	54	1.40	29	37.9	37.9
1954	219	183	1.20	64	29.0	29.0
1955	236	211	1.12	65	27.5	27.5
1956	205	182	1.12	56	27.5	27.5
1957	252	234	1.08	-	-	-

8. Switzerland

1935	58	17	3.35	-	31.0	31.0
1936	67	21	3.19	-	30.5	30.5
1937	89	31	2.85	-	30.5	30.5
1938	114	39	2.96	-	30.5	30.5
1939	125	48	2.61	37	30.0	30.0
1947	359	21	17.04	108	30.0	30.0
1948	174	14	12.79	48	27.5	27.5
1949	232	19	12.13	64	27.5	27.5
1950	299	23	12.92	82	27.5	27.5
1951	333	25	13.51	92	27.5	27.5
1952	263	25	10.41	72	27.5	27.5
1953	287	27	10.72	79	27.5	27.5
1954	293	26	11.35	81	27.5	27.5
1955	279	28	9.98	77	27.5	27.5
1956	243	26	9.34	67	27.5	27.5
1957	214	22	9.72	-	-	-

*Under 500

Table 61

Imports: Woven fabric, cotton, for covering books
('000)

Tariff Item 532b (s.c. 3050)

Pariff Item 532b (s.c. 3050)

Year	Value \$	Volume lbs.	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1937(1)	30	61	0.49	-	22.0	22.0
1938	32	75	0.43	-	23.2	23.2
1939	39	97	0.40	10	24.6	24.6
1947	144	162	0.89	43	30.0	30.0
1948	89	95	0.94	13	14.1	17.7
1949	88	86	1.03	13	14.4	17.2
1950	137	135	1.01	28	20.7	20.7
1951	156	141	1.11	27	17.3	17.3
1952	134	132	1.02	22	16.6	16.6
1953	134	135	0.99	23	17.0	17.0
1954	166	168	0.99	27	16.3	16.3
1955	171	160	1.06	32	18.9	18.9
1956	198	190	1.04	36	18.1	18.1
1957	194	183	1.06	-	-	-
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1937	20	41	0.49	-	15.0	15.0
1938	19	45	0.42	-	15.0	15.0
1939	14	38	0.37	2	15.0	15.0
1947	*	*	1.12	-	-	-
1948	20	21	0.99	*	1.7	15.0
1949	24	22	1.12	1	6.1	15.0
1950	75	76	0.98	11	15.0	15.0
1951	108	99	1.09	14	13.3	13.3
1952	90	94	0.96	11	12.5	12.5
1953	86	91	0.94	11	12.5	12.5
1954	115	124	0.93	14	12.5	12.5
1955	83	82	1.01	10	12.5	12.5
1956	109	108	1.01	14	12.5	12.5
1957	91	90	1.01	-	-	-
<u>3. United States</u>						
1937	10	20	0.49	-	33.3	33.3
1938	13	30	0.43	-	32.2	32.2
1939	25	59	0.42	7	30.1	30.1
1947	144	162	0.89	43	30.0	30.0
1948	58	60	0.96	11	18.7	18.7
1949	64	64	1.00	11	17.5	17.5
1950	62	59	1.05	17	27.5	27.5
1951	46	40	1.15	12	26.5	26.5
1952	44	37	1.19	11	25.0	25.0
1953	47	43	1.08	12	25.0	25.0
1954	51	44	1.15	13	25.0	25.0
1955	87	78	1.11	22	25.0	25.0
1956	89	82	1.08	22	25.0	25.0
1957	103	94	1.10	-	-	-

* Under 500

(1) From February 26, 1937

Imports: Cotton curtains, n.o.p.
(1000)

Table 62

Tariff Item 532c (s.c. 3087)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u> \$	<u>Volume</u> lbs.	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$	<u>Duty as per cent of</u> <u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	310	396	0.78	-	26.2	26.2
1936	326	440	0.74	-	23.9	23.9
1937	369	474	0.78	-	23.8	23.8
1938	310	349	0.89	-	24.7	24.7
1939	282	333	0.85	72	25.5	25.5
1947	634	236	2.69	100	15.7	30.0
1948	346	117	2.96	69	19.8	21.1
1949	128	57	2.25	27	21.4	21.4
1950	104	48	2.15	25	23.7	23.7
1951	131	53	2.46	34	25.7	25.7
1952	106	54	1.97	28	26.4	26.4
1953	191	98	1.94	52	27.0	27.0
1954	217	121	1.79	58	26.9	26.9
1955	236	128	1.84	64	27.2	27.2
1956	204	100	2.04	56	27.2	27.2
1957	194	101	1.91	-	-	-

2. United Kingdom

1935	270	369	0.73	-	25.1	25.1
1936	277	401	0.69	-	22.7	22.7
1937	309	425	0.73	-	22.6	22.6
1938	239	297	0.80	-	22.5	22.5
1939	170	231	0.73	38	22.5	22.5
1947	301	105	2.86	-	-	-
1948	313	104	3.01	59	19.0	20.3
1949	108	47	2.28	22	20.3	20.3
1950	55	28	1.97	11	20.3	20.3
1951	33	15	2.23	7	20.3	20.3
1952	16	6	2.84	3	21.8	21.8
1953	14	5	2.71	3	20.3	20.3
1954	17	6	2.89	3	20.3	20.3
1955	8	3	2.54	2	20.3	20.3
1956	8	3	2.54	2	20.3	20.3
1957	6	2	2.69	-	-	-

3. United States

1935	9	8	1.20	-	35.3	35.3
1936	24	22	1.08	-	31.3	31.3
1937	32	26	1.24	-	30.1	30.1
1938	40	33	1.24	-	30.0	30.0
1939	90	85	1.06	27	30.0	30.0
1947	299	127	2.35	90	30.0	30.0
1948	26	12	2.20	7	27.5	27.5
1949	18	9	1.95	5	27.5	27.5

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Duty</u>	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
	<u>\$</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>\$/lb.</u>	<u>Collected</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Dutiable</u>
				<u>\$</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Value</u>
1950	41	19	2.19	11	27.5	27.5
1951	93	37	2.50	26	27.5	27.5
1952	88	48	1.85	24	27.5	27.5
1953	173	93	1.86	47	27.5	27.5
1954	194	113	1.72	53	27.5	27.5
1955	224	124	1.81	62	27.5	27.5
1956	193	96	2.00	53	27.5	27.5
1957	185	98	1.89	-	-	-

Imports: Cotton fabric, rubberized
('000)

Table 63

Tariff Item 532d (s.c. 3472)

Year	Value \$	Volume lbs.	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	40	104	0.38	-	36.1	36.1
1936	52	150	0.35	-	30.8	30.8
1937	83	271	0.31	-	27.1	27.1
1938	122	420	0.29	-	28.0	28.0
1939	205	676	0.30	60	29.2	29.2
1947	105	136	0.77	15	13.9	30.0
1948	29	39	0.74	7	24.0	24.0
1949	35	50	0.70	9	25.3	25.3
1950	38	43	0.86	9	22.8	22.8
1951	43	42	1.00	9	21.8	21.8
1952	90	111	0.81	21	23.0	24.5
1953	181	218	0.83	45	24.8	24.8
1954	137	188	0.73	34	24.8	24.8
1955	206	279	0.74	51	24.6	24.8
1956	289	391	0.74	54	18.7	24.5
1957	272	401	0.68			
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1935	20	54	0.38	-	27.6	27.6
1936	17	55	0.32	-	23.7	23.7
1937	33	119	0.27	-	22.6	22.6
1938	41	123	0.33	-	22.5	22.5
1939	23	72	0.32	5	22.5	22.5
1947	56	63	0.89	-	-	-
1948	14	14	1.00	3	20.2	20.2
1949	11	14	0.77	2	20.3	20.3
1950	24	29	0.82	5	20.2	20.2
1951	29	31	0.91	6	19.5	19.5
1952	7	7	0.98	1	18.0	18.0
1953	5	3	1.53	1	18.0	18.0
1954	4	8	0.55	1	18.0	18.0
1955	6	8	0.69	1	18.0	18.0
1956	15	18	0.84	3	18.0	18.0
1957	6	7	0.84			
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	19	49	0.39	-	43.7	43.7
1936	32	84	0.38	-	33.6	33.6
1937	44	136	0.32	-	30.3	30.3
1938	80	295	0.27	-	30.0	30.0
1939	182	601	0.30	55	30.0	30.0
1947	49	73	0.67	15	30.0	30.0
1948	15	25	0.59	4	27.6	27.6
1949	24	36	0.68	7	27.5	27.5
1950	14	14	0.95	4	27.5	27.5
1951	14	11	1.28	4	26.6	26.6
1952	83	104	0.80	19	23.5	25.0
1953	176	215	0.82	44	25.0	25.0
1954	133	180	0.74	33	25.0	25.0
1955	200	271	0.74	50	24.8	25.0
1956	273	372	0.73	51	18.7	25.0
1957	265	388	0.68			

Imports: Cotton window shade cloth in the piece Table 64
(1000)

Tariff Item 532d (s.c. 3473)

*Under 500

Pariff Item 532d (s.c. 3473)				Duty as per cent of		
Year	Value \$	Volume lbs.	Unit	Duty	Total	Dutiable
			Value \$/lb.	Collected \$	Value	Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	30	62	0.48	-	28.2	28.2
1936	16	35	0.44	-	23.8	23.8
1937	17	37	0.46	-	48.8	48.8
1938	21	55	0.38	-	24.8	24.8
1939	25	58	0.43	6	26.0	26.0
1947	73	79	0.92	18	25.3	30.0
1948	48	40	1.20	9	19.0	21.7
1949	26	23	1.13	5	21.1	21.1
1950	24	21	1.13	6	24.3	24.3
1951	51	36	1.38	12	23.7	23.7
1952	10	9	1.13	2	21.5	21.5
1953	37	33	1.11	9	24.7	24.7
1954	36	25	1.39	9	25.0	25.0
1955	20	13	1.47	5	24.9	24.9
1956	32	22	1.44	8	24.8	24.8
1957	60	46	1.31			
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1935	26	51	0.51	-	26.2	26.2
1936	15	32	0.45	-	22.7	22.7
1937	15	32	0.47	-	26.1	26.1
1938	15	35	0.43	-	22.5	22.5
1939	13	26	0.51	3	22.5	22.5
1947	11	18	0.61	-	-	-
1948	38	30	1.25	6	16.6	19.8
1949	23	20	1.14	5	20.3	20.3
1950	10	12	0.87	2	20.1	20.1
1951	21	18	1.15	4	18.9	18.9
1952	5	4	1.24	1	18.0	18.0
1953	1	2	0.76	*	18.0	18.0
1954	-	-	-	-	-	-
1955	*	*	0.64	*	17.8	17.8
1956	1	1	0.66	*	18.7	18.7
1957	3	5	0.71			
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	4	11	0.36	-	47.1	47.1
1936	1	3	0.34	-	34.1	34.1
1937	2	5	0.40	-	30.0	30.0
1938	6	20	0.29	-	30.0	30.0
1939	11	32	0.36	3	30.0	30.0
1947	62	61	1.02	18	30.0	30.0
1948	10	10	1.04	3	27.5	27.5
1949	3	3	1.13	1	27.5	27.5
1950	14	9	1.48	4	27.5	27.5
1951	30	18	1.61	8	27.1	27.1
1952	5	5	1.03	1	25.0	25.0
1953	36	31	1.13	9	25.0	25.0
1954	36	25	1.39	9	25.0	25.0
1955	20	13	1.50	5	25.0	25.0
1956	31	21	1.49	8	24.9	25.0
1957	57	41	1.38			

Imports: Cotton fabrics, coated or impregnated, n.o.p.
(1000)

Tariff Items 532d and 523e (s.c. 3474)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u> \$	<u>Volume</u> lbs.	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$	<u>Duty as per cent of</u> <u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	406	915	0.44	-	35.8	35.8
1936	649	1,382	0.47	-	30.0	30.0
1937	783	1,730	0.45	-	28.4	28.4
1938	565	1,473	0.38	-	28.2	28.2
1939	533	1,343	0.40	152	28.5	28.5
1947	1,464	1,617	0.91	392	26.8	30.0
1948	806	757	1.06	208	25.8	26.1
1949	900	805	1.12	234	26.0	26.0
1950	1,345	1,132	1.19	347	25.8	25.8
1951	2,030	1,664	1.22	509	25.0	25.1
1952	1,689	1,513	1.12	403	24.1	24.1
1953	2,503	2,374	1.05	605	24.1	24.3
1954	2,715	2,832	0.96	655	24.1	24.3
1955	3,712	3,978	0.93	899	24.2	24.3
1956	4,475	4,827	0.93	1,089	24.3	24.4
1957	5,018	5,267	0.95			
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1935	156	377	0.41	-	26.6	26.6
1936	227	420	0.54	-	22.9	22.9
1937	188	300	0.63	-	23.0	23.0
1938	134	209	0.64	-	22.7	22.7
1939	111	175	0.63	25	22.7	22.7
1947	156	115	1.36	-	-	-
1948	167	117	1.43	33	19.6	20.4
1949	183	141	1.30	37	20.3	20.3
1950	320	276	1.16	65	20.2	20.2
1951	338	340	0.99	64	18.9	18.9
1952	220	181	1.22	40	18.0	18.0
1953	253	293	0.86	46	18.2	18.2
1954	289	384	0.75	52	18.0	18.0
1955	381	605	0.63	69	18.0	18.0
1956	357	552	0.65	64	17.9	18.0
1957	356	405	0.88			
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	248	535	0.46	-	41.4	41.4
1936	416	925	0.45	-	33.2	33.2
1937	579	1,361	0.43	-	30.0	30.0
1938	426	1,250	0.34	-	30.0	30.0
1939	418	1,155	0.36	125	30.0	30.0
1947	1,306	1,501	0.87	391	29.9	30.0
1948	637	639	1.00	175	27.4	27.5

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u> \$	<u>Volume</u> lbs.	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>3. United States (Cont'd)</u>						
1949	715	664	1.08	196	27.4	27.5
1950	1,006	835	1.20	275	27.4	27.4
1951	1,664	1,309	1.27	436	26.2	26.3
1952	1,463	1,328	1.10	362	24.7	25.0
1953	2,241	2,073	1.08	556	24.8	25.0
1954	2,408	2,423	0.99	599	24.9	25.0
1955	3,248	3,127	1.04	810	24.9	25.0
1956	4,058	4,070	1.00	1,010	24.9	25.0
1957	4,610	4,809	0.96			

4. Japan

1935	*	*	0.15	-	34.8	34.8
1936	*	*	0.17	-	46.7	46.7
1937	9	58	0.16	-	30.0	30.0
1938	1	7	0.16	-	30.0	30.0
1939	1	8	0.13	*	30.0	30.0
1947-49	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	18	20	0.86	7	39.6	39.6
1951	10	7	1.35	4	38.0	38.0
1952	*	*	0.32	*	47.3	47.3
1953	1	2	0.50	*	42.9	42.9
1954	*	1	0.21	*	24.9	24.9
1955	42	186	0.22	10	25.0	25.0
1956	35	183	0.19	9	25.0	25.0
1957	5	6	0.75			

*Under 500

Imports: Sails for boats and ships
(1000)

Tariff Item 533 (s.c. 3176)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value¹</u>	<u>Duty</u>	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
	<u>\$</u>	<u>Collected</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Dutiable</u>
		<u>\$</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Value</u>
<u>1. Total</u>				
1935	5	-	19.4	19.4
1936	4	-	16.5	16.5
1937	6	-	17.1	17.1
1938	6	-	16.2	16.2
1939	5	1	16.6	16.6
1947	35	2	5.0	22.5
1948	23	3	14.4	15.5
1949	21	3	15.9	15.9
1950	25	4	15.5	15.5
1951	23	4	15.3	15.3
1952	23	4	16.8	16.8
1953	27	5	17.0	17.0
1954	30	5	16.2	16.2
1955	31	5	17.3	17.3
1956	32	6	17.9	17.9
1957	74			
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>				
1935	3	-	15.0	15.0
1936	3	-	15.0	15.0
1937	5	-	15.9	15.9
1938	6	-	16.1	16.1
1939	4	1	15.4	15.4
1947	27	-	-	-
1948	22	3	13.8	15.0
1949	18	2	15.0	15.0
1950	23	3	15.0	15.0
1951	22	3	15.0	15.0
1952	17	3	15.0	15.0
1953	20	3	15.0	15.0
1954	25	4	15.0	15.0
1955	22	3	15.0	15.0
1956	20	3	15.0	15.0
1957	34			

¹Quantities not available

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u> ¹ \$	<u>Duty Collected</u> \$	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
			<u>Total Value</u>	<u>Dutiable Value</u>
<u>3. United States</u>				
1935	2	-	25.0	25.0
1936	1	-	22.9	22.9
1937	1	-	23.4	23.4
1938	★	-	22.5	22.5
1939	1	★	22.6	22.6
1947	8	2	22.5	22.5
1948	1	★	22.5	22.5
1949	2	1	22.5	22.5
1950	2	★	22.5	22.5
1951	1	★	22.5	22.5
1952	4	1	22.5	22.5
1953	7	2	22.5	22.5
1954	4	1	22.5	22.5
1955	9	2	22.5	22.9
1956	11	2	22.5	22.5
1957	38			

¹Quantities not available

★Under 500

Imports: Batts, batting and wadding of cotton
('000)

Tariff Item 536 (s.c. 3004)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Duty</u>	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
	\$	lbs.	Value \$/lb.	Collected \$	Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	59	289	0.20	-	22.3	22.3
1936	64	323	0.20	-	22.0	22.0
1937	69	321	0.22	-	21.6	21.6
1938	70	356	0.20	-	21.9	21.9
1939	114	590	0.19	26	22.4	22.4
1947	332	1,031	0.32	74	22.6	22.6
1948	352	1,044	0.34	79	22.5	22.5
1949	242	549	0.44	54	22.5	22.5
1950	366	698	0.52	82	22.4	22.4
1951	405	678	0.60	86	21.2	21.3
1952	324	623	0.52	65	20.0	20.0
1953	373	723	0.52	73	19.6	19.6
1954	496	935	0.53	99	20.0	20.0
1955	443	873	0.51	88	20.0	20.0
1956	464	898	0.52	93	20.0	20.0
1957	427	793	0.54	-	-	-
<u>2. United States</u>						
1935	49	249	0.19	-	24.3	24.3
1936	56	285	0.20	-	22.5	22.5
1937	64	297	0.22	-	22.5	22.5
1938	63	323	0.19	-	22.5	22.5
1939	112	581	0.19	25	22.5	22.5
1947	325	1,018	0.32	74	22.6	22.6
1948	351	1,043	0.34	79	22.5	22.5
1949	241	549	0.44	54	22.5	22.5
1950	364	693	0.53	82	22.5	22.5
1951	398	657	0.61	85	21.4	21.4
1952	323	621	0.52	65	20.0	20.0
1953	354	692	0.51	71	20.0	20.0
1954	496	935	0.53	99	20.0	20.0
1955	442	872	0.51	88	20.0	20.0
1956	461	893	0.52	92	20.0	20.0
1957	426	792	0.54	-	-	-

Imports: Batts, batting and wadding of
vegetable fibres, n.o.p.(1)

Tariff Item 536 (s.c. 3115)

Year	Value \$	Volume lbs.	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>United States(2)</u>						
1935	282	3,363	0.08	-	24.5	24.5
1936	519	3,428	0.15	-	22.6	22.6
1937	1,182	4,618	0.26	-	22.7	22.7
1938	636	3,313	0.19	-	22.5	22.5
1939	2,080	11,557	0.18	468	22.5	22.5
1947	492	1,436	0.34	111	22.6	22.6
1948	803	2,955	0.27	181	22.5	22.5
1949	1,312	3,249	0.40	295	22.5	22.5
1950	2,475	4,532	0.55	557	22.5	22.5
1951	4,199	8,207	0.51	876	20.9	20.9
1952	712	1,919	0.37	142	19.9	19.9
1953	1,292	2,958	0.44	258	20.0	20.0
1954	2,010	7,215	0.28	402	20.0	20.0
1955	24,906	24,815	1.00	4,981	20.0	20.0
1956	794	2,530	0.31	159	20.0	20.0
1957	173	500	0.35			

(1) Quantities too small to omit thousands

(2) Imports from other sources are negligible

Imports: Batts, batting and wadding, n.o.p.
('000)

Table 69

Tariff Item 536 (s.c. 3454)

*Under 500

Year	Value	Volume	Unit	Duty	Duty as per cent of	
	\$	lbs.	Value \$/lb.	Collected \$	Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	1	4	0.15	-	17.2	17.2
1936	2	7	0.27	-	13.7	13.7
1937	4	8	0.49	-	21.0	21.0
1938	3	11	0.33	-	19.3	19.3
1939	*	2	0.26	*	15.6	15.6
1947	2	5	0.33	*	22.5	22.5
1948	*	1	0.33	*	22.4	22.4
1949	2	4	0.58	*	20.2	20.2
1950	1	3	0.32	*	20.3	20.3
1951	14	31	0.45	3	19.7	19.7
1952	89	186	0.48	18	20.0	20.0
1953	24	35	0.67	5	20.2	20.2
1954	34	53	0.64	7	20.0	20.0
1955	86	123	0.70	17	20.0	20.0
1956	92	154	0.60	18	20.0	20.0
1957	67	134	0.50			
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1935	*	1	0.30	-	12.5	12.5
1936	1	6	0.24	-	12.5	12.5
1937	1	3	0.20	-	12.5	12.5
1938	1	5	0.23	-	12.5	12.5
1939	*	1	0.40	*	12.4	12.4
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	1	1	0.83	*	12.5	12.5
1950	*	1	0.45	*	12.5	12.5
1951	1	3	0.20	*	12.6	12.6
1952	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953	*	*	0.76	*	12.4	12.4
1954	*	*	0.68	*	12.3	12.3
1955	*	*	0.72	*	12.7	12.7
1956	*	1	0.42	*	12.5	12.5
1957	*	*	0.79			
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	*	3	0.08	-	25.0	25.0
1936	*	*	0.36	-	22.5	22.5
1937	3	4	0.69	-	22.5	22.5
1938	2	6	0.40	-	22.5	22.5
1939	*	1	0.14	*	23.6	23.6
1947	2	5	0.33	*	22.5	22.5
1948	*	1	0.33	*	22.4	22.4
1949	1	3	0.53	*	22.5	22.5
1950	1	3	0.29	*	22.4	22.4
1951	13	28	0.48	3	20.0	20.0
1952	89	186	0.48	18	20.0	20.0
1953	24	35	0.67	5	19.9	19.9
1954	34	53	0.64	7	20.0	20.0
1955	86	123	0.70	17	20.0	20.0
1956	91	153	0.60	18	20.0	20.0
1957	67	134	0.50			

Table 70

Imports: Cotton blankets, not to include automobile or
steamer rugs nor similar articles

(1000)

Tariff Item 553(1) (s.c. 3084)

Tariff Item 553(1), (S.C. 5084)				Duty as per cent of		
Year	Value	Volume	Unit	Duty	Total	Dutiable
	\$	lbs.	Value	Collected	Value	Value
			\$/lb.	\$		
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	5	16	0.35	-	56.6	56.6
1936	3	7	0.42	-	67.9	67.9
1937	2	7	0.35	-	58.1	58.1
1938	3	7	0.45	-	36.6	36.6
1939	168	481	0.35	58	34.5	34.5
1947	279	271	1.03	69	24.7	24.9
1948	62	54	1.14	14	21.9	21.9
1949	66	73	0.91	15	23.0	23.0
1950	155	204	0.76	37	24.1	24.1
1951	200	214	0.94	46	22.9	22.9
1952	256	311	0.82	60	23.6	23.6
1953	393	461	0.85	92	23.4	23.4
1954	579	747	0.77	139	24.0	24.0
1955	598	810	0.74	145	24.3	24.3
1956	916	1,179	0.78	219	23.9	23.9
1957	870	1,218	0.71	-	-	-
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1935	4	13	0.32	-	48.0	48.0
1936	2	4	0.39	-	49.0	49.0
1937	1	2	0.36	-	31.3	31.3
1938	2	5	0.41	-	28.3	28.3
1939	4	8	0.46	1	27.7	27.7
1947	2	1	1.58	-	-	-
1948	31	29	1.09	7	22.1	22.1
1949	27	25	1.07	6	22.2	22.2
1950	23	28	0.81	5	23.5	23.5
1951	12	10	1.20	3	21.7	21.7
1952	20	27	0.74	5	24.0	24.0
1953	57	59	0.97	13	22.7	22.7
1954	63	82	0.77	15	24.0	24.0
1955	61	68	0.90	14	23.1	23.1
1956	47	52	0.91	11	23.0	23.0
1957	32	36	0.89	-	-	-
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	1	2	0.61	-	85.2	85.2
1936	1	3	0.47	-	83.7	83.7
1937	1	2	0.55	-	77.7	77.7
1938	1	2	0.53	-	37.2	37.2
1939	160	456	0.35	55	34.5	34.5
1947	277	270	1.03	69	24.9	24.9
1948	31	25	1.20	7	21.7	21.7
1949	11	11	0.99	2	22.5	22.5
1950	20	18	1.06	4	22.2	22.2
1951	43	37	1.17	9	21.8	21.8
1952	141	149	0.94	32	22.8	22.8
1953	195	209	0.94	47	23.9	23.9
1954	242	266	0.91	56	23.1	23.1
1955	182	184	0.99	41	22.6	22.6
1956	245	231	1.06	55	22.3	22.3
1957	110	96	1.15	-	-	-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Duty</u>	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
	\$	lbs.	Value \$/lb.	Collected \$	Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>4. Germany</u>						
1935-37			Nil			
1938	*	*	0.40	-	34.8	34.8
1939	2	9	0.25	1	40.3	40.3
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	29	37	0.78	7	23.9	23.9
1950	112	158	0.71	27	24.6	24.6
1951	119	141	0.85	28	23.5	23.5
1952	92	128	0.72	23	24.5	24.5
1953	109	153	0.71	27	24.6	24.6
1954	93	138	0.67	23	24.9	24.9
1955	84	145	0.57	22	26.2	26.2
1956	100	148	0.68	25	24.9	24.9
1957	98	145	.68	-	-	-

5. Belgium

1935-38			Nil			
1939	*	2	0.15	*	53.5	53.5
1947-51			Nil			
1952	*	*	0.92	*	23.1	23.1
1953	29	37	0.78	7	23.9	23.9
1954	100	141	0.71	25	24.6	24.6
1955	177	235	0.75	43	24.2	24.2
1956	474	630	0.75	114	24.1	24.1
1957	553	689	0.80	-	-	-

6. Japan

1935-38			Nil			
1939	1	6	0.26	1	39.1	39.1
1947-53			Nil			
1954	16	23	0.68	4	24.8	24.8
1955	36	72	0.50	10	27.5	27.5
1956	30	76	0.40	9	30.2	30.2
1957	41	172	0.24	-	-	-

*Under 500

Table 71

Exports: Cotton Products (1)
('000 dollars)

<u>Product</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Towels and wash cloths	67	72
Thread and yarn	60	13
Duck	50	63
Coated fabrics	9	(2)
Fabrics, n.o.p.	834	1,321
Shirts and pyjamas	214	232
Outer garments, women's and children's	257	257
Underwear	55	47
Clothing, n.o.p.	315	317
Surgical and sanitary supplies	387	407
Blankets, bedspreads and quilts	32	51
Manufactures, n.o.p.	103	106
Sheets and pillow cases	6	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	2,389	2,894

(1) Canadian production only

(2) Less than 500

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Trade of Canada

Table 72

SHIPMENTS OF YARNS BY THE COTTON YARN AND CLOTH INDUSTRY

('000)

<u>Principal Products</u>		1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1947	1948	1949
<u>All Cotton: Knitting Yarn</u>									
Gray	lbs.	12,369	15,920	17,505	13,558	20,347	17,377	17,347	14,628
	\$	4,107	4,991	5,655	4,210	5,879	10,723	12,006	9,966
Bleached	lbs.	237	382	n.a.	316	250	246	332	462
	\$	107	171	"	139	107	203	307	456
Coloured	lbs.	4,343	4,031	5,094	3,273	4,940	3,047	3,809	3,877
	\$	1,776	1,791	2,232	1,414	1,906	2,453	3,239	3,203
Other	lbs.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	11	19	2
	\$						11	21	2
<u>All Cotton: Other Yarn(2)</u>									
Gray	lbs.						5,454	11,502	10,331
	\$						3,889	7,588	6,726
Bleached	lbs.						187	121	n.a.
	\$						140	106	n.a.
Coloured	lbs.						1,397	1,779	1,715
	\$						1,047	1,398	1,397
Other(3)	lbs.						1,448	2,358	2,515
	\$						814	1,565	2,287
<u>Total</u>									
	lbs.	16,949	20,333	22,599	17,147	25,537	29,167	37,267	33,530
	\$	5,990	6,953	7,887	5,763	7,892	19,280	26,230	24,037

Figures shown under knitting (above)

include other yarns.

SHIPMENTS OF YARNS BY THE COTTON YARN AND CLOTH INDUSTRY (Cont'd)
('000)

<u>Principal Products</u>		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
All Cotton: Knitting Yarn								
Gray	lbs.	17,157	17,161	15,722	15,505	14,054	15,168	15,962
	\$	13,514	15,204	12,955	11,716	10,156	11,433	12,489
Bleached	lbs.	560	506	531	557	425	425	344
	\$	600	620	587	545	388	418	365
Coloured	lbs.	3,489	3,580	2,691	2,486	2,866	1,371	1,644
	\$	3,099	3,718	2,713	2,222	2,366	1,362	1,574
Other	lbs.	733	641	199	391	329	1,676	326
	\$	1,553	1,717	407	767	624	1,678	636
All Cotton: Other Yarn (2)								
Gray	lbs.	13,927	9,656	6,536	12,786	11,554	16,149	14,344
	\$	9,748	8,806	5,935	9,377	7,982	11,013	10,913
Bleached	lbs.	367	257	76	96	66	19	295
	\$	335	256	82	107	90	50	295
Coloured	lbs.	1,933	641	1,967	694	1,404	1,489	1,283
	\$	1,638	1,133	1,980	901	1,205	1,279	1,174
Other (3)	lbs.	2,458	2,638	2,354	16	23	6	56
	\$	1,732	2,187	1,774	15	18	5	50
Total		40,624	35,080	30,076	32,531	30,721	36,303	34,254
	\$	32,219	33,641	26,433	25,650	22,829	27,238	27,496

SHIPMENTS OF YARNS BY THE COTTON YARN AND CLOTH INDUSTRY (Cont'd)
('000)

<u>Principal Products</u>		1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1947	1948	1949
Cotton and Wool:	lbs.								
	\$								
Gray	lbs.	275	255	268	187	229	471	559	499
	\$	173	145	152	106	127	438	597	586
Bleached & Coloured	lbs.		67	88	90	132	38	24	32
	\$		39	57	58	88	42	31	44
Total		<u>275</u>	<u>322</u>	<u>356</u>	<u>277</u>	<u>361</u>	<u>509</u>	<u>583</u>	<u>531</u>
	lbs.	173	184	209	164	215	480	628	630
Spun Rayon & Mixtures of Spun Rayon:	lbs.	n.a.	n.a.	223	240	616	517	776	481
	\$			120	118	286	277	556	345
Other Yarns	lbs.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	239	338	489
	\$						205	488	716

SHIPMENTS OF YARNS BY THE COTTON YARN AND CLOTH INDUSTRY (Cont'd)
('000)

<u>Principal Products:</u>		<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
Cotton and Wool:								
Gray	lbs.	460	427	320	311	417	382	296
	\$	624	711	402	363	403	383	310
Bleached & Coloured	lbs.	42	34	42	54	42	26	34
	\$	72	71	60	75	57	34	49
Total	lbs.	502	461	362	365	459	408	330
	\$	696	782	462	438	460	416	359
Spun Rayon & Mixtures of Spun Rayon	lbs.	708	1,045	469	968	494	4,256	2,403
	\$	734	1,165	386	734	326	3,023	1,918
Other Yarns	lbs.	746	504	846	865	1,457	881	2,415
	\$	1,697	1,324	1,489	1,499	1,749	1,891	2,654

(1) Not comparable with later years.

(2) Intra-industry shipments of Other Cotton Yarns (gray, bleached and coloured) have been eliminated. It is assumed that intra-industry shipments of other types of yarns are negligible.

(3) Until 1952 inclusive, these figures include shipments of tire cord; in that year production by the cotton yarn and cloth industry was discontinued.

Source: Based on "The Cotton Textile Industries", Dominion Bureau of Statistics

SHIPMENTS OF BROADWOVEN FABRICS BY THE COTTON YARN AND CLOTH INDUSTRY
(1000)

Table 73

Principal Products		1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1947	1948	1949
All cotton:									
Gray(1)									
lbs.		n.a.	n.a.	33,327	27,077	33,316	38,874	42,734	41,569
yds.		63,617	78,627	92,725	80,262	97,795	99,495	100,104	102,482
\$		7,068	10,082	11,648	8,775	10,809	27,484	32,842	31,276
Bleached(2)									
lbs.		7,992	7,733	8,515	7,011	8,276	10,292	11,477	13,203
yds.		34,075	33,485	37,656	30,991	36,940	37,202	40,969	47,689
\$		3,997	3,790	4,311	3,312	3,709	9,417	11,606	14,254
Piece dyed(3)									
lbs.		8,693	8,909	8,031	6,792	9,282	12,881	13,295	20,114
yds.		39,571	36,861	35,080	29,413	38,830	42,300	45,459	73,490
\$		5,298	5,131	4,943	3,979	5,074	12,549	15,980	22,853
Printed and painted									
lbs.		10,489	11,099	12,088	10,786	12,933	12,951	15,581	14,944
yds.		44,459	47,909	52,480	46,249	54,056	54,619	68,800	65,613
\$		5,647	5,911	6,558	5,801	6,740	13,120	20,798	19,755
Yarn and stock dyed									
lbs.		12,059	14,496	15,205	10,936	13,793	17,320	15,105	16,093
yds.		30,465	35,735	37,056	26,560	32,740	29,435	37,269	38,951
\$		5,242	6,222	6,533	4,488	5,727	10,840	13,844	15,009
Tapestries and upholstery material									
lbs.		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	984	n.a.	1,619	2,545	1,982
yds.		1,132	1,497	1,282	1,329	1,376	1,941	2,788	2,795
\$		728	846	786	702	730	1,813	3,212	4,896
Other fabrics									
lbs.		(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
yds.							11,540	10,367	10,293
\$							5,011	6,786	5,743
Total(5)									
lbs.		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	63,586	n.a.	93,937	100,737	107,905
yds.		213,319	234,114	256,279	214,804	261,737	276,533	305,756	342,313
\$		27,980	31,982	34,779	27,057	32,789	80,233	105,068	113,786

SHIPMENTS OF BROADWOVEN FABRICS BY THE COTTON YARN AND CLOTH INDUSTRY (Cont'd)
('000)

Principal Products

All cotton;
Gray(1)

lbs.	51,492	45,959	32,468	33,891	31,146	37,091	39,461
yds.	128,990	99,962	57,135	86,036	69,511	91,133	79,506
\$	41,101	48,449	28,471	28,932	24,583	25,530	27,879

Bleached(2)

lbs.	15,689	13,416	10,619	10,547	12,408	10,930	13,576
yds.	56,160	48,091	39,757	39,343	45,093	38,616	43,811
\$	17,866	17,501	12,772	13,806	13,506	11,762	14,535

Piece dyed(3)

lbs.	23,135	16,410	20,689	16,635	17,995	23,525	24,492
yds.	84,613	57,526	78,868	64,048	61,296	82,525	76,314
\$	28,170	26,700	27,332	19,828	20,098	28,038	26,799

Printed and painted

lbs.	14,605	9,972	10,280	11,479	11,147	14,248	18,809
yds.	62,298	42,182	43,889	48,064	46,318	57,052	66,550
\$	19,070	14,113	13,705	14,586	13,512	17,514	20,344

Yarn and stock dyed

lbs.	15,984	19,911	17,177	12,650	13,308	13,040	13,102
yds.	38,973	54,023	39,783	29,236	29,005	29,368	30,770
\$	16,129	22,028	18,210	12,331	12,237	12,973	12,403

Tapestries and upholstery
material

lbs.	1,969	2,279	2,874	3,301	2,938	3,051	2,300(7)
yds.	2,893	1,984	2,200	2,822	2,767	3,073	1,764
\$	5,350	4,383	5,702	6,372	6,071	6,590	4,517

Other fabrics

lbs.	3,469	2,678	1,742	3,613	2,206	2,218	697
yds.	7,565	4,209	1,869	5,665	1,819	1,269	1,245
\$	4,846	4,023	2,183	4,243	2,301	2,271	1,752

Total

lbs.	126,343	110,625	95,489	92,116	91,148	104,102	112,437
yds.	381,492	307,977	263,501	275,214	255,809	303,036	299,960
\$	132,532	137,198	108,375	100,098	92,308	104,679	108,227

SHIPMENTS OF BROADWOVEN FABRICS BY THE COTTON YARN AND CLOTH INDUSTRY (Cont'd)

- (1) Intra-industry shipments of gray broadwoven fabrics have been eliminated. It is assumed that intra-industry shipments of other broadwoven fabrics are negligible. Gray broadwoven fabrics include pillow cotton and sheeting.
- (2) Bleached fabrics include pillow cotton, bed sheeting and bleached towelling.
- (3) Piece dyed includes coloured towelling.
- (4) Not comparable with later years.
- (5) Totals for broadwoven fabrics exclude "Other fabrics" for the years 1935-39 inclusive. While not strictly comparable with later years, production for certain pre-war years of "other fabrics" was as follows:
1937 - \$644,000; 1938 - \$382,000; 1939 - \$402,000. It is likely that the other fabric category is broader in coverage in pre-war years; therefore the figures for these pre-war years would probably be smaller if they were compiled on comparable basis.
- (6) Excludes lbs. of "Other fabrics" in 1947, 1948 and 1949.
- (7) For 1956, excludes all fabrics, wholly of cotton, which have been routed through printed and painted and yarn and stock dyed.

Source: Based on "The Cotton Textile Industries", Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Table 74

SHIPMENTS OF WOVEN GOODS BY THE COTTON YARN AND CLOTH INDUSTRY
('000)

<u>Principal Products</u>		1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1947	1948	1949
<u>Quilts and Bedspreads:</u>									
All Cotton									
	yds.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	654	767	774
	doz.	26	16	9	9	16	20	23	23
	\$	376	301	144	137	223	597	764	737
Other									
	yds.	-	Inc. with	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	88	120	145
	doz.	-	all cotton	12	9	6	3	4	4
	\$	-		199	157	109	73	121	144
<u>Pillowslips and Sheets</u>									
	yds.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	5,911(1)	8,207(1)
	\$	1,384	884	890	1,358	1,578	2,294	3,309	4,294
<u>Towels</u>									
Terry									
	yds.)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	13,143	13,204	12,842
	doz.)	535	577	597	681	590	1,136	1,154	1,072
	\$	955	1,077	1,168	1,234	1,296	4,081	4,899	4,465
Plain									
	yds.)					None	813	942	1,600
	doz.)					reported	72	99	193
	\$						217	261	579
Huck									
	yds.)					N.A.	1,409	1,954	1,381
	doz.)					161	168	226	177
	\$					139	318	522	407
Other									
	yds.)					-	-	N.A.	-
	doz.)					-	-	13	-
	\$					-	-	46	-

SHIPMENTS OF WOVEN GOODS BY THE COTTON YARN AND CLOTH INDUSTRY (Cont'd)
('000)

<u>Principal Products</u>		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
<u>Quilts and Bedspreads</u>								
All Cotton								
	yds.	696	590	662	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	doz.	21	18	20	14	14	17	23
	\$	697	629	824	564	553	641	862
Other								
	yds.	192	109	147	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-
	doz.	6	3	4	5	1	1	-
	\$	199	113	163	59	34	22	-
<u>Pillowslips and sheets</u>								
	yds.	9,423	9,595	10,402	8,017	9,792	5,899	11,595
	\$	5,289	6,208	6,667	4,604	5,434	5,878	6,831
<u>Towels</u>								
Terry								
	yds.	12,863	12,913	12,627	9,128	10,306	10,386	5,868
	doz.	1,116	1,145	1,055	816	934	966	1,000
	\$	5,554	5,441	5,130	4,180	4,231	4,353	4,732
Plain								
	yds.	1,509	2,077	880	945	875	347	686
	doz.	162	191	84	93	102	42	93
	\$	541	678	380	299	233	81	143
Huck								
	yds.	1,515	1,851	1,235	1,527	1,773	3,172	4,419
	doz.	161	195	120	157	169	425	465
	\$	419	548	365	446	534	1,030	1,077
Other								
	yds.	-	-	593	310	-	-	-
	doz.	-	-	61	28	-	-	-
	\$	-	-	300	256	-	-	-

SHIPMENTS OF WOVEN GOODS BY THE COTTON YARN AND CLOTH INDUSTRY (Cont'd)
('000)

<u>Principal Products</u>		1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1947	1948	1949
Terry face cloths	yds. doz. \$	N.A. 411 144	N.A. 353 129	N.A. 374 138	N.A. 367 133	N.A. 441 161	2,481 643 678	4,838 775 839	3,271 984 965
Other terry goods	\$	7	3	11	16	15	30	26	48
Blankets, cotton	lbs. pr. \$	N.A. 1,064 1,755	3,786 1,134 1,850	3,748 1,132 1,860	3,662 1,168 1,784	4,016 1,396 1,884	5,354(2) 1,843 4,318	6,464(2) 2,206 5,589	6,597(2) 2,148 6,122
Blankets, crib	lbs. pr. \$	N.A. 128 145	191 127 81	136 136 95	53 38 29	None reported	N.S.S. N.S.S. N.S.S.	N.S.S. N.S.S. N.S.S.	N.S.S.
Other woven goods	\$	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	335	20	34
Total woven goods	\$	4,769	4,328	4,508	4,751	5,408	12,941	16,396	17,795

SHIPMENTS OF WOVEN GOODS BY THE COTTON YARN AND CLOTH INDUSTRY (Cont'd)
('000)

<u>Principal Products</u>		<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
Terry face cloths	yds.	3,201	2,660	2,647	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	doz.	1,045	724	717	599	769	1,042	1,029
	\$	1,080	830	835	661	793	1,038	854
Other terry goods	\$	33	38	30	29	37	59	94
Blankets, cotton	lbs.	5,886	4,920	5,862	5,042	4,990	5,049	4,381
	pr.	1,901	1,569	1,663	1,497	1,401	1,512	1,483
	\$	5,845	5,858	6,836	5,734	5,260	5,566	5,422
Blankets, crib	lbs.	611	568	1,073	950	1,181	1,109	1,175
	pr.	463	841	799	484	868	949	894
	\$	874	984	1,475	856	1,478	1,716	1,697
Other woven goods	\$	69	64	52	218	190	182	224
Total woven goods	\$	20,600	21,391	23,057	17,906	18,777	20,566	21,936

- (1) Estimates in part
(2) Includes crib
(3) Not comparable with later years

Source: Based on "The Cotton Textile Industries", Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Table 75

SHIPMENTS OF MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS BY THE COTTON YARN AND CLOTH INDUSTRY
('000)

<u>Principal Products</u>	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1947	1948	1949
Tire fabric(1)								
lbs. 15,757		16,170	17,843	17,216	20,063	27,314	25,912	21,165
\$ 4,554		4,476	5,183	4,170	5,090	16,734	17,801	14,200
Wrapping Twine								
lbs.) 2,257		2,769	2,822	2,723	2,621	2,483	2,510	2,443
\$) 655		793	794	729	610	1,241	1,391	1,315
Other twines, lines, rope and cordage								
lbs.)					807	3,235	2,737	2,214
\$)					251	2,077	2,162	1,848
Cotton waste sold								
lbs. 18,423		20,123	17,488	14,594	17,181	18,540	19,826	19,443
\$ 670		770	686	433	492	1,431	1,677	1,824
Custom-processing receipts	\$ 159	162	74	172	463	1,249	1,277	1,032
All other products	\$ (2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	3,220	2,375	1,988
Total	\$ 6,038	6,201	6,737	5,504	6,906	25,952	26,683	22,207

SHIPMENTS OF MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS BY THE COTTON YARN AND CLOTH INDUSTRY (Cont'd)
(1000)

<u>Principal Products</u>		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Tire fabrics	lbs. \$	28,875 20,992	31,705 25,836	27,006 21,782	29,235 23,060	26,982 22,275	30,896 25,776	32,408 27,391
Wrapping twine	lbs. \$	2,972 1,707	3,359 2,326	2,176 1,473	2,727 1,722	1,255 792	2,878 2,724	1,857 1,267
Other twines, lines, rope and cordage	lbs. \$	2,825 2,285	2,934 2,646	1,989 1,704	1,733 1,375	2,366 1,800	1,661 1,325	2,092 1,565
Cotton waste sold	lbs. \$	24,340 2,589	25,389 3,599	20,847 3,136	20,797 2,099	15,806 1,651	15,950 1,886	21,430 2,119
Custom-processing receipts	\$	1,415	1,598	943	1,021	1,863	1,956	306
All other products	\$	2,086	3,328	2,003	1,676	1,513	1,874	3,753
Total	\$	31,074	39,333	31,021	30,953	29,894	35,541	36,401

(1) Mostly synthetic fabric.

(2) Not comparable with later years.

Source: Based on "The Cotton Textile Industries", Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

APPARENT CANADIAN MARKET FOR COTTON YARNS
('000 pounds)

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
Total domestic shipments	38,162	34,393	41,098	35,434	30,665	33,137	31,235	36,928	34,606
Total imports	8,327	6,710	4,682	7,435	6,337	7,620	5,627	6,398	7,422
Less imports by the Cotton Yarn and Cloth Industry	134	717	1,082	1,075	559	795	387	346	252
Imports to domestic market	8,193	5,993	3,600	6,360	5,778	6,825	5,240	6,052	7,170
Total to domestic market	46,355	40,386	44,698	41,794	36,443	39,962	36,475	42,980	41,776
Per cent supplied by Canadian production	82.3	85.1	91.9	84.8	84.1	82.9	85.6	85.9	82.8

Note: The above table does not include thread or wrapping twine. It includes domestic shipments (plus imports) to all users other than the Cotton Yarn and Cloth Industry itself.

Source: Based on Dominion Bureau of Statistics data.

APPARENT CANADIAN MARKET FOR COTTON FABRICS (GREIGE)
(^{'000 pounds})

Year	DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS (Net) (1)	IMPORTS				Total Imports	Imports by Industry	Imports to Market	TOTAL MARKET	P.C. SUPPLIED BY DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS
		United States	United Kingdom	India	Japan	Other				
1948	42,734	20,455	1,930	-	-	17	22,402	8,659	13,743	75.7
1949	41,569	20,668	723	-	-	815	22,206	13,403	8,803	82.5
1950	51,492	14,385	424	381	2,872	299	18,361	12,071	6,290	89.1
1951	45,959	14,546	278	3,865	26	2,471	21,186	2,407	18,779	71.0
1952	32,468	15,184	440	159	20	192	15,995	2,214	13,781	70.2
1953	33,891	14,287	435	1,626	32	697	17,077	4,039	13,038	72.2
1954	31,146	11,059	141	1,765	25	582	13,572	2,541	11,031	73.8
1955	37,091	12,602	99	2,498	495	326	16,020	7,385	8,635	81.1
1956	39,461	13,451	152	3,333	588	562	18,086	5,355	12,731	75.6
1957	33,170(2)	14,449	146	3,050	1,076	903	19,624	3,528	16,096	67.3

(1) Excluding intra-industry shipments.

(2) Shipments by seven major producers.

Source: Based on Dominion Bureau of Statistics data.

Table 78

APPARENT CANADIAN MARKET FOR COTTON FABRICS (BLEACHED)
('000 pounds)

<u>Year</u>	<u>DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS</u>	<u>IMPORTS</u>				<u>TOTAL MARKET</u>	<u>P.C. SUPPLIED BY CANADIAN SHIPMENTS</u>
		<u>United States</u>	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total Imports</u>	
1948	11,477	1,488	1,271	72	34	2,865(1)	80.0
1949	13,203	2,005	1,031	2	321	3,359(1)	79.7
1950	15,689	1,315	312	15	93	1,735(1)	90.0
1951	13,416	1,431	257	5	146	1,839	87.9
1952	10,619	2,226	276	-	184	2,686	79.8
1953	10,547	1,982	391	2	365	2,740	79.4
1954	12,408	1,999	335	74	404	2,812	81.5
1955	10,930	1,576	212	733	293	2,814	79.5
1956	13,576	1,992	257	1,014	697	3,960	77.4
1957	11,903(2)	1,616	449	1,154	657	3,876	75.4

(1) Excludes handkerchief fabric.

(2) Shipments by seven major producers.

Sources: Based on Dominion Bureau of Statistics data.

ESTIMATED CANADIAN MARKET FOR COTTON FABRICS (PRINTED)
('000 yards)

<u>Year</u>	<u>DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS</u>	<u>IMPORTS</u>				<u>TOTAL MARKET</u>	<u>P.C. SUPPLIED BY DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS</u>
		<u>United States</u>	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>India</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>Other (1)</u>	
1948	68,800	8,914	3,381	-	-	255	84.6
1949	65,613	9,478	2,364	-	37	918	83.7
1950	62,298	7,685	1,081	(2)	455	700	86.3
1951	42,182	8,815	644	(2)	-	403	81.0
1952	43,889	20,318	500	(2)	34	529	67.2
1953	48,064	22,273	716	(2)	-	1,040	66.7
1954	46,318	22,812	391	(2)	43	772	65.8
1955	57,052	26,919	644	(2)	749	880	66.1
1956	66,550	30,747	563	(2)	2,558	1,305	65.4

(1) Estimated
(2) Negligible

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics
United States Bureau of The Census
The Trade of The United Kingdom
Institute of Trade Research and Statistics, Osaka

ESTIMATED CANADIAN MARKET FOR COTTON FABRICS (PIECE-DYED)
(^{'000 yards})

<u>Year</u>	<u>DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS</u>	<u>IMPORTS</u>				<u>TOTAL MARKET</u>	<u>P.C. SUPPLIED BY DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS</u>
		<u>United States</u>	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>India(1)</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>Other(1)</u>	
1948	45,459	5,265	7,102	-	-	376	58,202
1949	73,490	6,966	6,134	-	195	1,321	88,106
1950	84,613	9,441	5,705	124	2,155	1,033	103,071
1951	57,526	12,881	4,990	709	577	600	77,283
1952	78,868	25,774	3,118	266	125	624	108,775
1953	64,048	19,602	4,008	1,021	239	1,066	89,984
1954	61,296	14,895	3,244	1,074	615	855	81,879
1955	82,525	14,885	2,595	1,759	1,231	1,054	104,049
1956	76,314	17,632	2,538	1,670	2,091	1,408	101,653

(1) Estimated

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics
 United States Bureau of The Census
 The Trade of The United Kingdom
 Institute of Trade Research and Statistics, Osaka

Table 81

ESTIMATED CANADIAN MARKET FOR COTTON FABRICS (YARN-DYED)
(¹000 yards)

<u>Year</u>	<u>DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS</u>	<u>IMPORTS</u>				<u>TOTAL MARKET</u>	<u>P.C. SUPPLIED BY DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS</u>
		<u>United States</u>	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>India (1)</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>Other (1)</u>	
1948	37,269	8,587	4,745	-	-	1,869	71.0
1949	38,951	6,641	3,748	-	12	6,489	69.7
1950	38,973	5,334	1,714	496	129	5,131	75.3
1951	54,023	6,834	948	2,835	80	2,993	79.8
1952	39,783	10,884	739	1,066	-	2,787	72.0
1953	29,236	12,907	1,408	4,083	138	4,342	56.1
1954	29,005	11,872	1,195	4,298	408	3,661	57.5
1955	29,368	12,563	1,159	7,037	2,957	4,734	50.8
1956	30,770	12,525	1,174	6,678	3,905	5,939	50.4

(1) Estimated

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics
 United States Bureau of The Census
 The Trade of The United Kingdom
 Institute of Trade Research and Statistics, Osaka

Table 82

APPARENT CANADIAN MARKET FOR DENIMS
(^{'000 yards})

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956(1)</u>	<u>1957(1)</u>
Domestic shipments	13,484	17,544	18,437	14,581	18,744	18,899	19,353	18,354	17,753	15,103
Imports	1,326	1,604	472	1,390	2,584	4,826	3,922	4,224	3,594	5,734
Canadian market	<u>14,810</u>	<u>19,148</u>	<u>18,909</u>	<u>15,971</u>	<u>21,328</u>	<u>23,725</u>	<u>23,275</u>	<u>22,578</u>	<u>21,347</u>	<u>20,837</u>
Domestic shipments as per cent of market	91.0	91.6	97.5	91.3	87.9	79.7	83.1	81.3	83.1	72.5

Note: Already shown in Table 81

(1) In June 1956, basis for reporting denim imports broadened to include sports denims. Previously only work denims included.

Source: Based on Dominion Bureau of Statistics data

APPARENT CANADIAN MARKET FOR ALL COLOURED COTTON FABRICS
('000 yards)

<u>Year</u>	<u>DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS</u>	<u>IMPORTS</u>				<u>Total Imports</u>	<u>TOTAL MARKET</u>	<u>P.C. SUPPLIED BY DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS</u>
		<u>United States</u>	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>India</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>Other</u>		
1948	151,528	22,766	15,228	-	-	2,500	192,022	78.9
1949	178,054	23,085	12,246	-	244	8,728	222,357	80.1
1950	185,884	22,460	8,500	620	2,739	6,864	227,067	81.9
1951	153,731	28,530	6,582	3,544	657	3,996	197,040	78.2
1952	162,540	56,976	4,357	1,332	159	3,940	229,304	70.9
1953	141,348	54,782	6,132	5,104	377	6,448	214,201	66.0
1954	136,619	49,579	4,830	5,372	1,066	5,288	202,754	67.4
1955	168,945	54,367	4,398	8,796	4,937	6,668	248,111	68.1
1956	173,634	60,904	4,275	8,348	8,554	8,652	264,367	65.7

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics as regards "Domestic Shipments"
 United States Bureau of The Census
 The Trade of The United Kingdom
 Institute of Trade Research and Statistics, Osaka

Table 84

APPARENT CANADIAN MARKET FOR COTTON TOWELS
(^{'000 dollars)}

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
Domestic shipments	5,728	5,451	6,514	6,667	5,875	4,925	4,998	5,464	5,952
Imports	<u>937</u>	<u>396</u>	<u>496</u>	<u>771</u>	<u>2,317</u>	<u>3,001</u>	<u>2,847</u>	<u>3,314</u>	<u>3,502</u>
Shipments to market	6,665	5,847	7,010	7,438	8,192	7,926	7,845	8,778	9,454
Domestic shipments as per cent of market	85.9	93.2	92.9	89.6	71.7	62.1	63.7	62.2	63.0

APPARENT CANADIAN MARKET FOR COTTON WASH CLOTHS AND BATH MATS
(^{'000 dollars)}

Domestic shipments:	839	965	1,080	830	835	661	793	1,038	854
Wash cloths	26	48	33	38	30	29	37	59	94
Bath mats	865	1,013	1,113	868	865	690	830	1,097	948
Total domestic shipments	63	48	79	123	756	1,113	944	759	736
Imports	<u>928</u>	<u>1,061</u>	<u>1,192</u>	<u>991</u>	<u>1,621</u>	<u>1,803</u>	<u>1,774</u>	<u>1,856</u>	<u>1,684</u>
Shipments to market	93.2	95.5	93.4	87.6	53.4	38.3	46.8	59.1	56.3
Domestic shipments as per cent of market									

Source: Based on Dominion Bureau of Statistics data

APPARENT CANADIAN MARKET FOR COTTON BLANKETS

('000 pounds)

	1939	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Domestic shipments	4,016	6,464	6,597	6,497	5,488	6,935	5,992	6,171	6,158	5,556
Imports	481	54	73	204	214	311	461	747	810	1,179
Shipments to market	4,497	6,518	6,670	6,701	5,702	7,246	6,453	6,918	6,968	6,735
Domestic shipments as per cent of market	89.3	99.2	98.9	97.0	96.2	95.7	92.8	89.2	88.4	82.5

APPARENT CANADIAN MARKET FOR COTTON SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES

('000 dollars)

Domestic shipments	1,578	3,309	4,294	5,289	6,208	6,667	4,604	5,434	5,878	6,831
Imports:										
Sheets	367	558	421	505	609	1,299	1,259	1,624	1,108	1,217
Pillow cases		456	487	599	528	579	774	978	1,059	1,006
Total imports	367	1,014	908	1,104	1,137	1,878	2,033	2,602	2,167	2,223
Shipments to market	1,945	4,323	5,202	6,393	7,345	8,545	6,637	8,036	8,045	9,054
Domestic shipments as per cent of market	81.1	76.5	82.5	82.7	84.5	78.0	69.4	67.6	73.1	75.4

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 86

APPARENT CANADIAN MARKET FOR COTTON THREAD
('000 dollars)

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
Domestic shipments	8,774	8,930	10,493	11,216	9,493	10,358	9,208	9,863	10,482
Imports	930	845	967	1,174	1,055	1,075	920	981	1,244
Shipments to market	<u>9,704</u>	<u>9,775</u>	<u>11,460</u>	<u>12,390</u>	<u>10,548</u>	<u>11,433</u>	<u>10,128</u>	<u>10,844</u>	<u>11,726</u>
Domestic shipments as per cent of market	90.4	91.3	91.6	90.5	90.0	90.6	90.9	91.0	89.4

APPARENT CANADIAN MARKET FOR COTTON TWINE
('000 pounds)

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
Domestic shipments(1)	2,723	3,161	3,561	3,779	2,510	3,043	1,530	3,181	2,230
Imports	491	296	431	441	348	513	433	414	477
Shipments to market	<u>3,214</u>	<u>3,457</u>	<u>3,992</u>	<u>4,220</u>	<u>2,858</u>	<u>3,556</u>	<u>1,963</u>	<u>3,595</u>	<u>2,707</u>
Domestic shipments as per cent of market	84.7	91.4	89.2	89.5	87.8	85.6	77.9	88.5	82.3

(1) Includes shipments by the Cotton Yarn and Cloth Industry, The Miscellaneous Cottons Industry and the Cordage, Rope and Twine Industry

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 87

APPARENT CANADIAN MARKET FOR COTTON BATTING AND WADDING

	('000 dollars)						
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Domestic shipments	2,427	2,743	3,481	4,443	4,129	5,135	3,092
Imports	352	241	366	405	324	373	496
Shipments to market	2,779	2,984	3,847	4,848	4,453	5,508	3,588
Domestic shipments as per cent of market	87.3	91.9	90.5	91.6	92.7	93.2	86.2
							89.2
							90.6
							4,110
							4,443
							4,931
							4,467
							464

APPARENT CANADIAN MARKET FOR COTTON BAGS
('000)

Domestic shipments	3,182	3,630	4,205	4,305	3,529	3,857	3,834	3,782	n.a.
Imports	8,550	9,732	12,346	15,072	10,201	10,689	10,218	9,421	-
Shipments to market	90	187	110	346	110	55	52	42	-
Domestic shipments as per cent of market	8,640	9,919	12,456	15,418	10,311	10,744	10,270	9,463	n.a.
	98.9	98.1	99.1	97.8	98.9	99.5	99.5	99.6	

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

FACTORY SHIPMENTS OF COTTON CLOTHING: WOVEN SHIRTS
('000)

<u>Product</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
Shirts, fine: Men's and youths'								
doz.	772	621	588	583	631	616	643	633
\$	20,461	17,057	17,554	17,303	18,411	17,848	18,909	18,822
Boys'								
doz.	70	62	68	53	60	120	67	81
\$	975	905	1,015	803	987	1,746	1,164	1,345
Shirts, work:								
doz.	370	330	353	317	345	309	319	313
\$	7,167	8,361	8,261	7,585	7,808	6,922	7,049	6,906
Total								
doz.	1,212	1,013	1,009	953	1,036	1,045	1,029	1,027
\$	28,603	27,323	26,830	25,691	27,206	26,516	27,122	27,073

FACTORY SHIPMENTS OF COTTON CLOTHING: DRESSES
('000)

Women's	No.	5,282	5,359	4,526	5,960	5,238	5,480	5,119	5,475
	\$	12,836	13,241	12,314	16,174	16,044	17,470	19,050	23,294
Children's	No.	509	302	2,887	2,794	2,874	2,218	2,346	2,224
	\$	804	517	5,128	5,119	5,218	4,421	4,535	4,600
Total	No.	5,791	5,661	7,413	8,754	8,112	7,698	7,465	7,699
	\$	13,640	13,758	17,442	21,293	21,262	21,891	23,585	30,894

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

FACTORY SHIPMENTS OF COTTON CLOTHING: PANTS, SLACKS AND BREECHES
('000)

Product	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Dress and sport:								
Men's and youths'	No. \$	159 374	80 235	112 364	98 302	141 496	179 588	231 770
Boys'	No. \$	349 626	199 477	165 447	329 674	147 335	177 399	329 678
Work Pants:								
Men's and youths'	No. \$	2,427 5,766	2,386 6,455	2,328 6,669	2,748 8,168	1,996 5,569	2,629 7,415	3,057 8,540
Boys'	No. \$	- -	426 787	385 715	495 997	258 509	395 793	466 860
Total	No. \$	n.a. n.a.	3,548 8,109	2,990 8,195	3,670 10,141	2,542 6,909	3,380 9,195	4,083 10,848
FACTORY SHIPMENTS OF COTTON CLOTHING: SKIRTS, SUITS AND SLACKS ('000)								
Skirts	No. \$	291 408	439 818	623 1,395	1,068 2,066	1,316 2,846	1,548 4,119	1,761 4,707
Suits:								
Women's and Misses'	No. \$	10 61	14 170	7 79	11 119	8 83	12 158	4 23
Children's	No. \$	- -	- -	36 55	128 225	27 62	3 13	45 251
Slack Suits:								
Men's and youths'	No. \$	n.a. n.a.	20 348	14 91	5 73	1* 24	35* 866	- -
Boys'	No. \$	n.a. n.a.	7 40	3 22	9 49	5* 21	2* 11	- -
Total	No. \$	n.a. n.a.	480 1,376	1,132 2,353	1,466 3,276	1,084 3,289	1,600 5,167	1,810 4,981

*Includes other types of fabric
Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

FACTORY SHIPMENTS OF COTTON CLOTHING: SPORTS CLOTHING
(1000)

Table 90

Product	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Shorts:								
Women's and misses'	doz. \$	19 338	30 588	35 601	39 628	40 625	42 668	26 381
Men's and youths'	doz. \$	15 271	29 749	7 170	19 302	10 193	37 834	32 629
Boys'	doz. \$	8 134	7 111	4 72	8 150	17 296	5 67	3 44
Children's	doz. \$	12 121	32 290	37 381	26 210	56 437	69 513	51 476
Total	doz. \$	54 864	98 1,738	83 1,224	92 1,290	123 1,551	153 2,062	112 1,530
Slacks (including jeans)								
Women's and misses'	doz. \$	19 459	14 332	64 2,165	181 3,050	118 2,905	143 3,524	160 4,523
Children's	doz. \$	18 370	21 471	28 517	42 799	62 918	153 2,391	140 2,304
Total	doz. \$	37 829	35 803	92 2,682	223 3,849	180 3,823	296 5,915	300 6,827
Total	doz. \$	91 1,693	133 2,541	175 3,906	315 5,139	303 5,374	449 7,997	412 8,357
FACTORY SHIPMENTS OF COTTON CLOTHING: BATHROBES, KIMONOS, LOUNGING JACKETS, HOUSECOATS								
Women's and misses'	doz. \$	32 1,020	23 856	17 585	12 509	25 1,185	24 874	39 1,509
Children's	doz. \$	9 166	13 222	12 193	8 125	10 212	11 192	18 311
Total	doz. \$	41 1,186	36 1,078	29 778	20 634	35 1,397	35 1,066	57 1,820

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

FACTORY SHIPMENTS OF COTTON CLOTHING: COATS, JACKETS, ETC.

Table 91

Product

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Separate Jackets: Women's and misses'	doz. \$	1 57	3 224	5 328	6 471	5 266	3 160	5 566
Children's	doz. \$	8 156	2 71	3 95	14 347	15 371	9 271	10 321
Total	doz. \$	9 213	5 295	8 423	20 818	20 637	12 431	15 887
Short Coats (including windbreakers, parkas, leather coats, etc.)	doz. \$	53 5,417	63 5,775	54 4,691	60 4,534	52 3,504	46 2,871	69 3,856
Men's and youths'	doz. \$	26 1,703	23 1,659	25 1,637	27 1,633	20 1,030	15 606	24 894
Boys'	doz. \$	13 652	12 612	6 423	26 878	14 349	26 760	21 683
Children's (under 14)	doz. \$	9 498	3 148	9 434	2 114	1 49	7 343	14 1,006
Women's and misses'	doz. \$	101 8,270	101 8,194	94 7,185	115 7,159	87 4,932	94 4,580	119 6,439
Total	doz. \$	110 8,483	106 8,489	102 7,608	135 7,977	107 5,569	106 5,011	134 7,326
FACTORY SHIPMENTS OF COTTON CLOTHING: BLOUSES								
Women's and misses'	doz. \$	106 1,715	109 1,857	138 2,557	189 3,736	249 4,890	367 7,142	407 7,926
Children's	doz. \$	113 1,061	84 983	77 949	92 1,093	88 1,220	117 1,338	123 1,765
Total	doz. \$	219 2,776	193 2,840	215 3,506	281 4,829	337 6,110	484 8,480	530 9,491

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

FACTORY SHIPMENTS OF COTTON CLOTHING: DIAPERS

Table 92

('000)

Product	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Diapers								
doz.	37	52	88	106	300	366	155	377
\$	134	133	220	242	604	736	794	1,642

FACTORY SHIPMENTS OF COTTON CLOTHING: NIGHTDRESSES AND NIGHTSHIRTS

('000)

Cotton and flannelette								
doz.	99	83	77	78	76	87	124	157
\$	1,696	1,443	1,448	1,469	1,416	1,615	1,831	2,375

FACTORY SHIPMENTS OF COTTON CLOTHING: OVERALLS AND COVERALLS

('000)

Men's and boys'								
doz.	342	343	374	405	458	549	587	648
\$	10,692	11,672	12,894	13,745	13,581	16,070	17,338	18,985
Children's								
doz.	247	243	221	230	210	172	225	301
\$	3,316	3,007	3,300	3,158	2,816	2,112	2,549	3,532

FACTORY SHIPMENTS OF COTTON CLOTHING: HOSPITAL CLOTHING

('000)

Hospital Clothing								
\$	437	450	628	790	1,003	1,096	1,305	1,302

FACTORY SHIPMENTS OF COTTON CLOTHING: PYJAMAS

('000)

Pyjamas								
doz.	333	308	297	338	366	399	406	533
\$	7,177	6,873	6,776	8,054	8,047	8,295	8,159	10,753

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

PRODUCERS OF COTTON PRODUCTS: 1956

Table 93

<u>Industries Producing Chiefly Cottons</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity ('000)</u>	<u>Value ('000)</u>	<u>Total Value of Production ('000)</u>	<u>Value of Cotton Products as p.c. of total value of Production</u>
Cotton Yarn & Cloth	Broadwoven Fabrics (net)	lbs.	108,990	101,244		
	Quilts & bed- spreads, etc.	doz.	23	862		
	Pillowslips & sheets	-	-	6,831		
	Terry face cloths	doz.	1,029	854		
	Towels:					
	Terry	doz.	1,000	4,732		
	Huck	doz.	465	1,077		
	Plain	doz.	93	143		
	Towelling	yd.	2,018	715		
	Blankets, crib	pair	894	1,697		
	Blankets, except crib	pair	1,483	5,422		
	Other woven goods	-	-	73		

PRODUCERS OF COTTON PRODUCTS: 1956 (cont'd)

<u>Industries Producing Chiefly Cottons</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity ('000)</u>	<u>Value ('000)</u>	<u>Total Value of Production ('000)</u>	<u>Value of Cotton Products as p.c. of total value of Production</u>
	Yarns (net)	lbs.	33,912	27,309	201,421*	75.6
	Wrapping twine	lbs.	1,857	1,267		
	Total			152,226		
Cotton Thread	Cotton thread	-	-	10,430	10,521	99.8
	Other	-	-	68		
	Total			10,498		
Miscellaneous Cotton Goods	Batts, batting	lbs.	14,916	2,404	8,689	43.0
	& wadding	lbs.	6,469	927		
	Cotton felt	lbs.		403		
	Other					
	Total			3,734		
Awning, Tent & Sail	Awnings	No.	138	2,207	57	
	Tents	No.	43	2,712		
	Verandah curtains		-			

*Intra-Industry shipments are excluded

PRODUCERS OF COTTON PRODUCTS: 1956 (cont'd)

<u>Other Industries Producing Cottons</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u> ('000)	<u>Value</u> ('000)	<u>Total Value of Production</u> ('000)	<u>Value of Cotton Products as p.c. of total value of Production</u>
	Flags and Bunting Pennants		- -	298 7		
	Total			<u>5,281</u>	15,932	33.0
	Cotton bags	No.	45,822	10,051		
	Cotton mesh bags	No.	1,706	184		
	Other	No.		24		
	Total			<u>10,259</u>	29,108	35.2
	Dishcloths	Doz.	5	11		
	Sheets	Doz.	6	513		
	Table cloths	Doz.	41	593		
	Towels	Doz.	48	148		
	Pot holders	No.	91	14		
	Bufs (polishing)	No.	608	824		
	Cheesecloth	Yd.	263	507		
	Sanitary napkins	-	-	3,427		
	Cotton comforters	No.	69	329		
	Bedspreads	No.	438	2,578		
	Miscellaneous textile goods N.E.S.					

PRODUCERS OF COTTON PRODUCTS: 1956 (cont'd)

<u>Other Industries Producing Cottons</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u> ('000)	<u>Value</u> ('000)	<u>Total Value of Production</u> ('000)	<u>Value of Cotton Products as p.c. of total value of Production</u>
	Curtains	pr.	413	738		
	Pillow cases	doz.	31	369		
	Mattress covers	doz.	32	632		
	Diapers	doz.	22	912		
	Other			4,146		
	Total			<u>15,741</u>	49,803	31.6
Women's and Children's Factory Clothing	Suits	No.	49	274		
	Separate jackets	No.	179	890		
	Uniforms	doz.	74	1,837		
	Dresses (including jumpers)	No.	4,674	17,098		
	House dresses	No.	3,025	6,828		
	Skirts	No.	1,736	4,657		
	Blouses	doz.	530	9,690		
	Slips and petticoats	doz.	314	4,998		
	Bathrobes	doz.	57	1,821		
	Smocks and Hoovers	doz.	10	250		
	Brunch coats	doz.	1	50		

PRODUCERS OF COTTON PRODUCTS: 1956 (cont'd)

Other Industries Producing Cottons	Product	Unit	Quantity (^{'000})	Value (^{'000})	Total Value of Production (^{'000})	Value of cotton Products as p.c. of total value of Production
	Slacks and jeans	No.	2,262	3,507		
	Short coats	doz.	36	1,689		
	Shorts	doz.	78	857		
	Other	No.		684		
	Total			<u>55,130</u>	295,256	18.7
Men's factory clothing	Pants and slacks	No.	560	1,448		
	Work pants	doz.	294	9,400		
	Breeches	-	-	7		
	Overalls: Bib	doz.	95	3,431		
	Dungarees &					
	waistband	doz.	482	12,032		
	Coveralls	doz.	68	3,392		
	Overalls coats					
	(jumpers) only	doz.	13	467		
	Smocks, dusters					
	and shop coats	doz.	31	1,465		
	Short coats	doz.	82	4,716		
	Dress shirts	doz.	714	20,167		
	Sport shirts (fine)	doz.	453	10,468		
	Work shirts	doz.	312	6,906		
	Sport shorts	doz.	35	673		
	Underwear shorts	doz.	123	1,036		

PRODUCERS OF COTTON PRODUCTS: 1956 (cont'd)

<u>Other Industries Producing Cottons</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u> (<u>'000</u>)	<u>Value</u> (<u>'000</u>)	<u>Total Value of Production</u> (<u>'000</u>)	<u>Value of Cotton Products as p.c. of total value of Production</u>
	Hospital clothing	-	-	86		
	Women's cotton uniforms	doz.	13	577		
	Total			<u>76,271</u>	272,146	28.0
Corset and Supplies	Corsets and girdles	doz.	40	1,664		
	Combination garments	doz.	7	370		
	Bandeaux and brassieres	doz.	606	7,293		
	Garter belts	doz.	45	364		
	Total			<u>9,691</u>	27,683	35.0
Miscellaneous Clothing	Tailors Canvas fronts	doz. pr.	224	3,096	12,961	23.9

Source: Based on Dominion Bureau of Statistics data

SIZE OF PLANTS OF THE COTTON YARN AND CLOTH INDUSTRY
IN TERMS OF EMPLOYMENT
 (As of August, 1957)

<u>No. of Employees</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Less than 249	6	14	1	21
250 - 499	3	7	1	11
500 - 749	3	2	-	5
750 - 999	2	1	-	3
1,000 - 1,499	3	2	-	5
1,500 and over	2	-	-	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	19	26	2	47

COTTON THREAD AND MISCELLANEOUS COTTON GOODS

Size of Plants in Terms of Employment
 (As of August, 1957)

<u>No. of Employees</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
1 - 49	10	4	2	16
50 - 99	1	3	-	4
100 and over	2	2	-	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	13	9	2	24

Source: Unemployment Insurance Commission

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN INDUSTRIES
PRODUCING CHIEFLY COTTON GOODS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cotton Yarn & Cloth</u>	<u>Cotton Thread</u>	<u>Misc. Cotton Goods</u>	<u>Total</u>
1935	35	5	n.a.	-
1936	35	5	n.a.	-
1937	36	5	n.a.	-
1938	37	5	n.a.	-
1939	36	6	n.a.	-
1947	45	7	n.a.	-
1948	47	6	n.a.	-
1949	53	6	10	69
1950	51	6	10	67
1951	54	8	13	75
1952	57	11	13	81
1953	54	13	13	80
1954	50	14	15	79
1955	50	11	15	76
1956	50	11	14	75

EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRIES PRODUCING
CHIEFLY COTTON GOODS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Yarn & Cloth</u>	<u>Thread</u>	<u>Misc. Cotton Goods</u>	<u>Total</u>
1949 ⁽¹⁾	25,178	883	600	26,661
1950	26,967	831	632	28,430
1951	27,632	864	695	29,191
1952	22,969	838	665	24,472
1953	23,178	902	728	24,808
1954	19,865	867	627	21,359
1955	21,537	939	622	23,098
1956	21,939	955	610	23,504

(1) Data not available on a comparable basis prior to 1949

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Table 96

EMPLOYMENT IN SECONDARY INDUSTRIES PRODUCING SIGNIFICANT QUANTITIES OF COTTON GOODS

	<u>1942</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
Awning, Tent & Sail	1,368	1,429	1,547	1,521	1,579	1,574	1,722	1,787
Cotton & Jute Bags	1,262	1,267	1,312	1,199	1,196	1,136	1,114	1,162
Misc. Textiles, N.E.S.	3,012	3,287	3,434	3,487	3,785	3,870	3,984	4,067
Corset	3,456	3,219	3,146	3,310	3,639	3,484	3,779	3,895
Women's & Children's Factory clothing	34,294	34,486	34,343	34,759	35,170	34,103	33,990	33,351
Men's Factory Clothing	33,298	32,853	32,732	35,583	35,119	31,886	31,445	32,041
Miscellaneous Clothing	1,257	1,392	1,359	1,394	1,508	1,365	1,412	1,552
Total	77,947	77,933	77,873	81,253	81,996	77,418	77,446	77,855

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

EMPLOYMENT IN THE DYING AND FINISHING
OF TEXTILE GOODS INDUSTRY

	<u>No. of Firms</u>	<u>Total Employees</u>	<u>Production Workers</u>		<u>Salaries & Wages</u>	<u>Wages</u>
			<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>
1949	47	2,511	1,940	205	5,347,344	4,084,155
1950	46	2,459	1,870	218	5,481,251	4,156,180
1951	52	2,462	1,832	201	5,997,036	4,502,501
1952	50	2,331	1,718	206	5,965,882	4,639,922
1953	56	2,255	1,594	239	6,153,225	4,510,337
1954	53	1,940	1,346	184	5,403,283	3,878,053
1955	56	2,062	1,471	197	6,058,936	4,417,218
1956	54	2,055	1,397	231	6,131,227	4,236,227

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND
EMPLOYEES IN THE COTTON YARN AND CLOTH INDUSTRY

Year	Province	No. of Plants	<u>Salaried Employees</u>		<u>Production Workers</u>		Total
			<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
1948*	Quebec	17	713	452	9,582	5,379	16,126
	Ontario	27	252	185	3,844	3,055	7,336
	Other						
	Provinces	3	20	20	772	539	1,351
	CANADA	47	985	657	14,198	8,973	24,813
1949	Quebec	19	990	517	9,633	5,122	16,262
	Ontario	30	325	224	4,092	3,032	7,673
	Other						
	Provinces	4	27	18	718	480	1,243
	CANADA	53	1,342	759	14,443	8,634	25,178
1950	Quebec	18	1,002	563	10,842	5,440	17,847
	Ontario	29	395	265	4,233	3,051	7,944
	Other						
	Provinces	4	27	18	696	435	1,176
	CANADA	51	1,424	846	15,771	8,926	26,967
1951	Quebec	21	887	605	11,181	5,488	18,161
	Ontario	29	378	274	4,400	3,008	8,060
	Other						
	Provinces	4	62	37	795	517	1,411
	CANADA	54	1,327	916	16,376	9,013	27,632
1952	Quebec	23	1,015	617	8,260	4,055	13,947
	Ontario	30	521	298	3,992	2,798	7,609
	Other						
	Provinces	4	65	40	786	522	1,413
	CANADA	57	1,601	955	13, 038	7,375	22,969
1953	Quebec	21	1,046	641	8,643	3,992	14,322
	Ontario	29	542	294	4,099	2,746	7,681
	Other						
	Provinces	4	62	34	657	422	1,175
	CANADA	54	1,650	969	13,399	7,160	23,178
1954	Quebec	21	1,112	591	7,486	3,400	12,589
	Ontario	26	436	282	3,658	2,422	6,798
	Other						
	Provinces	3	16	9	287	166	478
	CANADA	50	1,564	882	11,431	5,988	19,865
1955	Quebec	21	1,437	765	8,036	3,606	13,844
	Ontario	26	583	406	3,592	2,670	7,251
	Other						
	Provinces	3	14	8	262	158	442
	CANADA	50	2,034	1,179	11,890	6,434	21,537

PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND
EMPLOYEES IN THE COTTON YARN AND CLOTH INDUSTRY (cont'd)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>No. of Plants</u>	<u>Salaried Employees</u>		<u>Production Workers</u>		<u>Total</u>
			<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
1956	Quebec	21	1,495	787	8,252	3,599	14,133
	Ontario	26	618	337	3,646	2,734	7,335
	Other						
	Provinces	3	9	7	288	167	471
	CANADA	50	2,122	1,131	12,186	6,500	21,939

*Not available on a provincial basis prior to 1948

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 99

**EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRIES PRODUCING COTTON GOODS COMPARED WITH EMPLOYMENT
IN ALL MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES**

CANADA

<u>Industry</u>	1939		1949		1951		1956	
	<u>No. of Employees</u>	<u>P.C. of Total</u>	<u>No. of Employees</u>	<u>P.C. of Total</u>	<u>No. of Employees</u>	<u>P.C. of Total</u>	<u>No. of Employees</u>	<u>P.C. of Total</u>
All Manufacturing Industries	658,114	100.0	1,171,207	100.0	1,258,375	100.0	1,353,020	100.0
Industries producing chiefly cotton goods	n.a. (19,723)	- (3.0)	26,661 (25,178)	2.3 (2.1)	29,191 (27,632)	2.3 (2.2)	23,504 (21,939)	1.7 (1.6)
Yarn and cloth	(760)	-	(883)	-	(864)	-	(955)	-
Thread	n.a.	-	(600)	-	(695)	-	(610)	-
Misc. Cotton goods								
Industries producing significant quantities of cotton goods	n.a. (22,426)	- (3.4)	77,947 (33,298)	6.7 (2.8)	77,873 (32,732)	6.2 (2.6)	77,855 (32,041)	5.7 (2.3)
Men's factory clothing								
Women's and children's factory clothing	(20,270)	(3.1)	(34,294)	(2.9)	(34,343)	(2.7)	(33,351)	(2.4)
Other	n.a.	-	(10,355)	(0.9)	(10,798)	(0.9)	(12,463)	(0.9)

EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRIES PRODUCING COTTON GOODS COMPARED WITH EMPLOYMENT
IN ALL MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (Cont'd)

CANADA

Industry	1939		1949		1951		1956	
	No. of Employees	P.C. of Total	No. of Employees	P.C. of Total	No. of Employees	P.C. of Total	No. of Employees	P.C. of Total
Dyeing and finishing of Textiles	1,082	0.2	2,511	0.2	2,462	0.2	2,055	0.2
Synthetic Textiles	8,221	1.2	16,828	1.4	17,997	1.4	15,694	1.2
Woollen goods	10,065	1.5	17,892	1.5	17,054	1.4	13,844	1.0
Pulp and paper	31,016	4.7	52,050	4.4	57,291	4.6	65,985	4.8
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	12,449	1.9	19,150	1.6	22,814	1.8	30,788	2.3
Motor vehicles	14,427	2.2	27,022	2.3	30,479	2.4	35,099	2.6
Sawmills	32,399	4.9	55,032	4.7	62,415	5.0	90,367	6.6
Primary iron and steel	13,827	2.1	29,097	2.5	33,393	2.7	36,043	2.6
Aircraft and parts	3,596	0.5	10,725	0.9	19,198	1.5	35,563	2.6
Bread and other bakery products	23,121	3.5	31,763	2.7	32,252	2.6	35,456	2.6
Printing and publishing	18,342	2.8	26,272	2.2	27,300	2.2	30,907	2.3
Furniture	10,572	1.6	26,931	2.3	27,274	2.2	32,724	2.4
Railway rolling stock	17,569	2.7	32,410	2.8	33,410	2.7	28,118	2.1

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

EMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
ONTARIO

	1939		1949		1951		1955	
	No. of Employees	P.C. of Total	No. of Employees	P.C. of Total	No. of Employees	P.C. of Total	No. of Employees	P.C. of Total
All Manufacturing Industries	318,871	100.0	557,190	100.0	599,433	100.0	613,872	100.0
Cotton Yarn and Cloth	5,186	1.6	7,673	1.4	8,060	1.3	7,251	1.2
Synthetic Textiles	2,540	0.8	3,678	0.7	4,023	0.7	4,375	0.7
Motor vehicles	13,620	4.3	26,133	4.7	29,413	4.9	32,491	5.3
Primary iron and steel	8,594	2.7	18,981	3.4	22,670	3.8	23,369	3.8
Pulp and paper	9,579	3.0	16,793	3.0	18,348	3.1	19,108	3.1
Motor vehicle parts	7,832	2.5	17,191	3.1	20,205	3.4	18,813	3.1
Rubber goods, incl. footwear	9,993	3.1	14,556	2.6	15,825	2.6	15,106	2.5
Aircraft and parts	1,807	0.6	4,048	0.7	8,658	1.4	19,036	3.1
Machinery, heavy, electrical Furniture	*	-	18,365	3.3	23,956	4.0	20,357	3.3
Bread and other bakery products	6,310	2.0	13,769	2.5	13,953	2.3	15,088	2.5
Printing and Publishing	11,185	3.5	14,339	2.6	14,379	2.4	14,581	2.4
	7,823	2.5	11,768	2.1	12,496	2.1	13,527	2.2

*Not classified separately

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

EMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
QUEBEC

	1939		1949		1951		1953	
	No. of Employees	P.C. of Total	No. of Employees	P.C. of Total	No. of Employees	P.C. of Total	No. of Employees	P.C. of Total
All Manufacturing Industries	220,321	100.0	390,275	100.0	417,182	100.0	429,575	100.0
Cotton Yarn and Cloth	13,232	6.0	16,262	4.2	18,161	4.4	13,844	3.2
Synthetic Textiles	5,681	2.6	12,399	3.2	13,016	3.1	10,429	2.4
Clothing, women's factory	13,243	6.0	18,399	4.7	18,800	4.5	17,979	4.2
Clothing, men's factory	11,519	5.2	17,881	4.6	17,838	4.3	16,559	3.9
Pulp and paper	15,442	7.0	22,745	5.8	24,449	5.9	27,082	6.3
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	2,674	1.2	7,172	1.8	8,633	2.1	11,640	2.7
Miscellaneous electrical apparatus and supplies	5,010	2.3	11,200	2.9	11,905	2.9	12,026	2.8
Aircraft and parts	1,374	0.6	5,847	1.5	8,950	2.1	11,066	2.6
Railway rolling stock	7,317	3.3	15,698	4.0	15,572	3.7	11,546	2.7
Furniture	2,942	1.3	8,912	2.3	9,047	2.2	10,689	2.5
Bread and other bakery products	6,295	2.9	9,014	2.3	9,425	2.3	10,233	2.4
Leather footwear	11,156	5.1	13,927	3.6	12,188	2.9	11,896	2.8

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

SALARIES AND WAGES IN INDUSTRIES PRODUCING COTTON GOODS COMPARED WITH
SALARIES AND WAGES IN ALL MANUFACTURING AND IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
('000)

Industry	1939		1949		1951		1956	
	Salaries & Wages	P.C. of Total	Salaries & Wages	P.C. of Total	Salaries & Wages	P.C. of Total	Salaries & Wages	P.C. of Total
All Manufacturing Industries	737,811	100.0	2,591,891	100.0	3,276,281	100.0	4,600,943**	100.0
Industries producing chiefly								
cotton:	n.a.	-	52,306	2.0	62,550	1.9	63,785	1.4
Yarn and cloth	(16,743)	(2.3)	(49,364)	(1.9)	(58,735)	(1.8)	(59,459)	(1.3)
Thread	(749)	(0.1)	(1,551)	*	(1,893)	*	(2,416)	*
Misc. cotton goods	n.a.	-	(1,391)	*	(1,922)	*	(1,910)	*
Industries producing significant								
quantities of cotton goods:								
Men's factory clothing	n.a.	-	137,099	5.3	147,445	4.5	180,889	3.9
Women's and children's	(20,068)	(2.7)	(57,343)	(2.2)	(62,316)	(1.9)	(75,172)	(1.6)
factory clothing								
Other	(17,386)	(2.4)	(63,027)	(2.4)	(65,937)	(2.0)	(77,710)	(1.7)
Dyeing and finishing of Textiles	n.a.	-	(16,729)	(0.6)	(19,192)	(0.6)	(28,007)	(0.6)
Synthetic Textiles	1,151	0.2	5,347	0.2	5,997	0.2	6,131	0.1
Woollen goods	7,972	1.1	36,122	1.4	44,694	1.4	49,116	1.1
Pulp and paper	9,175	1.2	35,232	1.4	38,616	1.2	37,056	0.8
Non-ferrous metal smelting and	44,737	6.1	157,704	6.1	213,170	6.5	297,572	6.5
refining								
Motor vehicles	19,372	2.6	55,133	2.1	75,475	2.3	130,140	2.8
Saw and planing mills	20,574	2.8	76,684	3.0	101,343	3.1	149,948	3.3
Primary Iron and Steel	26,396	3.6	146,702	5.7	194,730	5.9	250,069	5.4
Aircraft and Parts	20,411	2.8	82,958	3.2	108,562	3.3	162,881	3.5
Bread and other bakery products	4,652	0.6	27,443	1.1	59,558	1.8	146,428	3.2
Printing and Publishing	22,338	3.0	57,553	2.2	67,116	2.0	93,759	2.0
Furniture	26,205	3.6	63,550	2.5	76,242	2.3	116,026	2.5
Railway Rolling Stock	9,959	1.3	53,591	2.1	61,429	1.9	93,469	2.0
	25,051	3.4	82,135	3.2	94,029	2.9	100,729	2.2

* Under 0.1%

** Estimate

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

CROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF INDUSTRIES PRODUCING COTTON GOODS COMPARED WITH GROSS VALUE
OF PRODUCTION IN ALL MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
('000)

Industry	1939		1949		1951		1956	
	Value of Production	P.C. of Total	Value of Production	P.C. of Total	Value of Production	P.C. of Total	Value of Production	P.C. of Total
All Manufacturing Industries	3,474,784	100.0	12,479,593	100.0	16,392,187	100.0	21,849,415**	100.0
Industries producing chiefly cottons:	-	-	227,253	1.8	297,285	1.8	255,570	1.2
Yarn and cloth	(70,385)	(2.0)	(211,385)	(1.7)	(273,651)	(1.7)	(236,360)	(1.1)
Thread	(3,558)	(0.1)	(9,054)	*	(11,171)	*	(10,521)	*
Misc. cotton goods	n.a.	-	(6,814)	*	(12,463)	*	(8,689)	*
Industries producing significant quantities of cotton goods:	-	-	537,438	4.3	581,013	3.5	702,889	3.2
Men's factory clothing	(70,808)	(2.0)	(220,701)	(1.8)	(238,661)	(1.5)	(272,146)	(1.2)
Women's and children's factory clothing	(59,595)	(1.7)	(230,306)	(1.8)	(231,519)	(1.4)	(295,256)	(1.4)
Other	n.a.	-	(86,431)	(0.7)	(110,833)	(0.7)	(135,487)	(0.6)
Dyeing and Finishing of Textiles	3,927	0.1	12,759	0.1	14,130	*	15,017	*
Synthetic Textiles	25,441	0.7	124,125	1.0	166,550	1.0	161,161	0.7
Woollen Goods	39,523	1.1	139,566	1.1	192,218	1.2	146,256	0.7
Pulp and Paper	208,152	6.0	836,148	6.7	1,237,897	7.5	1,453,442	6.6
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	262,602	7.6	599,188	4.8	861,316	5.3	1,396,565	6.3
Motor vehicles	107,463	3.1	485,757	3.9	742,896	4.5	988,143	4.5
Saw and planing mills	100,133	2.9	589,974	4.7	858,640	5.2	1,040,195	4.7
Primary Iron and Steel	75,934	2.2	305,735	2.4	464,587	2.8	680,860	3.1
Aircraft and parts	12,638	0.4	61,099	0.5	117,188	0.7	354,510	1.6
Bread and other bakery products	76,041	2.2	203,720	1.6	245,288	1.5	306,805	1.4
Printing and publishing	61,903	1.8	169,268	1.4	196,718	1.2	305,327	1.4
Furniture	25,629	0.7	157,123	1.3	190,907	1.2	297,554	1.4
Railway Rolling Stock	60,710	1.7	246,754	2.0	300,627	1.8	345,516	1.6

*Less than 0.1 per cent

**Estimate

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE OF INDUSTRIES PRODUCING COTTON GOODS COMPARED WITH
VALUE ADDED OF ALL MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
(‘000)

Industry	1939		1949		1951		1956	
	Value Added	P.C. of Total	Value Added	P.C. of Total	Value Added	P.C. of Total	Value Added	P.C. of Total
All Manufacturing Industries	1,531,052	100.0	5,330,566	100.0	6,940,947	100.0	9,605,425	100.0
Industries producing chiefly cottons:								
Yarn and Cloth	(32,280)	(2.1)	(83,073)	(1.6)	(97,158)	(1.4)	(87,365)	(0.9)
Thread	(1,938)	(0.1)	(3,634)	*	(5,325)	*	(5,384)	*
Misc. Cotton Goods	n.a.	-	(2,407)	*	(3,998)	*	(3,323)	*
Industries producing significant quantities of cotton goods								
Men's factory clothing	(30,506)	(2.0)	(98,546)	(1.8)	(106,308)	(1.5)	(118,934)	(1.2)
Women's and children's factory clothing	(25,624)	(1.7)	(109,663)	(2.1)	(110,683)	(1.6)	(131,968)	(1.4)
Other	n.a.	-	(31,204)	(0.6)	(35,469)	(0.5)	(53,838)	(0.6)
Dyeing and Finishing of Textiles	2,016	0.1	9,275	0.2	9,710	0.1	9,954	0.1
Synthetic Textiles	14,549	1.0	75,578	1.4	96,477	1.4	79,629	0.8
Woollen Goods	17,161	1.1	60,621	1.1	63,184	0.9	61,779	0.6
Pulp and Paper	103,124	6.7	423,376	7.9	679,258	9.8	736,346	7.7
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	80,058	5.2	181,908	3.4	262,973	3.8	511,018	5.3
Motor vehicles	34,972	2.3	182,055	3.4	271,114	3.9	298,259	3.1
Saw and planing mills	44,852	2.9	270,453	5.1	386,138	5.6	444,582	4.6
Primary Iron and Steel	40,130	2.6	136,153	2.6	209,472	3.0	352,523	3.7
Aircraft and parts	11,110	0.7	35,714	0.7	79,404	1.1	212,270	2.2
Bread and other bakery products	39,265	2.6	94,717	1.8	116,352	1.7	150,249	1.6
Printing and publishing	47,271	3.1	118,825	2.2	137,863	2.0	218,965	2.3
Furniture	14,191	0.9	85,290	1.6	98,474	1.4	148,496	1.5
Railway Rolling Stock	24,757	1.6	109,229	2.0	119,895	1.7	134,094	1.4

*Less than 0.1 per cent

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN INDUSTRIES PRODUCING COTTON GOODS
 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN ALL MANUFACTURING
 AND SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
 (dollars)

Industry	1938			1949			1953			1957		
	M	F	B	M	F	B	M	F	B	M	F	B
All Manufacturing Industries	0.45	0.27	0.42	1.07	0.68	0.98	1.47	0.91	1.36	1.75	1.05	1.63
Cotton Yarn and Cloth	0.33	0.28	0.31	0.90	0.76	0.85	1.16	0.98	1.10	1.28	1.11	1.22
Men's Clothing	0.44	0.27	0.33	1.06	0.66	0.78	1.30	0.82	0.96	1.47	0.94	1.08
Women's Clothing	0.51	0.30	0.36	1.22	0.70	0.81	1.58	0.89	1.02	1.70	1.01	1.11
Synthetic Textiles and silk	0.40	0.27	0.35	0.90	0.69	0.84	1.18	0.91	1.12	1.42	1.02	1.33
Woollen goods	0.36	0.28	*	0.87	0.68	0.79	1.10	0.89	1.01	1.24	1.02	1.16
Pulp and paper	0.55	0.27	0.54	1.15	0.71	1.14	1.66	1.03	1.65	2.06	1.26	2.04
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	0.62	-	0.62	1.19	-	1.18	1.70	1.04	1.70	2.09	1.24	2.08
Motor vehicles	0.84	0.58	0.83	1.33	0.99	1.32	1.69	1.31	1.69	2.09	1.94	2.09
Sawmills	*	*	*	0.97	0.79	0.96	1.30	1.16	1.30	1.51	1.25	1.50
Primary Iron and Steel	0.56	0.31	0.56	1.23	0.92	1.22	1.71	1.35	1.71	2.20	1.82	2.22
Aircraft and parts	0.54	0.31	0.53	1.13	0.84	1.12	1.60	1.32	1.59	1.90	1.43	1.88
Bread and other bakery products	0.36	0.26	0.35	0.91	0.56	0.85	1.21	0.75	1.13	1.46	0.90	1.28
Printing and publishing	*	*	*	1.28	0.67	1.15	1.76	0.90	1.58	2.10	1.07	1.90
Furniture	0.39	0.30	0.38	0.88	0.69	0.87	1.14	0.92	1.12	1.34	1.08	1.31
Railway rolling stock	0.68	0.47	0.68	1.15	-	1.15	1.57	-	1.57	1.79	-	1.79

* Not available

M: Male; F: Female; B: Both

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF WAGE-EARNERS IN THE COTTON YARN AND CLOTH INDUSTRY
AND IN OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES

QUEBEC
(dollars)

	1938		1949		1953		1957	
	M	F	M	B	M	F	M	B
All Manufacturing	0.40	0.26	0.36		1.35	0.85	1.60	0.99
Cotton Yarn and Broad Woven Goods	0.33	0.26	0.31		1.14	0.94	1.25	1.09
Synthetic Textiles	0.37	0.25	0.33		1.06	0.86	1.18	0.92
Men's clothing	0.46	0.26	0.33		1.23	0.80	n.a.	1.07
Women's clothing	0.46	0.29	0.33		1.57	0.88	n.a.	1.11
Boots and shoes (leather)	0.34	0.24	0.30		1.06	0.74	n.a.	1.07
Furniture	0.36	0.29	0.35		1.00	0.82	n.a.	1.17
Pulp and Paper mills	0.53	0.21	0.52		1.59	0.89	n.a.	1.97
Aircraft and parts	0.55	0.29	0.54		1.44	1.00	n.a.	1.77
Railroad and rolling stock equipment	0.75	0.50	0.75		1.57	*	n.a.	1.80
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	0.59	-	0.59		1.62	*	n.a.	2.00
Electrical Apparatus & Supplies	0.49	0.31	0.44		1.49	1.11	n.a.	1.57

*Number of women reported in these cases is too small to be significant

M: Male; F: Female; B: Both

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF WAGE-EARNERS IN THE COTTON YARN AND CLOTH INDUSTRY
AND IN OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES

ONTARIO
(Dollars)

	1938			1949			1953			1957		
	M	F	B	M	F	B	M	F	B	M	F	B
All Manufacturing	0.49	0.30	0.45	1.12	0.72	1.04	1.55	0.98	1.44	1.84	1.11	1.72
Cotton yarn and broad woven goods	0.36	0.27	0.32	0.96	0.79	0.88	1.23	1.03	1.15	1.35	1.15	1.26
Synthetic Textiles	0.50	0.30	0.39	1.16	0.75	1.03	1.53	1.00	1.41	n.a.	n.a.	1.81
All Textiles (except clothing)	*	*	*	0.98	0.74	0.88	1.28	0.97	1.16	n.a.	n.a.	1.37
Bread and other bakery products	0.39	0.24	0.37	0.93	0.56	0.87	1.23	0.75	1.15	1.46	0.90	1.24
Rubber products	0.57	0.33	0.51	1.19	0.81	1.11	1.64	1.16	1.55	1.92	1.28	1.82
Furniture	0.40	0.29	0.40	0.91	0.67	0.89	1.19	0.92	1.17	1.41	1.12	1.36
Pulp and Paper Mills	0.64	0.32	0.63	1.17	0.76	1.17	1.69	1.20	1.68	2.08	1.41	2.07
Printing, publishing and allied industries	*	*	*	1.32	0.68	1.17	1.83	0.92	1.61	2.18	1.09	1.93
Primary iron and steel	0.61	0.33	0.61	1.28	0.95	1.28	1.78	1.41	1.79	2.31	1.90	2.30
Aircraft and parts	0.51	0.33	0.50	1.21	n.a.	1.20	1.74	1.47	1.73	2.04	1.60	2.03
Motor vehicles	0.85	0.58	0.84	1.33	0.99	1.33	1.71	1.32	1.71	2.12	1.94	2.12
Motor vehicle parts & accessories	0.58	0.37	0.55	1.19	0.91	1.15	1.63	1.26	1.58	1.92	1.47	1.87
Electrical apparatus & supplies	0.47	0.24	0.45	1.20	0.86	1.11	1.62	1.17	1.48	1.88	1.31	1.72

*Not available

M: Male; F: Female; B: Both

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

LABOUR COST AS PER CENT OF GROSS VALUE OF OUTPUT FOR SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

<u>Industry</u>	<u>1935</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1956</u>
All Manufacturing Industries	21.0	21.2	20.7	20.0	21.1
Industries producing chiefly cottons:	n.a.	n.a.	23.0	21.0	25.0
Cotton Yarn and Cloth	(22.2)	(23.8)	(23.4)	(21.5)	(25.2)
Thread	(17.2)	(21.1)	(17.1)	(16.9)	(23.0)
Misc. Cotton Goods	n.a.	n.a.	(20.4)	(15.4)	(22.0)
Industries producing significant quantities of cotton goods:					
Men's factory clothing	n.a.	n.a.	25.5	25.4	25.7
Women's & Children's factory clothing	(24.6)	(28.3)	(26.0)	(26.1)	(27.6)
Other	(27.1)	(29.2)	(27.4)	(28.5)	(26.3)
Dyeing and Finishing of textiles	n.a.	n.a.	(19.4)	(17.3)	(20.7)
Synthetic Textiles	25.2	29.3	41.9	42.4	40.8
Woollen Goods	29.8	31.3	29.1	26.8	30.5
Pulp and Paper	24.4	23.2	25.2	20.1	25.3
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	22.1	21.5	18.9	17.2	20.5
Motor vehicles	6.8	7.4	9.2	8.8	9.3
Saw and planing Mills	17.6	19.1	15.8	13.6	15.2
Primary Iron and Steel	26.9	26.4	24.9	22.7	24.0
Aircraft and parts	31.7	26.9	27.1	23.4	23.9
Bread and other bakery products	37.2	36.8	44.9	50.8	41.3
Printing and publishing	25.9	29.4	28.3	27.4	30.6
Furniture	41.3	42.3	37.5	38.8	38.0
Railway Rolling Stock	36.2	38.9	34.1	32.2	31.4
	45.6	41.3	33.3	31.3	29.2

Source: Based on Dominion Bureau of Statistics data

LABOUR COST AS PER CENT OF VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE FOR SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Industry	1932	1939	1949	1951	1956
All Manufacturing	45.3	48.2	48.6	47.2	47.8
Industries producing chiefly cottons:	n.a.	n.a.	58.7	58.7	66.4
Yarn and Cloth	(55.5)	(51.9)	(59.4)	(60.5)	(68.1)
Thread	(30.8)	(38.6)	(42.7)	(35.5)	(44.9)
Misc. Cotton Goods	n.a.	n.a.	(57.8)	(48.1)	(57.5)
Industries producing significant quantities of cotton goods:					
Men's factory clothing	n.a.	n.a.	57.3	58.4	59.4
Women's & children's factory clothing	(57.0)	(65.7)	(58.2)	(58.6)	(63.2)
Other	(66.5)	(67.9)	(57.5)	(59.6)	(58.9)
Dyeing and Finishing of Textiles	n.a.	n.a.	(53.6)	(54.1)	(52.0)
Synthetic Textiles	45.8	57.1	57.6	61.8	61.6
Woollen Goods	51.8	54.8	47.8	46.3	61.7
Pulp and Paper	55.7	53.5	58.1	61.1	60.0
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	43.8	43.4	37.2	31.4	40.4
Motor vehicles	22.8	24.2	30.3	28.7	25.5
Saw and planing Mills	62.1	58.8	42.1	37.4	50.3
Primary Iron and Steel	60.4	58.9	54.2	50.4	56.2
Aircraft and parts	80.2	50.9	60.9	51.8	46.2
Bread and other Bakery Products	64.8	41.9	76.8	75.0	69.0
Printing and Publishing	52.7	56.9	60.8	57.7	62.4
Furniture	52.5	55.4	53.5	55.3	53.0
Railway Rolling Stock	64.0	70.2	62.8	62.4	62.9
	99.9	101.1	75.2	78.4	75.1

Source: Based on Dominion Bureau of Statistics data

GROSS VALUE OF OUTPUT PER EMPLOYEE IN INDUSTRIES PRODUCING COTTON GOODS COMPARED WITH
GROSS VALUE OF OUTPUT PER EMPLOYEE IN ALL MANUFACTURING & SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

(Dollars)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>1935</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1956</u>
All Manufacturing	4,816	5,279	10,655	13,026	16,018
Industries producing chiefly cotton goods:	n.a.	n.a.	8,524	10,184	10,873
Yarn and cloth	(3,277)	(3,569)	(8,396)	(9,903)	(10,774)
Thread	(5,280)	(4,682)	(10,254)	(12,929)	(11,017)
Misc. Cotton Goods	n.a.	n.a.	(11,357)	(17,932)	(14,244)
Industries Producing Significant Quantities of Cotton Goods	n.a.	n.a.	6,895	7,461	9,028
Men's factory clothing	(3,935)	(3,157)	(6,628)	(7,291)	(8,494)
Women's & Children's factory clothing	(3,006)	(2,940)	(6,716)	(6,741)	(8,853)
Other	n.a.	n.a.	8,347	10,264	10,871
Dyeing and Finishing of Textiles	4,017	3,629	5,081	5,739	7,308
Synthetic Textiles	2,780	3,095	7,376	9,254	10,269
Woollen Goods	3,324	3,927	7,800	11,271	10,565
Pulp and Paper	5,843	6,711	16,045	21,607	22,026
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	20,824	21,094	31,289	37,754	45,360
Motor vehicles	8,142	7,449	17,976	24,374	28,153
Sawmills	2,562	3,091	10,721	13,757	11,510
Primary Iron and Steel	4,064	5,492	10,507	13,913	18,890
Aircraft and parts	2,997	3,514	5,697	6,104	9,969
Bread and other bakery products	3,099	3,289	6,414	7,605	8,653
Printing and publishing	3,306	3,375	6,443	7,206	9,879
Furniture	2,176	2,424	5,834	7,000	9,093
Railway rolling stock	2,436	3,456	7,614	8,998	12,288

Source: Based on Dominion Bureau of Statistics data

Table III

VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE PER EMPLOYEE IN INDUSTRIES PRODUCING COTTON GOODS COMPARED WITH VALUE
ADDED PER EMPLOYEE IN ALL MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

(Dollars)

Industry	1935	1939	1942	1951	1956
All Manufacturing	2,234	2,326	4,551	5,516	7,099
Industries Producing Chiefly Cotton Goods:	n.a.	n.a.	3,342	3,648	4,087
Yarn and Cloth	(1,314)	(1,637)	(3,299)	(3,516)	(3,982)
Thread	(2,950)	(2,550)	(4,116)	(6,163)	(5,638)
Misc. Cotton Goods	n.a.	n.a.	(4,012)	(5,753)	(5,448)
Industries Producing Significant quantities of Cotton Goods:	n.a.	n.a.	3,071	3,242	3,914
Men's factory clothing	(1,696)	(1,360)	(2,960)	(3,248)	(3,712)
Women's & Children's factory clothing	(1,226)	(1,264)	(3,198)	(3,223)	(3,957)
Other	n.a.	n.a.	(3,013)	(3,285)	(4,320)
Dyeing and Finishing of Textiles	2,209	1,863	3,694	3,944	4,844
Synthetic Textiles	1,603	1,770	4,491	5,361	5,074
Woollen Goods	1,455	1,705	3,388	3,705	4,463
Pulp and Paper	2,945	3,325	8,134	11,856	11,159
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	6,224	6,431	9,499	11,527	16,598
Motor vehicles	2,311	2,424	6,737	8,895	8,498
Saw and planing Mills	1,140	1,384	4,914	6,187	4,920
Primary Iron and Steel	1,608	2,902	4,679	6,273	9,781
Aircraft and parts	1,721	3,090	3,330	4,136	5,969
Bread and other bakery products	1,520	1,698	2,982	3,608	4,238
Printing and publishing	2,560	2,577	4,523	5,050	7,085
Furniture	1,230	1,342	3,167	3,611	4,538
Railway Rolling Stock	1,111	1,409	3,370	3,589	4,769

Source: Based on Dominion Bureau of Statistics data

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
(by areas)

Explanatory Notes:

Population (Item A):

For cities, towns and villages, 1956 census figures have been used. Population figures for Unemployment Insurance Commission Areas are estimates by the Commission based on 1956 Census data.

Employment (Item B):

The Unemployment Insurance Commission follows the Dominion Bureau of Statistics Standard Industrial Classification in collecting data on employment; the figures reproduced in the following tables are extracted from the semi-annual reports of local U.I.C. offices. In most cases, employment in manufacturing within a U.I.C. area is segregated into urban (the main town or city in the area) and non-urban (outside of the main city or town).

Employment represents both supervisory and production staff in establishments employing 10 workers or more. For 1954 and 1955, the tables show employment at the end of the specified periods; for subsequent years, peak employment in each period is shown.

Employment in Primary Cotton Textiles includes supervisory and production workers in the Cotton Yarn and Cloth and the Cotton Thread Industries, as classified by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Unemployment in U.I.C. Area (Item C):

"Unfilled vacancies" represents total openings for employment registered with the U.I.C.; it is not compulsory for employers to register openings with the U.I.C. "Unplaced applicants" represents all unemployed persons registered with the U.I.C. as seeking work. It does not include persons who are employed but who are seeking alternative employment.

The U.I.C. registers as unemployed those textile workers who have trades or skills which are peculiar to textile mills. Unemployed persons with a skill having a more general application, e.g., machinists, would not be shown as unemployed textile workers but would be listed by the U.I.C. under their trade. Unemployed textile workers are segregated into two categories: skilled (S) and unskilled (U). The skilled category includes unemployed workers from all types of primary textiles mills, whether cotton, wool or synthetics. The unskilled category includes unemployed workers from all primary and secondary textile mills.

In a number of areas, only primary cotton mills are in operation; thus, unemployed textile workers would be entirely from such mills. In other areas, the secondary mills are very small in relation to the primary cotton mills. In some areas, such as Montreal, there are numerous textile mills, both primary and secondary, producing a wide variety of textile products -- cottons, wools and synthetics.

Employment in the Primary Cotton Textile Industry

YARMOUTH, N.S.

A. Population:

1. Town of Yarmouth	-	8,095
2. U.I.C. Area	-	54,674

B. Employment:

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
1. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:				
Urban : Sept.-Feb.	615	561	676	706
(Yarmouth) March-Aug.	667	660	788	775
Non-Urban : Sept.-Feb.	513	425	1,033	1,011
(other than March-Aug.	1,052	1,018	1,142	1,091
Yarmouth)				
2. Primary Cotton Textiles:				
Sept.-Feb.	365	362	385	358
March-Aug.	362	354	386	370
3. Employment in Primary Cotton Textiles as percentage of all manufacturing:				
Urban : Sept.-Feb.	59.3	64.5	57.0	50.7
March-Aug.	54.3	53.6	49.0	47.7
Total U.I.C.: Sept.-Feb.	32.4	36.7	22.5	20.9
Area March-Aug.	21.1	21.1	20.0	19.8

C. Unemployment in U.I.C. Area:

	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
	<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>	<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>
May 3, 1956				
All Occupations	1	1,542	5	231
Textiles: S	-	1	-	10
U	-	1	-	-
Aug. 2, 1956				
All Occupations	-	235	5	104
Textiles: S	-	-	-	6
U	-	-	-	-
Nov. 1, 1956				
All Occupations	-	470	13	122
Textiles: S	-	-	-	10
U	-	-	-	-
Jan. 31, 1957				
All Occupations	1	2,714	3	307
Textiles: S	-	2	-	11
U	-	2	-	2

		<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
		<u>Unfilled</u>	<u>Unplaced</u>	<u>Unfilled</u>	<u>Unplaced</u>
		<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Applicants</u>	<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Applicants</u>
May 2, 1957					
All Occupations		8	1,842	13	242
Textiles: S		-	1	-	10
U		-	5	-	3
Aug. 1, 1957					
All Occupations		1	554	11	205
Textiles: S		-	-	-	1
U		-	4	-	1
Oct. 31, 1957					
All Occupations		21	883	61	175
Textiles: S		-	-	-	3
U		-	-	-	3
Jan. 16, 1958					
All Occupations		3	3,776	55	480
Textiles: S		-	146	-	87
U		-	2	-	5
June 12, 1958					
All Occupations		16	2,757	56	319
Textiles: S		-	3	-	9
U		-	2	-	5

Employment in the Primary Cotton Textile Industry

FREDERICTON, N.B.

A. Population:

1. City of Fredericton	-	18,303
Town of Marysville	-	2,538
2. U.I.C. Area	-	46,489

B. Employment:

1. All manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:		1957
Urban (Fredericton : Sept.-Feb.		945
and Marysville) March-Aug.		1,275
Non-Urban (other : Sept.-Feb.		245
than Fredericton March-Aug.		136
and Marysville)		
2. Primary Cotton Textiles:		
Sept.-Feb.		35*
March-Aug.		81

*Plant started operations in May 1957.

3. Employment in Primary Cotton Textiles as percentage of all manufacturing:

Urban	: Sept.-Feb.	3.7
	March-Aug.	6.4
Total U.I.C. :	Sept.-Feb.	2.9
Area	March-Aug.	5.7

C. Unemployment in U.I.C. Area:

	Male		Female	
	Unfilled Vacancies	Unplaced Applicants	Unfilled Vacancies	Unplaced Applicants
Aug. 16, 1956				
All Occupations	216	216	63	158
Textiles: S	-	-	-	2
U	-	-	-	-
Nov. 1, 1956				
All Occupations	260	334	120	167
Textiles: S	-	1	-	2
U	-	-	-	-
Jan. 31, 1957				
All Occupations	43	1,687	38	291
Textiles: S	-	1	-	2
U	-	-	-	-

		<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
		<u>Unfilled</u>	<u>Unplaced</u>	<u>Unfilled</u>	<u>Unplaced</u>
		<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Applicants</u>	<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Applicants</u>
May 2, 1957					
All Occupations		77	1,472	105	322
Textiles: S		-	5	-	10
U		-	1	-	1
Aug. 1, 1957					
All Occupations		93	525	47	234
Textiles: S		-	-	-	-
U		-	-	-	-
Oct. 31, 1957					
All Occupations		61	740	66	223
Textiles: S		-	-	-	-
U		-	1	-	-
Jan. 16, 1958					
All Occupations		112	2,392	43	371
Textiles: S		-	1	-	-
U		-	1	-	1
Feb. 20, 1958					
All Occupations		59	2,433	40	431
Textiles: S		-	1	-	11
U		-	2	-	3
June 12, 1958					
All Occupations		88	1,671	79	425
Textiles: S		-	3	-	11
U		-	2	-	2

Employment in the Primary Cotton Textile Industry

SAINT JOHN, N.B.

A. Population:

1. City of Saint John	-	52,491
2. U.I.C. Area	-	94,360

B. Employment:

		<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
1. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:					
Urban	: Sept.-Feb.	5,245	5,262	5,504	5,395
(St. John)	March-Aug.	5,344	5,343	5,579	5,367
Non-Urban	: Sept.-Feb.	166	76	121	110
(Other than St. John)	March-Aug.	92	228	145	130
2. Primary Cotton Textiles:					
	Sept.-Feb.	96	127	117	119
	March-Aug.	99	105	129	121
3. Employment in Primary Cotton Textiles as percentage of all manufacturing:					
Urban	: Sept.-Feb.	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.2
	March-Aug.	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.3
Total U.I.C. Area	: Sept.-Feb.	1.7	2.4	2.0	2.2
	March-Aug.	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.2

C. Unemployment in U.I.C. Area:

	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
	<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>	<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>
May 3, 1956				
All Occupations	91	2,528	143	677
Textiles: S	-	-	1	4
U	-	-	-	2
Aug. 2, 1956				
All Occupations	198	1,404	77	586
Textiles: S	-	1	-	6
U	-	1	-	1
Nov. 1, 1956				
All Occupations	98	1,604	87	540
Textiles: S	-	-	-	10
U	-	1	-	1
Jan. 31, 1957				
All Occupations	31	2,083	66	720
Textiles: S	-	-	-	5
U	-	-	-	-

		<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
		<u>Unfilled</u>	<u>Unplaced</u>	<u>Unfilled</u>	<u>Unplaced</u>
		<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Applicants</u>	<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Applicants</u>
May 2, 1957					
All Occupations		61	2,442	124	583
Textiles: S		-	-	-	3
U		-	-	-	-
Aug. 1, 1957					
All Occupations		73	1,964	115	651
Textiles: S		-	-	-	13
U		-	2	-	2
Oct. 31, 1957					
All Occupations		37	2,144	82	582
Textiles: S		-	-	1	22
U		-	2	-	-
Jan. 16, 1958					
All Occupations		22	2,556	52	883
Textiles: S		-	2	-	18
U		-	4	-	1
June 12, 1958					
All Occupations		65	2,322	121	915
Textiles: S		-	2	-	33
U		-	5	-	2

Employment in the Primary Cotton Textile Industry

DRUMMONDVILLE, Que.

A. Population:

1. City of Drummondville	-	26,284
2. U.I.C. Area	-	61,416

B. Employment:

		<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
1. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:					
Urban	: Sept.-Feb.	5,554	4,905	5,131	6,238
(Drummondville)	March-Aug.	5,403	6,182	5,307	6,198
Non-Urban	: Sept.-Feb.	170	151	188	209
(other than Drummondville)	March-Aug.	218	175	211	218
2. Primary Cotton Textiles:					
	Sept.-Feb.	1,125	1,269	1,463	1,487
	March-Aug.	1,189	1,407	1,496	1,463
3. Employment in Primary Cotton Textiles as percentage of all manufacturing:					
Urban:	Sept.-Feb.	20.3	25.9	28.5	23.8
	March-Aug.	22.0	22.8	28.2	23.6
Total U.I.C.:	Sept.-Feb.	20.0	25.1	27.5	23.1
Area	March-Aug.	21.2	22.1	27.1	22.8

C. Unemployment in U.I.C. Area:

		Male		Female	
		Unfilled Vacancies	Unplaced Applicants	Unfilled Vacancies	Unplaced Applicants
May 3, 1956					
All Occupations		51	930	35	420
Textiles:	S	-	48	2	53
	U	-	63	-	88
Aug. 2, 1956					
All Occupations		19	667	23	477
Textiles:	S	-	38	-	42
	U	2	67	-	104
Nov. 1, 1956					
All Occupations		4	560	41	346
Textiles:	S	-	48	-	38
	U	-	28	-	70
Jan. 31, 1957					
All Occupations		55	1,827	46	502
Textiles:	S	12	63	-	69
	U	-	78	3	86

		<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
		<u>Unfilled</u>	<u>Unplaced</u>	<u>Unfilled</u>	<u>Unplaced</u>
		<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Applicants</u>	<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Applicants</u>
May 2, 1957					
All Occupations		33	1,099	42	450
Textiles: S		-	56	1	75
U		1	76	-	78
Aug. 1, 1957					
All Occupations		27	678	27	419
Textiles: S		-	54	-	41
U		3	77	3	94
Oct. 31, 1957					
All Occupations		10	981	44	384
Textiles: S		-	85	-	45
U		-	155	-	101
Jan. 16, 1958					
All Occupations		13	2,484	7	653
Textiles: S		-	133	-	85
U		-	150	-	157
June 12, 1958					
All Occupations		18	1,520	4	637
Textiles: S		1	70	-	66
U		-	92	-	138

Employment in the Primary Cotton Textile Industry

GRANBY, Que.

A. Population:

1. City of Granby	-	27,095
2. U.I.C. Area	-	54,980

B. Employment:

		<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
1. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:					
Urban	: Sept.-Feb.	5,284	5,155	5,657	5,784
(Granby)	March-Aug.	5,196	5,392	5,684	5,933
Non-Urban	: Sept.-Feb.	1,248	1,098	1,535	1,507
(other than Granby)	March-Aug.	1,223	1,276	1,625	1,443
2. Primary Cotton Textiles:					
	Sept.-Feb.	354	379	426	498
	March-Aug.	359	393	457	493
3. Employment in Primary Cotton Textiles as percentage of all manufacturing:					
Urban:	Sept.-Feb.	6.7	7.4	7.5	8.6
	March-Aug.	6.9	7.3	8.0	8.3
Total U.I.C.:	Sept.-Feb.	5.4	6.1	5.9	6.8
Area	March-Aug.	5.6	5.9	6.3	6.7

C. Unemployment in U.I.C. Area:

		<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
		<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>	<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>
May 3, 1956					
All Occupations		30	974	14	475
Textiles: S		1	56	-	46
U		-	25	-	64
Aug. 2, 1956					
All Occupations		30	632	9	782
Textiles: S		1	110	-	98
U		-	44	-	119
Nov. 1, 1956					
All Occupations		35	322	20	407
Textiles: S		12	22	1	49
U		-	19	1	61
Jan. 31, 1957					
All Occupations		18	1,375	34	611
Textiles: S		3	54	1	61
U		-	38	-	87

		Male		Female	
		Unfilled	Unplaced	Unfilled	Unplaced
		<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Applicants</u>	<u>Vancancies</u>	<u>Applicants</u>
May 2, 1957					
All Occupations		42	1,318	28	597
Textiles: S		1	53	-	38
U		-	34	2	62
Aug. 1, 1957					
All Occupations		39	818	22	708
Textiles: S		-	88	-	59
U		-	61	3	93
Oct. 31, 1957					
All Occupations		14	840	14	563
Textiles: S		-	50	-	27
U		-	32	-	67
Jan. 16, 1958					
All Occupations		17	1,856	6	804
Textiles: S		-	55	2	75
U		-	60	-	122
June 12, 1958					
All Occupations		46	978	15	655
Textiles: S		-	68	-	69
U		-	35	-	99

Employment in the Primary Cotton Textile Industry

SHERBROOKE and MAGOG, Que. (U.I.C. Areas)

I - City of Sherbrooke

A. <u>Population:</u>	-	58,668			
B. <u>Employment:</u>		<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
1. All Manufacturing in City of Sherbrooke:					
Sept.-Feb.	7,108	7,500	7,616	9,255	
March-Aug.	7,370	6,784	8,173	8,333	
2. Primary Cotton Textiles:					
Sept.-Feb.	966	1,281	1,208	1,093	
March-Aug.	1,000	1,196	1,118	1,100	
3. Employment in Primary Cotton Textiles as percentage of all manufacturing:					
Sept.-Feb.	13.6	17.1	15.9	11.8	
March-Aug.	13.6	17.6	13.7	13.2	

C. Sherbrooke U.I.C. Area: Population - 141,758

<u>Unemployment:</u>	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
	<u>Unfilled</u>	<u>Unplaced</u>	<u>Unfilled</u>	<u>Unplaced</u>
	<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Applicants</u>	<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Applicants</u>
May 3, 1956				
All Occupations	123	2,379	149	737
Textiles: S	1	140	3	151
U	-	49	-	42
Aug. 2, 1956				
All Occupations	132	1,049	126	661
Textiles S	-	156	5	131
U	7	54	-	43
Nov. 1, 1956				
All Occupations	50	1,075	94	688
Textiles: S	7	47	3	91
U	-	46	2	38
Jan. 31, 1957				
All Occupations	34	3,646	114	1,093
Textiles: S	8	76	2	152
U	-	84	1	67
May 2, 1957				
All Occupations	53	3,143	139	1,047
Textiles: S	10	67	1	202
U	-	48	-	57
Aug. 1, 1957				
All Occupations	43	1,651	81	1,056
Textiles: S	2	114	1	195
U	1	33	-	45

	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
	<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>	<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>
Oct. 31, 1957				
All Occupations	24	2,054	84	1,026
Textiles: S	-	114	2	147
U	-	59	-	54
Jan. 16, 1958				
All Occupations	24	5,261	41	1,575
Textiles: S	-	279	1	274
U	-	122	-	77
June 12, 1958				
All Occupations	36	3,720	84	1,523
Textiles: S	2	181	2	232
U	1	102	-	75

II - City of Magog

A. Population: - 12,720

B. <u>Employment</u> :		<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
1. All Manufacturing in City of Magog [*] :					
Sept.-Feb.	2,194	2,384	2,651	2,854	
March-Aug.	2,177	2,480	2,837	2,824	
2. Primary Cotton Textiles:					
Sept.-Feb.	1,840	1,853	2,270	2,396	
March-Aug.	1,851	2,184	2,413	2,356	
3. Employment in Primary Cotton Textiles as percentage of all manufacturing:					
Sept.-Feb.	83.9	77.7	85.6	84.0	
March-Aug.	85.0	88.1	85.1	83.4	

^{*}Nearly 95 per cent of manufacturing workers find employment in the city of Magog.

C. Magog U.I.C. Area: Population - 23,300

<u>Unemployment</u> :		<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
		<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>	<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>
May 3, 1956					
All Occupations	4	334	8	165	
Textiles: S	1	15	-	23	
U	-	18	-	24	
Aug. 2, 1956					
All Occupations	3	100	2	117	
Textiles: S	-	1	-	11	
U	-	13	-	19	

		Male		Female	
		<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>	<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>
Nov. 1, 1956					
All Occupations		13	151	3	200
Textiles: S		1	11	-	29
U		-	15	-	37
Jan. 31, 1957					
All Occupations		4	554	4	245
Textiles: S		-	29	-	46
U		-	21	-	3
May 2, 1957					
All Occupations		1	491	4	238
Textiles: S		-	23	-	53
U		-	28	-	38
Aug. 1, 1957					
All Occupations		1	281	1	147
Textiles: S		1	34	-	27
U		-	46	-	30
Oct. 31, 1957					
All Occupations		1	362	2	174
Textiles: S		1	36	-	29
U		-	44	-	26
Jan. 16, 1958					
All Occupations		1	842	-	320
Textiles: S		-	46	-	53
U		-	62	-	27
June 12, 1958					
All Occupations		0	580	-	269
Textiles: S		-	25	-	45
U		-	57	-	42

III - Sherbrooke and Magog U.I.C. Areas

A. <u>Population:</u>		-	165,058		
B. <u>Employment:</u>		<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
1. All Manufacturing in both U.I.C. Areas					
(Urban and Non-Urban):					
Sept.-Feb.		15,232	16,353	17,851	19,166
March-Aug.		15,849	16,150	20,399	17,704
2. Primary Cotton Textiles					
(in both U.I.C. Areas):					
Sept.-Feb.		2,806	3,134	3,478	3,489
March-Aug.		2,851	3,380	3,531	3,456
3. Employment in Primary Cotton Textiles as percentage of					
all manufacturing:					
Sept.-Feb.		18.4	19.2	19.5	18.2
March-Aug.		18.0	20.9	17.3	19.5

C. Total Unemployment in both U.I.C. Areas

		Male		Female	
		Unfilled Vacancies	Unplaced Applicants	Unfilled Vacancies	Unplaced Applicants
May 3, 1956					
All Occupations		127	2,713	157	902
Textiles: S		2	155	3	174
U		-	67	-	66
Aug. 2, 1956					
All Occupations		135	1,149	128	778
Textiles: S		-	157	5	142
U		7	67	-	62
Nov. 1, 1956					
All Occupations		63	1,226	97	888
Textiles: S		8	58	3	120
U		-	61	2	75
Jan. 31, 1957					
All Occupations		38	4,200	118	1,338
Textiles: S		8	105	2	198
U		-	105	1	70
May 2, 1957					
All Occupations		54	3,634	143	1,285
Textiles: S		10	90	1	255
U		-	76	-	95
Aug. 1, 1957					
All Occupations		44	1,932	82	1,203
Textiles: S		3	148	1	222
U		1	79	-	75
Oct. 31, 1957					
All Occupations		25	2,416	86	1,200
Textiles: S		1	150	2	176
U		-	103	-	80
Jan. 16, 1958					
All Occupations		25	6,103	41	1,895
Textiles: S		-	325	1	327
U		-	184	-	104
June 12, 1958					
All Occupations		36	4,300	84	1,792
Textiles: S		2	206	2	277
U		1	159	-	117

Employment in the Primary Cotton Textile Industry

MONTREAL, Que.

A. Population:

1. City of Montreal	-	1,109,439
2. U.I.C. Area	-	1,680,965

B. Employment:

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
1. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:				
Sept.-Feb.	230,666	217,084	229,437	238,003
March-Aug.	225,676	222,213	234,822	245,016
2. Primary Cotton Textiles:				
Sept.-Feb.	2,621	2,405	2,886	2,699
March-Aug.	2,080	2,608	2,799	2,650
3. Employment in Primary Cotton Textiles as percentage of all manufacturing:				
Sept.-Feb.	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1
March-Aug.	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1

C. Unemployment in U.I.C. Area:

	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
	<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>	<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>
May 3, 1956				
All Occupations	2,833	26,617	3,008	11,557
Textiles: S	11	131	20	212
U	18	170	69	411
Aug. 2, 1956				
All Occupations	2,706	10,781	3,587	9,155
Textiles: S	19	67	27	153
U	37	88	102	296
Nov. 1, 1956				
All Occupations	3,281	9,974	2,930	7,357
Textiles: S	13	50	22	136
U	47	75	148	201
Jan. 31, 1957				
All Occupations	1,907	41,582	1,870	12,552
Textiles: S	5	87	13	155
U	10	211	37	465
May 2, 1957				
All Occupations	2,749	27,843	2,216	10,457
Textiles: S	37	111	17	224
U	37	150	58	366

		Male		Female	
		Unfilled Vacancies	Unplaced Applicants	Unfilled Vacancies	Unplaced Applicants
Aug. 1, 1957					
All Occupations		1,651	17,852	1,973	9,574
Textiles:	S	5	148	16	170
	U	9	103	87	304
Oct. 31, 1957					
All Occupations		1,089	20,163	1,327	9,377
Textiles:	S	9	115	19	144
	U	5	117	20	234
Jan. 16, 1958					
All Occupations		597	60,910	1,027	21,339
Textiles:	S	3	348	13	391
	U	1	447	13	891
June 12, 1958					
All Occupations		602	40,888	1,437	20,765
Textiles:	S	6	277	32	457
	U	9	341	19	729

Employment in the Primary Cotton Textile Industry

MONTMORENCY, Que.

A. Population:

1. Quebec City	-	170,703
Town of Montmorency	-	6,077
2. U.I.C. Area	-	354,861

B. Employment:

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
1. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:				
Sept.-Feb.	23,472	22,959	22,767	22,553
March-Aug.	23,220	22,629	22,951	22,455
2. Primary Cotton Textiles:				
Sept.-Feb.	1,629	1,783	1,829	1,704
March-Aug.	1,783	1,726	1,784	1,651
3. Employment in Primary Cotton Textiles as percentage of all manufacturing:				
Sept.-Feb.	6.9	7.8	8.0	7.6
March-Aug.	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.4

C. Unemployment in U.I.C. Area:

		<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
		<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>	<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>
May 3, 1956					
All Occupations		350	9,777	473	3,305
Textiles:	S	-	21	1	23
	U	1	50	-	85
Aug. 2, 1956					
All Occupations		507	2,658	417	2,347
Textiles:	S	-	8	1	21
	U	-	15	1	67
Nov. 1, 1956					
All Occupations		591	2,993	326	2,495
Textiles:	S	-	5	1	17
	U	-	14	1	57
Jan. 31, 1957					
All Occupations		319	11,889	219	4,258
Textiles:	S	-	23	-	26
	U	-	41	1	86
May 2, 1957					
All Occupations		352	10,485	478	3,331
Textiles:	S	-	10	-	33
	U	-	35	11	62

		Male		Female	
		<u>Unfilled</u> <u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced</u> <u>Applicants</u>	<u>Unfilled</u> <u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced</u> <u>Applicants</u>
Aug. 1, 1957					
All Occupations		228	4,140	377	2,470
Textiles: S		-	6	5	30
U		-	25	-	56
Oct. 31, 1957					
All Occupations		160	4,509	280	2,737
Textiles: S		-	6	5	25
U		1	22	-	39
Jan. 16, 1958					
All Occupations		76	13,844	236	4,930
Textiles: S		-	17	4	34
U		-	34	-	102
June 12, 1958					
All Occupations		150	7,428	416	4,239
Textiles: S		-	28	5	42
U		-	64	-	94

Employment in the Primary Cotton Textile Industry

ST-HYACINTHE, Que.

A. Population:

1. City of St-Hyacinthe	-	20,439
2. U.I.C. Area	-	74,426

B. Employment:

		<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
1. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:					
Urban : Sept.-Feb.		4,903	4,763	5,465	5,410
(St-Hyacinthe) March-Aug.		4,985	5,208	5,336	5,560
Non-Urban: Sept.-Feb.		985	934	1,367	1,530
(other than St- March-Aug.		1,218	1,287	1,549	1,765
Hyacinthe)					
2. Primary Cotton Textiles:					
Sept.-Feb.		513	605	766	723
March-Aug.		576	682	747	706
3. Employment in Primary Cotton Textiles as percentage of all manufacturing:					
Urban : Sept.-Feb.		10.5	12.7	14.0	13.4
March-Aug.		11.6	13.1	14.0	12.7
Total U.I.C.: Sept.-Feb.		8.7	10.6	11.2	10.4
Area March-Aug.		9.3	10.5	10.8	9.6

C. Unemployment in U.I.C. Area:

	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
	<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>	<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>
May 3, 1956				
All Occupations	317	965	37	410
Textiles: S	-	29	-	27
U	-	28	-	36
Aug. 2, 1956				
All Occupations	13	438	25	433
Textiles: S	-	26	-	21
U	-	13	-	35
Nov. 1, 1956				
All Occupations	9	561	37	364
Textiles: S	-	22	-	32
U	-	15	3	21
Jan. 31, 1957				
All Occupations	10	1,992	36	574
Textiles: S	1	42	-	42
U	-	23	-	34

		<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
		<u>Unfilled</u>	<u>Unplaced</u>	<u>Unfilled</u>	<u>Unplaced</u>
		<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Applicants</u>	<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Applicants</u>
May 2, 1957					
All Occupations		18	1,340	24	483
Textiles: S		-	50	-	60
U		-	22	1	27
Aug. 1, 1957					
All Occupations		106	710	16	570
Textiles: S		-	107	-	65
U		-	19	1	30
Oct. 31, 1957					
All Occupations		7	613	17	319
Textiles: S		-	35	-	30
U		-	16	-	17
Jan. 16, 1958					
All Occupations		7	2,683	20	912
Textiles: S		1	213	4	179
U		-	113	-	58
June 12, 1958					
All Occupations		310	1,210	18	696
Textiles: S		-	117	-	77
U		-	86	1	56

Employment in the Primary Cotton Textile Industry

SHAWINIGAN FALLS, QUE.

A. Population:

1. City of Shawinigan Falls	-	28,597
City of Grand'Mere	-	14,023
2. U.I.C. Area	-	86,289

B. Employment:

		<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
1. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:					
Urban*	: Sept.-Feb.	6,720	7,663	8,947	9,060
	March-Aug.	7,924	8,651	9,474	9,368
Non-Urban**	: Sept.-Feb.	538	494	975	781
	March-Aug.	550	707	872	874
2. Primary Cotton Textiles***					
	Sept.-Feb.	351	392	421	622
	March-Aug.	364	395	672	642
3. Employment in Primary Cotton Textiles as percentage of all manufacturing:					
Urban*	: Sept.-Feb.	5.2	5.1	4.7	6.9
	March-Aug.	4.6	4.6	7.1	6.9
Total U.I.C. Area:					
	Sept.-Feb.	4.8	4.8	4.2	6.3
	March-Aug.	4.3	4.2	6.5	6.3

*Shawinigan Falls and Grand'Mere

**Other than Shawinigan Falls and Grand'Mere

***In both Shawinigan Falls and Grand'Mere

C. Unemployment in U.I.C. Area:

		<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
		<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>	<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>
May 3, 1956					
All Occupations		73	2,858	46	588
Textiles:	S	-	22	-	74
	U	-	11	-	38
Aug. 2, 1956					
All Occupations		18	862	22	470
Textiles:	S	-	6	-	36
	U	-	4	-	20
Nov. 1, 1956					
All Occupations		109	909	51	448
Textiles:	S	-	12	-	47
	U	-	9	-	19

		Male		Female	
		Unfilled	Unplaced	Unfilled	Unplaced
		Vacancies	Applicants	Vacancies	Applicants
Jan. 31, 1957					
All Occupations		24	2,938	45	757
Textiles: S		-	22	1	43
U		-	16	4	40
May 2, 1957					
All Occupations		9	3,822	45	890
Textiles: S		-	31	-	107
U		-	27	3	54
Aug. 1, 1957					
All Occupations		7	1,478	124	746
Textiles: S		-	15	-	85
U		-	25	-	51
Oct. 31, 1957					
All Occupations		11	1,588	24	647
Textiles: S		-	25	-	108
U		-	30	-	38
Jan. 16, 1958					
All Occupations		7	4,655	7	1,247
Textiles: S		-	35	-	145
U		-	43	-	95
June 12, 1958					
All Occupations		3	3,828	16	1,350
Textiles: S		-	39	-	119
U		1	50	1	82

Employment in the Primary Cotton Textile Industry

TROIS-RIVIERES, Que.

A. Population:

1. City of Trois-Rivieres	-	50,483
City of Cap-de-la-Madeleine	-	22,943
2. U. I. C. Area	-	128,515

B. Employment:

		<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
1. All Manufacturing in U. I. C. Area:					
Urban*	: Sept.-Feb.	9,091	9,096	11,241	12,138
	March-Aug.	9,885	10,196	12,010	13,282
Non-Urban**	: Sept.-Feb.	589	541	682	640
	March-Aug.	644	596	733	676
2. Primary Cotton Textiles:					
	Sept.-Feb.	1,117	1,145	1,177	1,477
	March-Aug.	1,143	1,050	1,376	1,486
3. Employment in Primary Cotton Textiles as percentage of all manufacturing:					
Urban	: Sept.-Feb.	12.3	12.6	10.5	12.2
	March-Aug.	11.6	10.3	11.5	11.2
Total U.I.C.:	Sept.-Feb.	11.5	11.9	10.0	11.6
Area	March-Aug.	10.9	9.7	10.8	10.6

*Trois Rivières and Cap-de-la-Madeleine

**Other than Trois-Rivières and Cap-de-la-Madeleine

C. Unemployment in U. I. C. Area:

	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
	<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>	<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>
May 3, 1956				
All Occupations	637	2,831	195	429
Textiles: S	-	26	3	23
U	-	42	13	26
Aug. 2, 1956				
All Occupations	301	1,043	192	501
Textiles: S	2	9	3	30
U	-	30	15	31
Nov. 1, 1956				
All Occupations	305	1,072	150	485
Textiles: S	32	11	4	20
U	2	24	15	36
Jan. 31, 1957				
All Occupations	70	4,596	139	703
Textiles: S	2	36	4	55
U	-	50	4	51

		<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
		<u>Unfilled</u>	<u>Unplaced</u>	<u>Unfilled</u>	<u>Unplaced</u>
		<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Applicants</u>	<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Applicants</u>
May 2, 1957					
All Occupations		129	3,358	172	540
Textiles: S		3	26	1	57
U		-	5	3	40
Aug. 1, 1957					
All Occupations		84	1,442	121	584
Textiles: S		5	15	1	24
U		-	39	8	50
Oct. 31, 1957					
All Occupations		46	1,764	118	755
Textiles: S		-	10	2	19
U		-	33	6	52
Jan. 16, 1958					
All Occupations		35	6,233	79	1,244
Textiles S		-	38	1	82
U		-	76	5	112
June 12, 1958					
All Occupations		65	3,344	120	1,151
Textiles: S		-	28	-	61
U		4	42	5	112

Employment in the Primary Cotton Textile Industry

VALLEYFIELD, QUE.

A. Population:

1. City of Valleyfield	-	23,584
2. U.I.C. Area	-	53,206

B. Employment:

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
1. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:				
Urban : Sept.-Feb.	3,471	3,413	3,850	3,972
(Valleyfield) March-Aug.	3,451	3,701	3,661	3,812
Non-Urban : Sept.-Feb.	660	690	787	852
(Other than March-Aug.	568	751	792	841
Valleyfield)				
2. Primary Cotton Textiles:				
Sept.-Feb.	2,330	2,325	2,537	2,432
March-Aug.	2,342	2,537	2,444	2,352
3. Employment in Primary Cotton Textiles as percentage of all manufacturing:				
Urban : Sept.-Feb.	67.1	68.1	65.9	61.2
March-Aug.	67.9	68.5	66.8	61.7
Total U.I.C. Area:				
Sept.-Feb.	56.4	56.7	54.7	50.4
March-Aug.	58.3	57.0	54.9	50.5

C. Unemployment in U.I.C. Area:

	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
	<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>	<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>
May 3, 1956				
All Occupations	40	1,285	69	376
Textiles: S	-	73	2	102
U	-	53	2	62
Aug. 2, 1956				
All Occupations	15	332	54	317
Textiles: S	-	37	-	85
U	-	19	5	48
Nov. 1, 1956				
All Occupations	46	339	72	290
Textiles: S	16	30	8	77
U	10	17	-	52

		<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
		<u>Unfilled</u>	<u>Unplaced</u>	<u>Unfilled</u>	<u>Unplaced</u>
		<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Applicants</u>	<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Applicants</u>
Jan. 31, 1957					
All Occupations		21	1,574	44	617
Textiles: S		4	64	15	129
U		-	40	-	86
May 2, 1957					
All Occupations		13	1,086	45	495
Textiles: S		-	48	-	108
U		3	29	-	73
Aug. 1, 1957					
All Occupations		21	458	50	449
Textiles: S		3	35	1	95
U		3	19	-	72
Oct. 31, 1957					
All Occupations		9	635	17	424
Textiles: S		-	42	-	108
U		-	26	-	67
Jan. 16, 1958					
All Occupations		10	2,320	10	815
Textiles: S		-	102	-	203
U		-	64	-	141
June 12, 1958					
All Occupations		14	1,321	11	783
Textiles: S		-	90	-	218
U		-	2	1	23

Employment in the Primary Cotton Textile Industry

CORNWALL, ONT.

A. Population:

1. City of Cornwall	-	40,000*
2. U.I.C. Area	-	84,918

*Estimated

B. Employment:

		<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
1. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:					
Urban	: Sept.-Feb.	5,945	6,746	7,155	7,336
(Cornwall)	March-Aug.	6,100	6,849	7,642	7,079
Non-Urban	: Sept.-Feb.	465	432	747	818
(Other than Cornwall)	March-Aug.	489	455	742	758
2. Primary Cotton Textiles:					
	Sept.-Feb.	1,257	1,742	1,909	1,680
	March-Aug.	1,731	1,897	1,932	1,434
3. Employment in Primary Cotton Textiles as percentage of all manufacturing:					
Urban	: Sept.-Feb.	21.1	25.8	26.7	22.9
	March-Aug.	28.4	27.7	25.3	20.3
Total U.I.C. Area:					
	Sept.-Feb.	19.6	24.3	24.2	20.6
	March-Aug.	26.3	26.0	23.0	18.3

C. Unemployment in U.I.C. Area:

		<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
		<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>	<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>
May 3, 1956					
All Occupations		111	1,336	37	426
Textiles:	S	-	7	-	20
	U	2	33	1	64
Aug. 2, 1956					
All Occupations		133	714	43	291
Textiles:	S	-	11	-	-
	U	13	37	-	66
Nov. 1, 1956					
All Occupations		117	735	57	391
Textiles:	S	30	2	-	30
	U	2	32	-	67

		<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
		<u>Unfilled</u>	<u>Unplaced</u>	<u>Unfilled</u>	<u>Unplaced</u>
		<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Applicants</u>	<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Applicants</u>
Jan. 31, 1957					
All Occupations		104	2,649	63	588
Textiles: S		8	2	-	56
U		-	43	-	87
May 2, 1957					
All Occupations		282	2,157	54	515
Textiles: S		8	3	-	78
U		1	41	-	71
Aug. 1, 1957					
All Occupations		261	900	39	463
Textiles: S		4	3	-	57
U		-	34	-	71
Oct. 31, 1957					
All Occupations		867	1,288	93	618
Textiles: S		-	6	1	33
U		-	157	-	197
Jan. 16, 1958					
All Occupations		58	3,284	53	1,002
Textiles: S		-	10	-	89
U		-	64	-	133
June 12, 1958					
All Occupations		69	2,397	45	1,062
Textiles: S		-	16	-	118
U		2	103	-	154

Employment in the Primary Cotton Textile Industry

GALT, ONT.

A. Population:

1. City of Galt	-	23,738
2. U.I.C. Area	-	41,168

B. Employment:

		<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
1. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:					
Urban	: Sept.-Feb.	6,568	5,674	6,713	7,156
(Galt)	March-Aug.	5,761	6,050	7,002	7,624
Non-Urban	: Sept.-Feb.	3,441	4,022	4,756	5,293
(Other than Galt)	March-Aug.	4,120	4,430	4,992	5,206
2. Primary Cotton Textiles:					
	Sept.-Feb.	318	311	425	432
	March-Aug.	365	412	424	430
3. Employment in Primary Cotton Textiles as percentage of all manufacturing:					
Urban	: Sept.-Feb.	4.8	5.5	6.3	6.0
	March-Aug.	6.3	6.8	6.1	5.6
Total U.I.C. Area:					
	Sept.-Feb.	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.5
	March-Aug.	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.4

C. Unemployment in U.I.C. Area:

	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
	<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>	<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>
May 3, 1956				
All Occupations	86	273	59	183
Textiles: S	-	7	4	34
U	8	18	-	43
Aug. 2, 1956				
All Occupations	79	331	63	205
Textiles: S	8	3	8	19
U	2	41	1	51
Nov. 1, 1956				
All Occupations	55	231	56	204
Textiles: S	6	3	2	23
U	4	18	-	28
Jan. 31, 1957				
All Occupations	29	724	67	159
Textiles: S	1	11	14	26
U	2	25	-	15

		Male		Female	
		<u>Unfilled</u> <u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced</u> <u>Applicants</u>	<u>Unfilled</u> <u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced</u> <u>Applicants</u>
May 2, 1957					
All Occupations		130	568	97	199
Textiles: S		-	18	32	28
U		5	39	-	21
Aug. 1, 1957					
All Occupations		15	631	127	348
Textiles: S		-	6	59	47
U		-	107	-	139
Oct. 31, 1957					
All Occupations		13	975	37	556
Textiles: S		-	11	-	80
U		-	65	-	38
Jan. 16, 1958					
All Occupations		20	1,522	17	679
Textiles: S		-	31	-	245
U		-	110	-	58
June 12, 1958					
All Occupations		15	859	23	733
Textiles: S		-	42	-	250
U		-	91	-	74

Employment in the Primary Cotton Textile Industry

GUELPH, ONT.

A. Population:

1. City of Guelph	-	33,860
2. U.I.C. Area	-	68,917

B. Employment:

		<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
1. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:					
Urban	: Sept.-Feb.	5,970	6,536	7,291	7,744
(Guelph)	March-Aug.	6,314	7,001	7,747	7,767
Non-Urban	: Sept.-Feb.	2,096	1,290	1,506	1,741
(Other than Guelph)	March-Aug.	1,880	1,385	1,604	1,625
2. Primary Cotton Textiles:					
	Sept.-Feb.	70	75	81	72
	March-Aug.	71	76	70	68
3. Employment in Primary Cotton Textiles as percentage of all manufacturing:					
Urban	: Sept.-Feb.	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9
	March-Aug.	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9
Total U.I.C. Area:					
	Sept.-Feb.	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8
	March-Aug.	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7

C. Unemployment in U.I.C. Area:

	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
	<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>	<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>
May 3, 1956				
All Occupations	170	534	62	406
Textiles: S	-	7	-	48
U	-	6	-	13
Aug. 2, 1956				
All Occupations	81	314	44	330
Textiles: S	-	4	-	35
U	-	4	-	8
Nov. 1, 1956				
All Occupations	75	345	47	287
Textiles: S	-	7	-	18
U	-	10	-	8
Jan. 31, 1957				
All Occupations	62	1,063	37	514
Textiles: S	-	2	-	28
U	-	6	-	15

		Male		Female	
		Unfilled Vacancies	Unplaced Applicants	Unfilled Vacancies	Unplaced Applicants
May 2, 1957					
All Occupations		92	679	44	475
Textiles: S		-	5	-	30
U		1	6	-	12
Aug. 1, 1957					
All Occupations		66	1,159	18	612
Textiles: S		3	14	-	52
U		-	10	-	16
Oct. 31, 1957					
All Occupations		55	579	36	562
Textiles: S		2	14	-	48
U		-	14	-	13
Jan. 16, 1958					
All Occupations					
Textiles: S		20	1,796	20	1,023
U		-	20	-	77
		-	21	1	23
June 12, 1958					
All Occupations		12	788	11	768
Textiles S		-	18	-	56
U		-	11	-	19

Employment in the Primary Cotton Textile Industry

HAMILTON, ONT.

A. Population:

1. City of Hamilton	-	236,817
Town of Dundas	-	9,507
2. U.I.C. Area	-	357,740

B. Employment:

		<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
1. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:					
Urban	: Sept.-Feb.	60,303	50,392	59,519	61,303
(Hamilton-Dundas)	March-Aug.	51,565	47,937	61,265	62,129
Non-Urban	: Sept.-Feb.	2,170	3,258	4,963	4,808
(Other than Hamilton-Dundas)	March-Aug.	3,594	3,925	2,595	4,074
2. Primary Cotton Textiles:					
	Sept.-Feb.	2,113	2,499	2,774	2,752
	March-Aug.	2,293	2,529	2,727	2,599
3. Employment in Primary Cotton Textiles as percentage of all manufacturing:					
Urban	: Sept.-Feb.	3.5	5.0	4.7	4.5
	March-Aug.	4.4	5.3	4.5	4.2
Total U.I.C. Area:					
	Sept.-Feb.	3.4	4.7	4.3	4.2
	March-Aug.	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.9

C. Unemployment in U.I.C. Area:

		<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
		<u>Unfilled</u>	<u>Unplaced</u>	<u>Unfilled</u>	<u>Unplaced</u>
		<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Applicants</u>	<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Applicants</u>
May 3, 1956					
All Occupations		628	3,366	521	3,282
Textiles:	S	-	50	2	306
	U	7	24	-	56
Aug. 2, 1956					
All Occupations		526	2,283	426	2,490
Textiles:	S	1	69	2	231
	U	-	32	-	65
Nov. 1, 1956					
All Occupations		495	2,754	607	2,405
Textiles:	S	-	29	-	135
	U	4	30	-	34

		<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
		<u>Unfilled</u>	<u>Unplaced</u>	<u>Unfilled</u>	<u>Unplaced</u>
		<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Applicants</u>	<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Applicants</u>
Jan. 31, 1957					
All Occupations		323	7,828	388	3,829
Textiles: S		9	48	2	214
U		-	61	-	45
May 2, 1957					
All Occupations		532	5,225	508	3,888
Textiles: S		1	40	1	338
U		1	48	-	48
Aug. 1, 1957					
All Occupations		282	5,038	327	3,925
Textiles: S		-	101	1	329
U		-	90	-	78
Oct. 31, 1957					
All Occupations		216	5,447	232	3,265
Textiles: S		1	42	-	159
U		-	52	-	34
Jan. 16, 1958					
All Occupations		226	13,510	218	5,572
Textiles: S		-	154	-	403
U		-	136	1	99
June 12, 1958					
All Occupations		125	9,160	389	5,368
Textiles: S		-	155	1	377
U		-	106	-	95

Employment in the Primary Cotton Textile Industry

KITCHENER, ONT.

A. Population:

1. City of Kitchener	-	59,562
City of Waterloo	-	16,373
2. U.I.C. Area	-	107,606

B. Employment:

		<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
1. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:					
Urban : Sept.-Feb.		16,638	15,952	18,551	19,664
(Kitchener- Mar.-Aug.		15,992	15,575	18,786	19,774
Waterloo)					
Non-Urban : Sept.-Feb.		1,020	1,025	1,467	1,336
(Other than Mar.-Aug.		1,003	1,086	1,306	929
Kitchener- Waterloo)					
2. Primary Cotton Textiles:					
Sept.-Feb.		194	214	250	246
Mar.-Aug.		213	242	249	225
3. Employment in Primary Cotton Textiles as percentage of all manufacturing:					
Urban : Sept.-Feb.		1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Mar.-Aug.		1.3	1.6	1.3	1.1
Total U.I.C. Area:					
Sept.-Feb.		1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2
Mar.-Aug.		1.2	1.5	1.2	1.1

C. Unemployment in U.I.C. Area:

	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
	<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>	<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>
May 3, 1956				
All Occupations	36	606	81	489
Textiles: S	-	5	-	14
U	-	5	-	9
Aug. 2, 1956				
All Occupations	24	637	87	597
Textiles: S	-	5	-	8
U	-	7	-	69
Nov. 1, 1956				
All Occupations	31	336	119	226
Textiles: S	4	3	-	-
U	-	1	2	-

		Male		Female	
		<u>Unfilled</u>	<u>Unplaced</u>	<u>Unfilled</u>	<u>Unplaced</u>
		<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Applicants</u>	<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Applicants</u>
Jan. 31, 1957					
All Occupations		11	1,897	68	961
Textiles: S		-	8	-	17
U		-	7	4	15
May 2, 1957					
All Occupations		21	1,343	78	640
Textiles: S		-	7	-	16
U		-	2	-	8
Aug. 1, 1957					
All Occupations		21	1,110	76	911
Textiles: S		-	11	-	22
U		-	9	-	24
Oct. 31, 1957					
All Occupations		30	1,061	37	584
Textiles: S		-	8	-	14
U		-	3	-	28
Jan. 16, 1958					
All Occupations		39	3,235	57	1,621
Textiles: S		3	29	-	39
U		-	28	-	59
June 12, 1958					
All Occupations		76	1,569	66	866
Textiles: S		1	29	-	22
U		-	20	-	45

Employment in the Primary Cotton Textile Industry

AJAX, Ont.

A. Population:

1. Town of Ajax	-	5,683
2. U.I.C. Area (Oshawa)	-	119,927

B. Employment:

		<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
1. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:					
Urban	: Sept.-Feb.	16,756	16,055	17,885	19,502
(Oshawa)	March-Aug.	10,292	16,341	19,696	17,679
Non-Urban*					
(Other than	Sept.-Feb.	2,911	2,818	2,953	3,348
Oshawa)	March-Aug.	2,927	3,260	3,193	4,526
2. Primary Cotton Textiles:					
	Sept.-Feb.	85	99	105	103
	March-Aug.	98	104	105	104
3. Employment in Primary Cotton Textiles as percentage of all manufacturing (Urban and Non-Urban):					
	Sept.-Feb.	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
	March-Aug.	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6

*Ajax, located at about 15 miles from Oshawa, is included in the non-urban area.

C. Unemployment in U.I.C. Area:

	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
	<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>	<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>
May 3, 1956				
All Occupations	265	1,006	6	907
Textiles: S	-	-	-	11
U	2	2	-	6
Aug. 2, 1956				
All Occupations	161	655	22	1,108
Textiles: S	-	1	4	12
U	-	-	-	5
Nov. 1, 1956				
All Occupations	304	1,111	44	951
Textiles: S	-	-	-	12
U	-	-	-	4

		Male		Female	
		<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>	<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>
Jan. 31, 1957					
All Occupations		72	2,351	21	1,305
Textiles:	S	-	3	-	14
	U	-	4	-	5
May 2, 1957					
All Occupations		100	1,785	34	1,086
Textiles:	S	-	1	-	12
	U	-	1	-	9
Aug. 1, 1957					
All Occupations		228	1,687	28	1,372
Textiles:	S	-	3	4	10
	U	-	-	-	3
Oct. 31, 1957					
All Occupations		255	2,292	5	1,223
Textiles:	S	-	3	-	9
	U	-	2	-	4
Jan. 16, 1958					
All Occupations		24	3,140	2	1,624
Textiles	S	-	1	-	11
	U	-	5	-	6
June 12, 1958					
All Occupations		84	1,668	24	1,818
Textiles:	S	-	2	-	16
	U	-	2	-	7

Employment in the Primary Cotton Textile Industry

IROQUOIS, Ont.

A. Population:

1. Village of Iroquois	-	1,078
2. U.I.C. Area (Prescott)	-	25,187

B. Employment:

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
1. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:				
Urban : Sept.-Feb.	1,671	1,630	2,281	1,919
(Prescott) March-Aug.	2,200	2,026	1,989	1,853
Non-Urban* : Sept.-Feb.	652	655	771	771
(Other than March-Aug.	673	731	780	806
Prescott)				
2. Primary Cotton Textiles:				
Sept.-Feb.	179	195	267	260
March-Aug.	179	216	266	250
3. Employment in Primary Cotton Textiles as percentage of all manufacturing (Urban and Non-Urban):				
Sept.-Feb.	7.7	8.5	8.7	10.0
March-Aug.	6.2	7.8	9.6	9.4

*Iroquois, located at about 14 miles from Prescott, is included in the non-urban area.

C. Unemployment in U.I.C. Area:

	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
	<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>	<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>
May 3, 1956				
All Occupations	18	731	3	123
Textiles: S	-	1	-	2
U	-	1	-	3
Aug. 2, 1956				
All Occupations	36	148	3	62
Textiles: S	-	1	-	1
U	-	-	-	5
Nov. 1, 1956				
All Occupations	15	110	3	44
Textiles: S	-	-	-	1
U	-	2	-	2

		<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
		<u>Unfilled</u>	<u>Unplaced</u>	<u>Unfilled</u>	<u>Unplaced</u>
		<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Applicants</u>	<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Applicants</u>
Jan. 31, 1957					
All Occupations		8	774	3	142
Textiles: S		-	-	-	2
U		-	-	-	3
May 2, 1957					
All Occupations		34	429	7	93
Textiles: S		-	2	-	3
U		-	-	-	3
Aug. 1, 1957					
All Occupations		29	297	7	135
Textiles: S		-	6	-	3
U		-	-	-	9
Oct. 31, 1957					
All Occupations		16	333	3	43
Textiles: S		-	1	-	1
U		-	-	-	1
Jan. 16, 1958					
All Occupations		14	1,263	3	120
Textiles: S		-	3	-	2
U		-	2	-	26
June 12, 1958					
All Occupations		15	601	2	149
Textiles: S		-	1	-	5
U		-	-	-	8

Employment in the Primary Cotton Textile Industry

STRATFORD, Ont.

A. Population:

1. City of Stratford	-	19,972
2. U.I.C. Area	-	52,135

B. Employment:

		<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
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1. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:

Urban	: Sept.-Feb.	2,259	2,391	2,958	3,349
(Stratford)	March-Aug.	2,142	2,568	3,203	3,265

Non-Urban:	Sept.-Feb.	1,158	1,022	1,261	1,201
(Other than Stratford)	March-Aug.	1,097	1,127	1,214	1,200

2. Primary Cotton Textiles:

	Sept.-Feb.	114	124	129	123
	March-Aug.	117	120	129	123

3. Employment in Primary Cotton Textiles as percentage of all manufacturing:

Urban	: Sept.-Feb.	5.0	5.2	4.4	3.7
	March-Aug.	5.5	4.7	4.0	3.8

Total U.I.C.:	Sept.-Feb.	3.3	3.6	3.1	2.7
Area	March-Aug.	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.8

C. Unemployment in U.I.C. Area:

		<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
		<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>	<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>
May 3, 1956					
All Occupations		68	202	23	121
Textiles: S		-	1	-	8
U		-	1	-	5
Aug. 2, 1956					
All Occupations		34	189	11	155
Textiles: S		-	-	-	6
U		-	-	-	1
Nov. 1, 1956					
All Occupations		29	151	23	126
Textiles: S		-	-	-	9
U		-	-	-	2
Jan. 31, 1957					
All Occupations		3	610	15	274
Textiles: S		-	3	-	21
U		-	1	-	17

		<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
		<u>Unfilled</u>	<u>Unplaced</u>	<u>Unfilled</u>	<u>Unplaced</u>
		<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Applicants</u>	<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Applicants</u>
May 2, 1957					
All Occupations		25	475	21	214
Textiles: S		-	1	-	15
U		-	1	-	11
Aug. 1, 1957					
All Occupations		16	307	10	253
Textiles: S		-	3	-	4
U		-	-	-	5
Oct. 31, 1957					
All Occupations		8	336	15	226
Textiles: S		-	2	-	9
U		-	1	-	6
Jan. 16, 1958					
All Occupations		7	1,099	8	424
Textiles: S		-	6	-	28
U		-	3	-	13
June 12, 1958					
All Occupations		18	581	20	313
Textiles: S		1	3	-	16
U		-	3	-	10

Employment in the Primary Cotton Textile Industry

TORONTO, Ont.

A. Population:

1. City of Toronto	-	667,706
2. U.I.C. Area		1,216,679

B. Employment:

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
1. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:				
Sept.-Feb.	168,094	159,201	159,923	164,100
March-Aug.	163,659	157,826	161,543	165,910
2. Primary Cotton Textiles:				
Sept.-Feb.	82	80	82	83
March-Aug.	81	77	84	
3. Employment in Primary Cotton Textiles as percentage of all manufacturing:				
Sept.-Feb.	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
March-Aug.	0.05	0.05	0.05	

C. Unemployment in U.I.C. Area:

	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
	<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>	<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>
May 3, 1956				
All Occupations	2,489	14,292	2,991	6,961
Textiles: S	7	30	11	81
U	27	35	15	107
Aug. 2, 1956				
All Occupations	1,929	8,990	3,173	6,226
Textiles: S	1	25	12	72
U	1	33	26	101
Nov. 1, 1956				
All Occupations	1,749	8,304	2,890	5,088
Textiles: S	2	18	19	48
U	12	21	48	64
Jan. 31, 1957				
All Occupations	1,355	30,628	1,566	10,349
Textiles: S	2	46	9	120
U	3	57	5	221
May 2, 1957				
All Occupations	1,606	24,394	1,992	10,072
Textiles: S	2	44	5	133
U	3	64	5	176

		Male		Female	
		Unfilled	Unplaced	Unfilled	Unplaced
		<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Applicants</u>	<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Applicants</u>
Aug. 1, 1957					
All Occupations		647	16,518	1,206	9,361
Textiles: S		-	53	5	96
U		1	48	12	180
Oct. 31, 1957					
All Occupations		1,085	19,585	1,092	8,921
Textiles: S		1	57	4	83
U		-	56	2	155
Jan. 16, 1958					
All Occupations		583	41,034	773	17,311
Textiles: S		-	98	3	295
U		-	97	4	450
June 12, 1958					
All Occupations		716	27,159	1,541	18,023
Textiles: S		1	76	4	210
U		1	65	5	356

Employment in the Primary Cotton Textile Industry

TRENTON, Ont.

A. Population:

1. Town of Trenton	-	11,305
2. U.I.C. Area	-	36,862

B. Employment:

		<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
1. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:					
Urban	: Sept.-Feb.	1,305	1,315	1,980	2,086
(Trenton)	March-Aug.	1,458	1,802	2,113	2,098
Non-Urban	: Sept.-Feb.	1,081	1,147	1,657	1,498
(Other than Trenton)	March-Aug.	1,395	1,573	1,653	1,224
2. Primary Cotton Textiles:					
	Sept.-Feb.	118	131	156	161
	March-Aug.	113	140	156	164
3. Employment in Primary Cotton Textiles as percentage of all manufacturing:					
Urban	: Sept.-Feb.	9.0	10.0	7.9	7.7
	March-Aug.	7.8	7.8	7.4	7.8
Total U.I.C.:	Sept.-Feb.	4.9	5.3	4.3	4.5
Area	March-Aug.	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.9

C. Unemployment in U.I.C. Area:

		<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
		<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>	<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>
May 3, 1956					
All Occupations		63	384	36	246
Textiles: S		1	-	11	6
U		-	-	-	17
Aug. 2, 1956					
All Occupations		41	257	31	195
Textiles: S		-	1	5	10
U		-	2	-	13
Nov. 1, 1956					
All Occupations		48	182	24	196
Textiles: S		-	1	5	5
U		-	2	-	20
Jan. 31, 1957					
All Occupations		34	632	20	320
Textiles: S		-	-	5	4
U		-	-	-	16

		<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
		<u>Unfilled</u> <u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced</u> <u>Applicants</u>	<u>Unfilled</u> <u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced</u> <u>Applicants</u>
May 2, 1957					
All Occupations		44	452	23	190
Textiles:	S	-	-	1	6
	U	-	2	-	9
Aug. 1, 1957					
All Occupations		18	278	13	199
Textiles:	S	-	-	2	4
	U	-	-	-	13
Oct. 31, 1957					
All Occupations		50	271	25	168
Textiles:	S	1	-	1	10
	U	-	3	-	10
Jan. 16, 1958					
All Occupations		18	912	12	352
Textiles:	S	-	-	1	18
	U	-	1	-	23
June 12, 1958					
All Occupations		20	441	34	291
Textiles:	S	-	1	-	66
	U	-	3	-	10

Employment in the Primary Cotton Textile Industry

WELLAND, ONT.

A. Population:

1. City of Welland	-	16,405
Town of Dunnville	-	4,776
2. U.I.C. Area	-	63,091

B. Employment:

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
1. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area*				
Sept.-Feb.	8,297	8,287	11,038	11,950
Mar.-Aug.	8,588	10,195	11,792	12,835
2. Primary Cotton Textiles:				
Sept.-Feb.	1,135	1,097	1,104	1,136
Mar.-Aug.	1,122	1,079	1,107	1,201
3. Employment in Primary Cotton Textiles as percentage of all manufacturing:				
Sept.-Feb.	13.7	13.2	10.0	9.5
Mar.-Aug.	13.1	10.6	9.4	9.4

*Nearly all the manufacturing industries of this Area are located in Welland and Dunnville.

C. Unemployment in U.I.C. Area:

	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
	<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>	<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>
May 3, 1956				
All Occupations	45	452	24	357
Textiles: S	2	5	-	19
U	-	4	-	46
Aug. 2, 1956				
All Occupations	50	307	11	233
Textiles: S	12	1	-	8
U	-	3	-	28
Nov. 1, 1956				
All Occupations	58	210	49	251
Textiles: S	1	-	-	-
U	-	-	-	-
Jan. 31, 1957				
All Occupations	32	1,062	44	637
Textiles: S	11	10	-	32
U	-	16	-	130

		<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
		<u>Unfilled</u>	<u>Unplaced</u>	<u>Unfilled</u>	<u>Unplaced</u>
		<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Applicants</u>	<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Applicants</u>
May 2, 1957					
All Occupations		38	782	52	387
Textiles: S		-	5	-	12
U		1	8	-	71
Aug. 1, 1957					
All Occupations		14	487	36	316
Textiles: S		7	6	-	3
U		-	4	-	49
Oct. 31, 1957					
All Occupations		9	1,116	25	340
Textiles: S		-	6	-	10
U		-	12	-	62
Jan. 16, 1958					
All Occupations		1	2,738	14	733
Textiles: S		-	14	-	16
U		-	24	-	139
June 12, 1958					
All Occupations		7	2,068	29	674
Textiles: S		-	23	2	16
U		-	35	-	127

Employment in the Primary Cotton Textile Industry

WOODBIDGE, ONT.

A. Population:

1. Village of Woodbridge	-	1,958
Town of Weston	-	9,543
2. U.I.C. Area (Weston)	-	107,610

B. Employment:

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
1. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:				
Sept.-Feb.	17,289	30,391	32,077	35,133
March-Aug.	28,101	30,433	33,997	36,022
2. Primary Cotton Textiles:				
Sept.-Feb.	252	260	275	265
March-Aug.	269	276	273	249
3. Employment in Primary Cotton Textiles as percentage of all manufacturing:				
Sept.-Feb.	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.8
March-Aug.	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7

C. Unemployment in U.I.C. Area:

		<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
		<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>	<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>
May 3, 1956					
All Occupations		289	581	165	457
Textiles:	S	-	2	9	10
	U	3	-	-	2
Aug. 2, 1956					
All Occupations		234	586	169	425
Textiles:	S	-	1	9	6
	U	-	-	-	-
Nov. 1, 1956					
All Occupations		89	376	84	428
Textiles:	S	-	-	9	6
	U	-	-	-	1
Jan. 31, 1957					
All Occupations		123	1,643	86	867
Textiles:	S	-	4	6	11
	U	-	5	-	5

		<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
		<u>Unfilled</u>	<u>Unplaced</u>	<u>Unfilled</u>	<u>Unplaced</u>
		<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Applicants</u>	<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Applicants</u>
May 2, 1957					
All Occupations		104	1,020	78	714
Textiles: S		-	5	1	6
U		-	-	-	2
Aug. 1, 1957					
All Occupations		81	709	44	631
Textiles: S		-	5	-	11
U		-	1	-	2
Oct. 31, 1957					
All Occupations		138	865	28	734
Textiles: S		-	6	-	8
U		-	-	-	3
Jan. 16, 1958					
All Occupations		105	2,031	22	1,107
Textiles: S		-	10	-	24
U		-	2	-	5
June 12, 1958					
All Occupations		63	1,104	74	1,194
Textiles: S		-	3	1	14
U		-	3	-	3

Employment in the Primary Cotton Textile Industry

WOODSTOCK, ONT.

A. Population:

1. Town of Woodstock	-	18,347
2. U.I.C. Area	-	35,700

B. Employment:

		<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
1. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:					
Urban	: Sept.-Feb.	2,554	3,530	4,585	4,081
(Woodstock)	March-Aug.	3,072	3,960	4,584	4,898
Non-Urban	: Sept.-Feb.	222	195	397	494
(other than Woodstock)	March-Aug.	118	224	365	311
2. Primary Cotton Textiles:					
	Sept.-Feb.	485	430	542	466
	March-Aug.	447	483	441	520
3. Employment in Primary Cotton Textiles as percentage of all manufacturing:					
Urban	: Sept.-Feb.	19.0	12.2	11.8	11.4
	March-Aug.	14.6	12.2	9.6	10.6
Total U.I.C.:	Sept.-Feb.	17.5	11.5	10.9	10.2
Area	March-Aug.	14.0	11.6	8.9	10.0

C. Unemployment in U.I.C. Area:

	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
	<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>	<u>Unfilled Vacancies</u>	<u>Unplaced Applicants</u>
May 3, 1956				
All Occupations	34	337	12	168
Textiles: S	-	119	-	59
U	-	2	-	33
Aug. 2, 1956				
All Occupations	156	136	6	133
Textiles: S	-	15	-	18
U	-	4	-	24
Nov. 1, 1956				
All Occupations	20	181	6	122
Textiles: S	1	3	-	11
U	-	-	1	33
Jan. 31, 1957				
All Occupations	17	873	4	254
Textiles: S	-	27	-	19
U	-	43	-	91

		<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
		<u>Unfilled</u>	<u>Unplaced</u>	<u>Unfilled</u>	<u>Unplaced</u>
		<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Applicants</u>	<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Applicants</u>
May 2, 1957					
All Occupations		18	739	8	206
Textiles: S		-	9	-	18
U		-	2	-	63
Aug. 1, 1957					
All Occupations		285	528	5	247
Textiles: S		3	5	-	7
U		-	53	-	81
Oct. 31, 1957					
All Occupations		8	483	2	219
Textiles: S		-	12	-	12
U		-	1	-	58
Jan. 16, 1958					
All Occupations		4	1,278	2	365
Textiles: S		-	52	-	35
U		-	30	-	104
June 12, 1958					
All Occupations		12	692	3	382
Textiles: S		-	13	-	19
U		-	13	-	79

Supplementary: Employment in Primary Cotton Textiles

September 1957 - February 1958

Province	U.I.C. Area	Primary Cottons (1)	All Manufacturing		(1) as p.c. of (2)	(1) as p.c. of (4)
			Urban (2)	Non-Urban (3)	Total (4)	
N.S.	Yarmouth	374	692	979	1,671	22.4
N.B.	Fredericton (Marysville)	132	1,181	112	1,293	10.2
	St. John	125	5,064	59	5,123	2.4
Que.	Drummondville	1,289	6,021	193	6,214	20.7
	Granby	467	5,677	1,489	7,166	6.5
	Magog	2,177	2,624	183	2,807	77.6
	Montreal	2,489	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-
	Quebec (Montmorency)	1,590	-	-	23,268	6.8
	St. Hyacinthe	668	5,635	1,746	7,381	9.1
	Shawinigan Falls & Grand'Mere	458	9,096	1,149	10,245	4.5
	Sherbrooke	1,028	7,986	5,862	13,848	7.4
	Trois Rivières	1,496	11,777	637	12,414	12.1
	Valleyfield	2,098	3,842	837	4,679	44.8
Ont.	Cornwall	1,508	6,601	691	7,292	20.7
	Galt	434	7,394	5,057	12,451	3.5
	Guelph	70	7,721	1,388	9,109	0.8
	Hamilton & Dundas	2,250	60,040	4,454	64,494	3.5
	Kitchener & Waterloo	213	19,573	983	20,556	1.0
	Oshawa (Ajax)	105	17,795	4,577	22,372	0.5
	Prescott (Iroquois)	264	1,864	813	2,677	9.9
	Stratford	116	3,012	1,125	4,137	2.8
	Toronto	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-
	Trenton	164	2,044	1,235	3,279	5.0
	Welland (Dunnville)	1,218	11,603	-	11,603	10.5
	Weston (Woodbridge)	244	-	-	36,570	0.7
	Woodstock	494	4,197	N.A.	-	-

SELECTED CANADIAN INDUSTRIES: TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES, 1948-1956
(Thousands of Dollars)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Primary Cotton</u>	<u>Clothing</u>	<u>Chemicals</u>	<u>Electrical Apparatus</u>	<u>Rubber Products</u>	<u>Tobacco Products</u>	<u>Petroleum Products</u>	<u>Primary Iron & Steel</u>	<u>Pulp & Paper</u>	<u>Smelting & Refining</u>
1948	17,565	19,300	62,000	29,968	12,765	1,080	41,689	38,252	129,062	43,000
1949	15,942	20,500	59,000	30,259	11,287	3,383	31,372	32,677	124,817	30,600
1950	17,537	17,900	49,700	28,412	10,002	2,949	34,604	30,819	122,098	38,700
1951	19,715	19,300	86,500	48,192	14,253	3,066	63,163	83,576	180,126	69,787
1952	17,018	18,400	172,100	58,214	16,992	3,282	77,818	110,634	189,484	96,119
1953	11,794	12,500	153,100	52,884	22,567	3,940	85,826	95,644	161,645	104,271
1954	9,045	15,100	77,600	48,592	22,679	4,583	115,255	70,272	144,739	87,901
1955	15,272	14,200	90,400	44,794	22,756	6,324	128,513	82,681	194,252	118,020
1956	19,981	15,300	160,800	56,214	21,795	8,597	125,558	120,802	328,048	147,492

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

SELECTED CANADIAN INDUSTRIES: EXPENDITURES ON NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AS
PER CENT OF TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES, 1948-1956

<u>Year</u>	<u>Primary Cotton</u>	<u>Clothing</u>	<u>Chemicals</u>	<u>Electrical Apparatus</u>	<u>Rubber Products</u>	<u>Tobacco Products</u>	<u>Petroleum Products</u>	<u>Primary Iron & Steel</u>	<u>Pulp & Paper</u>	<u>Smelting & Refining</u>
1948	63.9	63.7	67.6	63.3	56.6	77.1	63.2	47.4	61.4	40.2
1949	59.4	66.8	64.1	62.3	55.5	51.3	68.5	36.1	57.5	47.1
1950	61.4	66.5	52.9	56.1	47.0	47.6	69.8	22.5	56.2	41.8
1951	62.8	68.4	66.7	71.8	55.3	49.6	79.3	60.2	60.4	57.9
1952	54.9	69.0	81.9	74.4	59.4	50.5	79.4	65.9	61.0	64.8
1953	39.5	70.4	79.9	68.2	67.4	52.6	77.9	52.2	56.8	64.4
1954	32.4	64.9	51.5	65.9	69.5	54.2	80.1	47.7	47.7	53.7
1955	55.6	64.8	61.8	63.9	66.5	64.4	82.3	41.8	60.9	63.3
1956	58.9	63.4	76.4	70.5	63.2	72.4	81.1	55.2	73.0	63.7

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

SELECTED CANADIAN INDUSTRIES: EXPENDITURES ON NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AS
PER CENT OF SALARIES AND WAGES, 1948-1956

<u>Year</u>	<u>Primary Cotton</u>	<u>Clothing</u>	<u>Chemicals</u>	<u>Electrical Apparatus</u>	<u>Rubber Products</u>	<u>Tobacco Products</u>	<u>Petroleum Products</u>	<u>Primary Iron & Steel</u>	<u>Pulp & Paper</u>	<u>Smelting & Refining</u>
1948	21.1	8.2	46.9	15.5	15.0	4.9	119.5	23.5	52.3	33.1
1949	18.1	8.4	37.5	13.7	13.0	9.1	82.2	14.2	45.5	26.1
1950	18.4	7.1	24.6	10.2	8.7	7.2	79.1	8.1	40.5	27.5
1951	19.8	7.6	43.9	17.8	12.2	7.2	135.1	46.3	51.1	53.5
1952	16.2	6.6	95.2	19.9	15.4	7.5	133.9	58.6	51.3	70.8
1953	7.9	4.3	74.3	14.4	21.4	8.9	137.6	38.5	39.0	71.0
1954	5.5	5.1	22.6	12.4	23.4	10.3	176.5	30.8	27.3	46.0
1955	14.0	4.7	30.2	10.8	20.5	16.2	182.6	25.2	44.6	63.2
1956	18.5	4.6	61.2	12.8	16.7	23.5	153.5	40.9	80.5	72.2

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

SELECTED CANADIAN INDUSTRIES: EXPENDITURES ON NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AS
PER CENT OF VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE, 1948-1956

<u>Year</u>	<u>Primary Cotton</u>	<u>Clothing</u>	<u>Chemicals</u>	<u>Electrical Apparatus</u>	<u>Rubber Products</u>	<u>Tobacco Products</u>	<u>Petroleum Products</u>	<u>Primary Iron & Steel</u>	<u>Pulp & Paper</u>	<u>Smelting & Refining</u>
1948	12.5	4.6	15.6	7.9	6.7	1.6	41.7	19.5	19.2	11.8
1949	10.6	5.0	13.1	7.0	6.1	3.2	25.9	8.7	16.9	7.9
1950	10.4	4.3	8.3	5.0	3.5	2.4	22.5	4.5	13.4	8.0
1951	11.6	4.6	15.0	9.8	4.9	2.8	36.9	24.0	16.0	15.4
1952	10.7	3.9	34.0	10.9	6.2	2.5	34.6	31.2	19.8	23.3
1953	5.6	2.6	27.3	7.9	8.8	3.1	41.9	23.0	15.3	21.6
1954	3.7	3.2	8.4	6.9	10.6	3.4	29.8	15.4	10.7	13.4
1955	9.9	2.8	10.6	6.1	8.1	5.1	28.3	11.8	17.1	16.8
1956	12.3	2.9	22.1	6.9	6.9	7.9	22.9	18.9	32.5	18.4

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

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